Introduction to Clinical & Communication Skills

Past years Questions (2005-2014)
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EHSAN Questions - 2014
**CLINICAL & COMMUNICATION SKILLS**

*All answers were reviewed from the answer key, we had a bonus for the questions that were not accurate. Good Luck =)*

### General History & Physical Examination

1. All are part of the patients profile except:
   a. Age
   b. Name
   c. Last menstrual period
   d. Chronic illnesses

   Answer: D!

### Respiratory

2. Which of the following causes an increase in tactile vocal fremitus
   a. Egophony
   b. Pneumothorax
   c. Collapsed lung
   d. Pleural effusion
   e. Scarred, thickened pleura

   Answer: A

3. Which is false:
   a. Foreign bodies enters right bronchus more than the left one.
   b. Both lungs consist of three lobes: upper, middle and lower.
   c. Right pleural effusion may cause shifting of trachea to the left.
   d. Stridor and cough are symptoms of both upper and lower respiratory tracts.
   e. Normal breathing pattern is vesicular.

   Answer: B

4. All of the following cause clubbing except:
a. COPD
b. Bronchiectasis
c. Lung abscess
d. Atrial Myxoma
e. DIC

Answer: E

5. What is the least important to ask about in the history for a patient with chronic cough?

a. Hypertension
b. Nasal discharge
c. Wheeze
d. Jaundice
e. Heartburn

Answer: D

6. 40 yr old male presented with acute bronchial asthma, the least likely to ask about:

a. Hx. Of recurrent respiratory infections in childhood
b. Hx. Of gastroenteritis 12 months ago
c. Hx of typhoid fever in childhood
d. Hx of newly diagnosed DM

Answer: D!

Abdomen

7. Anorexia is defined as
   a. Loss of appetite
   b. Loss of weight

Answer: A

9. Which of the following is correct

   Answer: Biliary colic can radiate to the shoulder region

9. Grey-Turner sign is caused by

   Answer: Acute pancreatitis

10. Which of the following is correct
    a. Campbell de Morgan spot are normal in elderly
b. Spider angiomas are associated with chronic liver disease
c. Petechiae result from fat embolism

Answer: A!

11. Which is false regarding Pyloric obstruction
   a. Bulging of the upper part of the abdomen
   b. Visible gastric peristalsis from left to the right
   c. Confirmed by the presence of Succussion splash
   d. ...

Answer: D

12. A patient presented with abdominal pain, after esophagostroduodenoscopy he was diagnosed as having an acute duodenal ulcer, which of the following couldn't be in the patient history
   a. Pain is relieved by fasting
   b. Pain is localized to the epigastric region
   c. Pain increase with cough and inspiration

Answer: A

13. A patient presented with abdominal pain, after esophagostroduodenoscopy he was diagnosed as having an acute duodenal ulcer, which of the following couldn't be in the patient history
   a. The pain is localized to the epigastric region
   b. Pain exacerbates by eating

Answer: B

14. The least common site for hyper-pigmentation is:
   a. Face
   b. Skin on the upper back.
   c. Inner thigh
   d. Gingival mucosa

Answer: B

15. Small volume diarrhea indicates a problem in
   a. Small intestine
b. Stomach
c. Duodenum
d. Colon
e. Rectum

Answer: D!

16. A pain in periumbilical region least likely due to a disease in:

a. Small bowel
b. Right colon
c. Pancreas
d. Ureter
e. Psoas muscle

Answer: E

17. Which of the following is wrong

a. Umbilical hernias are exclusively found in children
b. Wide defect hernias are associated with more complications
c. Diastasis recti is not a true hernia
d. Anterior abdominal hernias may contain solid organs
e. Epigastric hernia are usually above the umbilicus

Answer: D!. This was the doctor's answer!, although wide defect hernias are associated with less complications!.

18. Which of the following is the least important to be included in the history of a patient with gastroenteritis

a. Hx of Aspirin intake for 2 weeks 7 years ago
b. Hx of antibiotics intake 2 years ago
c. Hx of NSAIDs intake 2 years ago
d. Hx of allergy to penicillin

c. Hx of allergy to penicillin

Answer: B!

19. A 26 year female patient his respiratory rate is 8/min. This condition is called:

a. Tachypnea.
b. Bradypnea.
c. Dyspnea.  
d. Apnea.

Answer: B

20. All are causes of S3 except  
   a. Left ventricular heart failure  
   b. Mitral stenosis  
   c. In children  
   d. Mitral regurgitation  

Answer: B

21. All of the following are causes of pansystolic murmur, Except ?  
   a. Mitral stenosis  
   b. Mitral regurgitation  
   c. Aortic regurgitation  
   d. Patent ductus arteriosus  
   e. Atrial septal defect  

Answer: C

22. Which of the following is incorrect about central cyanosis  
   a. It is associated with a decrease in oxygen saturation <90%  
   b. Central cyanosis is located in the lips and mouth but not in the legs or arms  
   c. Patients with polycythemia can be cyanotic at normal oxygen saturation  
   d. It is very difficult for patients with severe anemia/hypovolemia to get cyanosed  

Answer: B

23. Which is false :  
   a. Collapsing pulse could be associated with hypertension  
   b. Slow rising pulse with aortic stenosis  
   c. Paradoxical pulse is a drop in the blood pressure more than 20 mm Hg with inspiration  

Answer: A!

24. Which is true :  

Answer: ruptured aortic aneurysm causes pain in back btw scapulae
25. Which of these is not a cause of palpitation
   a. Sinus arrhythmia
   b. Atrial fibrillation
   c. Atrial extrasystoles
   d. Heart Failure
   e. Cardiac tamponade

   Answer: D

26. Which of the following is associated with atrial fibrillation
   a. Pulse deficit
   b. Pulsus alternans

   Answer: A

27. Least likely to be found in someone with HF:
   a. Decreased urinary output
   b. PND
   c. Palpitation
   d. Heart burn

   Answer: D

28. Chronic venous insufficiency causes all of the following except:
   a. Hyperpigmentation of surrounding skin
   b. Ulcer on medial aspect of ankle
   c. Gangrene
   d. Pitting edema

   Answer: C

Neurology

29. Which of the following is not a feature of lower motor neuron lesions
   a. Muscle weakness
   b. Depressed Deep Tendon Reflexes
   c. Wasting
   d. Depressed abdominal responses
   e. Fasciculation
30. Which of the following is not tested in the eye examination of an adult

a. Visual field  
b. Red reflex  
c. Nystagmus  
d. Visual Acuity

Answer: C

31. What nerve is the afferent limb of pupillary light reflex

Answer: Optic nerve

32. Which of the following is false about Glasgow coma scale

a. Score 3: Decerebrate position
b. 15 is the highest score  
c. 3 is the lowest score  
d. Score 2: open eyes with pain

Answer: A

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<th>Behavior</th>
<th>Response</th>
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<tr>
<td>Eye opening response</td>
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<td>To speech</td>
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<td>Best verbal response</td>
<td>Oriented to time, place, and person</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total score:</td>
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<td>Comatose client</td>
<td>8 or less</td>
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<td>Totally unresponsive</td>
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Head & Neck

33. All of the following indicate a malignancy in a thyroid swelling, except:

a. Hard consistency  
b. Adjacent palpable lymph nodes
c. Fixation to underlying structures
d. Retrosternal extension
e. Hoarseness of the voice

Answer: D

34. All occur in thyrotoxicosis except:

a. palpitation  
b. nervousness  
c. diarrhea  
d. hair loss  
e. hypomenorrhea

Answer: D

35. A 15 yrs old boy with a mass in posterior triangle covered partially with the lower third of sternocleidomastoid muscle, not moving on swallowing:

a. Branchial cyst  
b. Dermoid cyst  
c. Thyroid mass  
d. Zenker diverticulum (pharyngeal pouch)  
e. Thyroglossal cyst

Answer: B. The lump doesn't move on swallowing therefore it's neither a thyroid mass nor a thyroglossal cyst, a branchial cyst is usually beneath the upper third of SCM, & Zenker diverticulum usually occurs in the elderly. For better understanding check these pictures from BROWSE:
36. Which if the following is false

Answer: Burrows are the primary lesions for scabies

37. Tinea corpora arrangement:

   a. Linear
   b. Annular
   c. Dermatomal
   d. Coin shaped

Answer: B

38. A skin lesion, elevated, 2.3 cm, no depth:

   a. Papule.
   b. Macule.
   c. Patch.
   d. Plaque.
   e. Nodule
39. Which of the following cells are the transducers for fine touch

a. Keratinocytes  
b. Merkel cells  
c. Langerhans’ cells  
d. Melanocytes  

Answer: B

40. In acute urinary retention all true except:

a. If it continued for weeks it will become chronic  
b. Rare in females  
c. Pain is due to the stretch of the peritoneum  
d. By DRE, size of prostate is not related to degree of obstruction  
e. Urinary out flow obstruction is a more general term  

Answer: A, Dr. Rami: "Acute urinary retention cannot continue for weeks, it's an emergency!"

41. Which of the following is wrong

a. Hypoplasia of the scrotal skin might be associated with undescended testes.  
b. The scrotum is firm to hard  
c. Positive Prehn's sign indicates testicular torsion  

Answer: C!

42. Which of the following is false

a. Uroflowmetry is more accurate than IPSS score  
b. Ultrasound assessment of the kidney is considered an extension of physical exam  
c. In children the bladder is an abdominal organ.  
d. Percussion is more accurate than palpation in assessing a full bladder  
e. Percussion of the bladder is from the umbilicus down  

Answer: A

43. Inspection of children includes all except:

Answer: D
a. Skin turgor
b. Nutrition status
c. Dehydration signs
d. Dysmorphism

Answer: A

44. Which of the following is not part of the head examination of a child

a. Head shape
b. Hair line
c. Red reflex
d. Swellings in the scalp
e. Sutures

Answer: C

45. When examining a child:

a. You should be systematic
b. You should be firm so that the baby obeys your orders
c. The baby should be in a supine position with flexed knees
d. Planter reflex is usually assessed in children
e. The widest anteroposterior diameter is called Head Circumference

Answer: E

46. Which of the following is peculiar to pediatrics

a. History of early death in the family
b. History of DM & hypertension in the family
c. History of secondary Smoking
d. History of pets around the house

Answer: A

47. Which of the following is not part of the developmental assessment of children

a. Cognitive function
b. Gross motor
c. Fine motor
d. Social skills
e. Primitive reflexes

Answer: E
48. All are normal in pediatrics except:

   a. Apex beat at 4th ICS just to the left of mid-clavicular line
   b. Liver size varies with age
   c. Palpable spleen
   d. Splitting of second heart sound
   e. Radio femoral delay is an abnormal finding

Answer: All choices are normal findings!, this question was deleted.

Clinical Pediatrics textbook, Chatterjee: "The Apex beat in the newborn infant is in the 4th intercostals space in, or slightly lateral to, the mid-clavicular line or nipple line; after the age of 2 years i.e. from the 3rd year it is usually in the 5th intercostal space in or just medial to mid-clavicular line"

Oski's Pediatrics: Principles & Practice: "A palpable spleen is not unusual in normal children"

Breast

49. The first sign of puberty in female is:

   a. menarche
   b. axillary hair
   c. pubic hair
   d. breast budding

Answer: D

50. About breast examination all true except:

   a. Middle axillary LN are most commonly examined
   b. Breast CA. Can extend to supraclavicular LN
   c. Posterior LN also drain the arm
   d. Muscles should be contracted during examination

Answer: D

Obstetrics & gynecology

51. Full-term pregnancy:

   Answer: 37-42 weeks

52. A 60 year-old female presented with anemia, the least likely to ask about:

   a. Age of menarche
   b. Age of menopause
c. Nutrition

Answer: A

53. The most common presentation of the baby is:
   a. Cephalic
   b. Breech
   c. Shoulder

Answer: A

54. A pregnant woman who had two previous pregnancies and one ectopic pregnancy:

Answer: G4P2+1

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**Principles of investigations**

55. One of these tests is not a functional test:
   a. Esophageal manometry
   b. Defecating proctoscopy
   c. Pentagastrin test
   d. Anorectal manometry
   e. Cholecysto-Angiography

Answer: E

56. Lab investigations are used for all these purposes except:
   a. Evaluate the whole systems for every complaint
   b. Confirm a diagnosis
   c. Exclude incidental disease
   d. Satisfy medico-legal requirements
   e. Evaluate the extent and severity of the disease

Answer: A

57. Which of the following is not an effective screening test
   a. Mammography ≥40 yr
   b. Cervical smears for all sexually active women
   c. PSA for prostate cancer
   d. Colonoscopy for relatives of patients with colorectal cancer
   e. Low-dose CT of the chest
**Infection Control**

58. One of the following is airborne

a. HBV.
b. Measles.
c. Tetanus.
d. Rubella virus.
e. Bacterial Meningitis

Answer: B, bacterial meningitis transmitted through droplets.

**Wounds, ulcers, sinuses & fistulas**

59. All cause delayed healing of a fistula except:

a. High output from the fistula 
b. Neoplasia 
c. Vitamin C deficiency 
d. Presence of foreign body 
e. Distal obstruction

Answer: C

Vitamin C deficiency has nothing to do with the healing of fistulae as the doctor said. He recommended this mnemonic: **FRIENDS** of a fistula doesn't let it heal.

F: foreign body  
R: radiation  
I: infection  
E: epithelialization  
N: neoplasm  
D: distal obstruction  
S: Short tract (< 2 cm)

**Communication & Professionalism questions**

60. Which of the following isn’t an advantage of effective communication?

a. It reduces the chances of post-operative complications  
b. Involving the patient in the decision-making  
c. Ensures good working relationship  
d. Improves patients compliance with treatment  
e. Ensures an interaction rather than a direct transmission process

Answer: A

61. We need communication skills training for student for all the following except:
a. To acquire knowledge of the basic features of verbal and non-verbal communication.
b. To learn how to take a medical history from patients and relatives
c. To know about illness behavior, physician and patient roles, and relevant cultural beliefs.
d. To learn how to draw up a plan for an interview, open and close interviews, explain the purpose and summary
e. To increase chance of employment

Answer: E

62. All are required for communication except

a. Verbal communication
b. Non verbal communication
c. Fluency in foreign languages
d. Listening skills
e. Language skills

Answer: C

63. We use communication for all of the following except

a. Explaining diagnosis, investigation and treatment
b. Involving the patient in the decision-making
c. Communication with relatives
d. Breaking bad news
e. Improving access to care

Answer: E

64. All of the following are barriers for effective communication except:

a. Personal attitudes
b. Ignorance
c. Language
d. Poor socioeconomic status
e. Time management

Answer: D

65. All of the following are commitments to professionalism except:

a. commitment to professional competence
b. commitment to honesty
c. commitment to patient confidentiality
d. commitment to Unjust Distribution of Resources

Answer: D

66. Tolerance:

a. Demonstrate the ability to accept people and situations
b. Displays honesty in all situations and interactions
c. Is able to identify information that is confidential and maintain its confidentiality
d. Completes tasks promptly and well
e. Displays appropriate professional appearance and is appropriately groomed

Answer: A

67. Which of the following is not an aim of medical professionalism

a. Break the cycle of public distrust and disrespect for physicians and medicine
b. Unified clinical approach
c. Improving the process and outcome of patient care

Answer: B
Past year questions 2013, Hope Group

1. All of the following are causes of a “solitary thyroid nodule”, EXCEPT:
   a. A prominent nodule in a multinodular goiter
   b. Hemorrhage in a thyroid nodule
   c. + Hashimoto’s thyroiditis
   d. Anaplastic thyroid cancer

2. All of the following indicate malignancy in a thyroid swelling, except:
   a. Hard consistency
   b. Adjacent palpable lymph nodes
   c. Fixity to underlying structures
   d. + Retrosternal extension
   e. Hoarseness of the voice

3. All of the following are true regarding multinodular goiter, EXCEPT:
   a. The enlargement is asymmetrical
   b. + Sporadic cases occur in the age group 14-25
   c. It contains both hyperplastic and hypoplastic areas.
   d. In patients with myxoedema, thyroid hormones will be deficient.
   e. In long standing goiter, patients are often hypothyroid

4. In simple hyperplastic goiter, which is false:
   a. Some vegetables are goitrogens
   b. Endemic goiter is common in areas where water comes from rivers.
   c. + It is usually associated with symptoms of hyperthyroidism

5. Which of the following is not asked about when taking a history of a breast lump:
   a. Duration
   b. Disappearance
   c. + Tenderness
   d. Site
   e. Side

6. Which is false about eye examination:
   a. The upper lid should follow the eyeball downwards.
   b. + The upper lid covers most of the cornea.
   c. Examination for adequacy of closure.
   d. Examination of the eyelashes quantity and distribution.
   e. Examination of the width of the palpebral fissure

7. A 15 years old boy presented with a mass in the posterior triangle of the neck, which had appeared 2 years ago, the mass doesn’t move with swallowing, the mass is most likely a:
   a. + Cystic Hygroma
   b. Branchial Cyst
   c. Sebaceous Cyst


8. Which of the following terms is mismatched with its definition:
   a. Urgency: feeling of impending incontinence
   b. Frequency: periods between urination less than 2 hours
   c. Intermittency: partial fluctuation in urine stream
   d. Nocturia: waking from sleep to urinate
   e. Straining: the use of abdominal muscles to conclude urination
   Pathological straining is straining during and to initiate urination not to conclude it. Normally, straining occurs to conclude urination.

9. According to the Fontaine classification of chronic arterial ischemia, developing intermittent claudication after walking 100m would be in which stage:
   a. Stage I
   b. Stage IIa
   c. Stage IIb
   d. Stage III
   e. Stage IV

10. Which of the following is false regarding the symptoms of acute limb ischemia:
    a. Perishing cold
    b. Pale (with empty veins)
    c. Parasthesia (that later develops into tenderness)
    d. Paralysis
    e. Pulselessness

11. Which of the following is false about the third heart sound (S3):
    a. It is pathological after the age of 40
    b. It occurs in heart failure
    c. It is low pitched
    d. It occurs due to forceful atrial contraction

12. Which of the following is false regarding skin conditions:
    a. Erythema nodosum can be seen in tuberculosis
    b. Rash in the flexural surfaces is found in atopic dermatitis
    c. Psoriasis occurs in the scalp and sacrum
    d. Examination of the mucus membranes is part of skin examination
    e. Systemic diseases cause asymmetric rash that spreads quickly

13. A woman had 2 children by 2 Cesarean sections, and one ectopic pregnancy, she is (assuming that she is pregnant right now):
    a. G3P1
    b. G4P3
    c. G4P2
    d. G4P2+1
    e. G1P3
14. The definition of still birth is:
   a. Death after the age of viability
   b. Death of the fetus or embryo before the age of viability

15. All of the following delay healing of a sinus except:
   a. Epithelization
   b. Vitamin B12 deficiency
   c. Presence of foreign body
   d. Large output
   e. Radiation

16. Which of the following denotes a positive family history for ischemic heart disease:
   a. Family history in a male first degree relative less than 55 years of age and/or a female first degree relative less than 65 years of age

17. Sitophobia means:
   a. Fear of eating because it will cause pain
   b. Fear of eating because it will cause weight gain

18. All of the following are true about nystagmus, except:
   a. The direction of jerky nystagmus is determined by the slow phase of motion
   b. It could be rotatory

19. The normal hemoglobin concentration in a man is:
   a. 12.5 ± 2 g/dl
   b. 14.5 ± 2 g/dl
   c. 16.5 ± 2 g/dl

20. All the following about gallbladder stone true except...
   a. Poorly localized
   b. Usually nauseating
   c. Relieved by diclofenac
   d. Exacerbated by food
   Diagnosis of exclusion (all the rest are correct)

21. Excessive convexity in lumbar vertebrae:
   a. Lordosis
   b. Scoliosis
   c. Kyphosis
   d. Gibbus

22. A 15 years old boy presented with a mass in the anterior triangle of the neck, which had appeared 2 years ago, the mass doesn't move with swallowing, the mass is most likely a:
   a. Cystic Hygroma
   b. Branchial Cyst
   c. Sebaceous Cyst
   d. Subclavian artery aneurysm
23. Which of the following we don't ask about it in past history of patient has an abdominal pain:
   a. gastritis in the past 2 year
   b. using of NSAID for the last 3 months
   c. appendectomy 15 years ago
   d. trauma or accident

24. One of the following located in the L1/L2 transpyloric line:
   a. hilum of the left kidney
   b. neck of the pancreas
   c. portal vein
   d. the upper part of the pylorus

25. All of the following reduce liver span except:
   a. liver cirrhosis
   b. perforated viscus
   d. viral hepatitis

26. One of the following is not part of the presentation for a patient has gastritis:
   a. pain localized in the epigastic area
   b. relieved by vomiting
   c. associated with nausea
   d. aggravating with fasting

27. Tolerance means:
   a. a medical student should be able to deal with different situations in a suitable manner

28. Menarche means:
   a. budding of the breast
   b. The first menstrual bleeding
   c. the last menstrual bleeding

29. Most common neurologic symptom is:
   a. seizures
   b. headache

30. Pain:
   a. expressed out of 5
   b. expressed as mild, moderate and severe
   d. The most severe is 10

31. Sinus:
   a. between two cavities
   b. pathological connection between 2 surfaces
   c. a tract lined by granulation tissue connects between the skin and an abscess
32. A mother came to you complaining that her baby is very loose, one of the following is indicator of hypotonia:
   a. Excessive head lag

33. Superficial palpation used to feel ... except:
   a. masses
   b. tenderness
   c. ascitis
   d. tone
   e. guarding

34. Friction rub heard in all except:
   a. pulmonary embolism
   b. pneumonia
   c. pleurisy or pleuritis
   d. aortic aneurysm

35. DVT in LL results in except:
   a. shiny skin
   b. skin atrophy
   am not sure

36. Which one of the following we don't do in motor examination?
   a. the bulk
   b. the tone
   c. the power
   d. planter response
   e. vibration

37. Coursvoisier law:
   a. palpable painless Gallbladder with Jaundice

38. All of the followings are causes of acute painful scrotal swelling except:
   a. torsion of the testis
   b. Testicular tumor
   c. epididymal cyst "note: it is painful in young age group"
   d. varicose veins
   e. 180 degree torsion of the hydatids of Morgagni

39. All the following are true about ureteric pain except:
   a. patient cannot find comfortable position
   b. sever initially
   C. mid-ureter pain radiating to periumbilical area
   d. intermittent
   e. area of radiation can reflect level of the pain
40. Puffy apathic face indicates:
   a. Parkinsonism
   b. hypothyroidism
   c. hyperthyroidism

41. A 25-year old woman, deep sigh-like breathing 19 times per minute:
   a. normal breathing
   b. kussmaul breathing

42. All of the following is true when doing physical exam except:
   a. If the patients declined the offer of a chaperone, you have to respect their wishes and record it in the notes
   b. you have to ask the relatives to leave the room before the physical examination of an adult patient.
   c. parents should leave the examination room when their child is examined.

43. A patient with SOB, what is true:
   A. SOB + wheeze usually indicate respiratory condition
   B. SOB + cough usually indicate cardiac condition
   d. orthopenia means SOB on standing and relieves by lying supine

44. How to take the head circumference:
   a. the widest antero-posterior diameter of the head

45. What is wrong about angina:
   a. associated with GI symptoms
   b. mild in diabetic patients
   MI is associated with GI symptoms while angina often isn’t

46. Diarrhea with large volume indicate problem in:
   a. small intestine
   b. stomach
   c. duodenum
   d. large intestine
   e. rectum

47. All are part of the patients profile except:
   a. age
   b. name
   c. last menstrual period
   d. DM
   **not sure if this is correct

48. All of the following causes central chest pain except:
   a. pulmonary embolism
   b. MI
   d. pneumothorax
   e. aortic dissection
49. False
a. S1 is increased with mitral stenosis
b. S2 is increased with aortic stenosis
c. pulmonary valve closure sound is increased with pulmonary valve stenosis
d. fixed splitting with ventricular septal defect

50. What is correct about the reasons for hand washing?
a. primarily for the safety of the healthcare professionals
b. done only by the head of the group
c. to wash your hand before and after the contact with each patient

51. All of the following are cells of epidermis except:
a. keratinocytes
b. langerhans
c. fibroblast
d. melanocytes

52. Tilting the sole of the foot outward and medial side downward:
a. inversion
b. eversion
c. dorsiflexion
e. plantar flexion

53. When you palpate the abdomen, what is true:
a. to look at the patient's face for a grimace when there is tenderness.

54. What would you least ask in the history for a patient with chronic cough?
a. hypertension
b. nasal discharge
c. wheeze
d. jaundice
e. heartburn

55. Large sweaty fleshy hand indicate:
a. acromgaly
b. hypothyroidism
c. hyperthyroidism

56. Which of the following is wrong about the lung:
a. both lungs have 3 lobes

57. Which of the following is true about the borders of the lung:
a. it extends superiorly to the level of the clavicle
b. it extends anteriorly to the level of the 6th costal cartilage
c. laterally to the level of the 10th rib.
58. all of the following cause lower abdominal pain except:
   a. diarrhea
   b. burning during micturition
   c. amenorrhea
   d. constipation
   e. heat intolerance

59. false:
   a. collapsing pulse could be associated with hypertension
   b. slow raising pulse with aortic stenosis
   c. paradoxical pulse, drop in the blood pressure more than 20 mm Hg

60. Which of the following you don't ask about when taking past family history:
   a. Parents education

61. During rectal examination, you can palpate all the following except:
   a. hemorrhoids

62. Neonate is:
   a. 24 hours
   b. 5 months
   c. 1 month
   d. 1 year

63. kassmaul breathing:
   a. deep and rapid
   b. normal rate but deep breathing
   c. episodes of tachypnea then apnea.

64. turned outward away from the midline:
   a. varus
   b. valgus

65. Regarding the vaginal hydrocele, all of the followings are true Except:
   a. The swelling is confined to the scrotum.
   b. The testis and the epididymis are not definable.
   c. The swelling is opaque.
   d. Usually it is not tender.
   e. Feels like a bag of worms.

66. The wrong sign for acute appendicitis:
   a. rosvings sign
   b. obturater sign
   c. iliopsoas sign
   d. guarding sign
   e. Cullen's sign
67. which of the following doesn't cause clubbing:
   a. severe asthma
   b. lung abscess
   c. bronchogenic carcinoma
   d. bronchiectasis
   Note: asthma, COPD and sarcoidosis don’t cause clubbing

68. tenesmus indicate problem in
   a. rectum
   b. small intestine
   c. stomach
   d. duodenum
   e. large intestine

69. all the following information should be in the medicAlert bracelet except:
   a. allergy
   b. medications
   c. patient's name
   d. Emergency call

70. All of the following produce a pansystolic murmur except?
   a. Tricuspid regurgitation
   b. Aortic regurgitation
   c. Ventricular Septal Defect

71. Which of the following isn't an advantage (benefit) of effective communication?
   a. When carrying out a procedure, it reduces the chances of complications

72. A large sided pleural effusion can cause all of the following except
   a. dullness on percussion
   b. Increase in vesicular breathing sounds
   c. decrease in tactile vocal fremitus

73. Caput medusa is caused by
   a. Portal vein thrombosis

74. About chest landmarks, one is true:
   a. second intercostals spaces are immediately below the sternal angle

75. In a patient with a cough of 2 months duration which one of the following is the least important symptom to ask about
   a. palpitation

75. All of the following are true except
   a. It is normal to find the left kidney higher than the right kidney
   b. Bimanual examination of the kidney can be used to detect small masses
   Both answers are correct
76. A puffy face with apathy of expression is an indicator of  
   a. gigantism  
   b. hypothyroidism  
   c. thyrotoxicosis  

77. Which of the following isn’t a cause for exudative ascites  
   a. Nephrotic syndrome  

78. Which of the following isn’t true about the dermis of the skin?  
   a. it makes up 40% of the body’s weight  

79. Which of the following is the best sign for chronic ischemia  
   a. intermittent claudication  

80. Which of the following is incorrect about skin lesions  
   a. A papule is an elevated lesion >2 cm in diameter  

81. Which of the following is incorrect about central cyanosis  
   a. It is associated with a decrease in oxygen saturation <90  
   b. Central cyanosis is located in the lips and mouth but not in the legs or arms  
   c. Patients with polycythemia can be cyanotic at normal oxygen saturation  
   d. It is very difficult for patients with severe anemia/hypovolemia to get cyanosed  

83. Increase the risk of heart diseases:  
   a. sister 60 years old diagnosed with MI.  
   b. father 60 years old diagnosed with MI.  
   c. 2 brothers above 67 diagnosed with MI.  

84. wrong mismatch:  
   a. hemoptysis: pain with coughing.  
   b. hematochezia: menstrual bleeding.  
   both answers are correct  

85. which is wrong regarding pneumonia that causes consolidation:  
   a. decrease tactile vocal fremitus.  

86. During the auscultation of the abdomen, all of the followings are true except:  
   a. A bruit may be heard in renal artery stenosis.  
   b. Venous hum may be heard in portal hypertension.  
   c. In hepatoma, a bruit may be detected.  
   d. Friction sounds may be heard in perispleenitis.  
   e. Increase in the intensity and the frequency of the bowels' sounds is associated with paralytic ileus.  

87. Lab investigations are used in all except:  
   a. evaluate the whole systems for every complaint
SAMA Questions - 2012
1. Which of the following we don't ask about for a vomitus:
   a. color.
   b. content.
   c. smell.
   d. amount.
   e. + taste.

2. Not a part of the patient profile:
   a. age.
   b. + cause of referral.
   c. occupation.
   d. sex.

3. Apathy, pale and puffy skin are signs of:
   a. + hypothyroidism.
   b. Parkinson disease.
   c. Addison's disease.
   d. hyperparathyroidism.

4. Least common site for hyperpigmentation:
   a. lips and mucus membranes.
   b. + skin of the back.

5. Severest pain on the scale is:
   a. + 10.
   b. 5.
   c. 3.

6. Consolidation in the lower lobe of the lung, all are true except:
   a. + decreased TVF.
   b. no crackles.
   c. bronchial sounds.

7. Regarding pulses of the lower limbs all are true except:
   a. higher pressure than brachial artery.
   b. + there is only one method for the popliteal artery.
   c. there are variations between people in the posterior tibial artery.
   d. femoral pulse is located below the mid inguinal point.

8. Sudden jerky movement of the joint is:
   a. + myoclonus.
b. tremor.
c. hemiballismus.
d. chorea.

9. About the transpyloric plane which is true:
   a. It's at the level of the hilum of the kidney.
   b. It's located below the subcostal line.

10. About ureteric stones which is false:
    a. commonly cause peritoneal symptoms.
    b. pain radiates to the genitilia.
    c. cause irritative urinary symptoms.

11. All are contents of the spermatic cord except:
    a. ilio-inguinal nerve.
    b. testicular artery.
    c. cremastatic muscle.
    d. testicular vein.
    e. vas deferens.

12. Skin lesion, elevated, 2.3 cm
    a. papule.
    b. macule.
    c. patch.
    d. plaque.

13. In neurology, after history taking and examination: [not sure]
    a. narrow the differential diagnosis.
    b. management.
    c. identify the cause of the lesion.
    d. order investigations.

14. Not a sign of lower limb ischemia:
    a. glistening.
    b. cold.
    c. hair loss.
    d. excessive sweating.

15. Hot and sweaty hands are seen in:
    a. hyperparathyroid.
    b. hypothyroid.
c. regular water exposure.
d. anxiety.
e. + hyperthyroidism.

16. Congenital anomaly of the abdominal wall that closes spontaneously at the age the of 4 years:
a. patent urachus.
b. patent omphalomesenteric duct.
c. gastroschisis.
d. + umbilical hernia.

17. At the age of 6 months which is true?
a. loss of head lag.
b. walking.
c. mature pincer's grasp.
d. talks more than 2 words.
e. + sits without support.

18. All are causes of inguinoscrotal swelling except:
a. indirect hernia.
b. hydrocele.
c. varicocele.
d. TB in vas deferens.
e. + none of the above.

19. About fibroadenoma which is true:
a. changes with the menstrual cycle.
b. not movable.
c. treated with radiation.
d. tender.
e. + occurs at the age of (13-24) years.

20. About stones in the common bile duct, all are true EXCEPT:
a. episodic pain with 2-3 min for each episode.
b. + constant pain.

21. Integrity:
a. + honesty in all situations and interactions.
b. Demonstrates the ability to accept people and situations.
c. Interacts effectively with "difficult individuals".
d. Demonstrates respect for and complements the roles of other professionals.
22. Improving quality of care by working collaboratively to do all except:
   a. reduce the cost.

23. Doesn’t cause umbilical discharge:
   a. paraumbilical hernia.
   b. patent vitellointestinal duct.
   c. patent urachus.
   d. umbilical skin discharge.

24. Which of the following is one of the inter-personal relationships:
   a. completes tasks promptly and well.
   b. Provides support and is empathetic in interactions with peers, patients, and their families.
   c. Interacts effectively with "difficult individuals".
   d. Demonstrates respect for and complements the roles of other professionals.
   e. Is cooperative and earns respect.

25. Initiative:
   a. Independently identifies tasks to be performed and makes sure that tasks are completed satisfactorily.
   b. Performs duties promptly and efficiently.
   c. Is willing to spend additional time and to assume new responsibilities.
   d. Recognizes when help is required and when to ask for guidance.
   e. all of the above.

26. In the neonatal period, which is false:
   a. history of asphyxia at birth is not important.

27. Which is true about bronchial sound:
   a. continuous in inspiration & expiration.
   b. equal in inspiration and expiration.
   c. heard in most of lung periphery.
   d. heard over large airways.

28. Knee rotated medially
   a. internal rotation.
   b. external rotation.
   c. circumduction.
   d. abduction.

29. One of these is not a papulo-squamous lesion:
   a. eczema.
b. psoriasis.
c. + Erythema multiforme.

30. A patient can move his joint when the force of gravity is eliminated, what's the grade of his muscle power?
   a. + 2.
   b. 1.
   c. 4.

31. Which symptom differentiates respiratory disease from cardiovascular one?
   a. Cough.
   b. + Pleuritic chest pain.
   c. Shortness of breath.

32. Everything is true in lower urinary tract symptoms EXCEPT:
   a. Hesitancy: difficulty in initial void.
   b. Chronic retention: accumulation of residual urine.
   c. Stress incontinence: escaping urine during valsala.
   d. + Intermittency: weak stream.

33. ALL are TRUE regarding femoral hernia EXCEPT:
   a. + Hernial sac is lateral to femoral vein.
   b. more common in females.
   c. has a narrow neck.

34. Regarding neck inspection, ALL are true EXCEPT:
   a. + Carotid pulse is observed near.
   b. face the patient in a well illuminated room.
   c. ask the patient to extend his neck.

35. ALL make hyperpigmentation EXCEPT:
   a. haemochromatosis.
   b. Addison.
   c. Cushing.
   d. + Alopecia.

36. All are risk factors for varicose veins in the lower limbs except:
   a. pregnancy.
   b. + thrombophlebitis.
   c. ascites.
   d. abdominal lymphadenopathy.
Jordan University of Science & Technology

Past Years Questions (2005 - 2013)

Internal
1. The best site to look for jaundice is:
   a. upper part of the sclera
   b. mucus membrane
   c. tongue
   d. lower part of sclera
   e. palmar creases

2. All of these are eye signs of grave's disease Except:
   a. ptosis
   b. chemosis
   c. exophthalmus
   d. lid lag
   e. lid retraction

3. All of the following can cause finger clubbing, Except:
   b. Suppurative Lung Disease.
   c. Ventricular septal Defect.
   d. Cyanotic Congenital Heart.

4. Which of the following doesn't cause clubbing:
   a. severe asthma
   b. lung abscess
   c. bronchogenic carcinoma
   d. bronchiectasis
   Note: asthma, COPD and sarcoidosis don’t cause clubbing

5. Hirsuitism is seen in all Except:
   a. cushing's syndrome
   b. acromegaly
   c. polycystic ovarian syndrome
   d. hypothyroidism.

6. Lab investigations are used in all except:
   a. evaluate the whole systems for every complaint

7. You can see all of these by inspection to the eye Except:
8. All are parts of past history Except:
   a. previous admissions
   b. allergy
   c. blood transfusion
   d. + details of chief complaint

9. Which is not a part of family history:
   a. father age
   b. mother age
   c. early deaths
   d. + father occupation
   e. consanguinity

10. Which of the following you don't ask about when taking past family history:
    a. + Parents education

11. Severe pain on the scale is:
    a. + 10.
    b. 5.
    c. 3.

12. Concerning drug history all are true Except:
    a. gives you an idea about specific diseases the patient has
    b. some drugs react with each other and gives side effects
    c. some drugs give specific symptoms
    d. drug abuse associated with psychogenic disorders
    e. + gives you an idea about socioeconomic status

13. A sign of chronic iron deficiency in nails is:
    a. leukonychia
    b. + koilonychia
    c. splinter hemorrhage
    d. clubbing

14. All make hyperpigmentation EXCEPT:
    a. haemochromatosis.
b. Addison .
c. Cushing .
d. + Alopecia .

15. Which of the following pigmentation isn’t due to hemoglobin:
   a. bilirubin
   b. deoxyhemoglobin
   c. biliverdin
   d. + carotene
   e. Hemosiderin

16. All of these are true regarding general examination Except:
   a. usually examine him from the right side
   b. hand and face are important to examine
   c. it begins after the formal presentation and handshaking with patient
   d. facial expression is important
   e. you should ask yourself "does this patient look well?"

17. not a part of socioeconomic history:
   a. smoking
   b. insurance
   c. + blood transfusion history
   d. pets contact

18. all the following information should be in the medicAlert bracelet except:
   a. allergy
   b. medications
   c. + patient's name
   d. Emergency call

19. Defect in facial expression apathy, pale and puffy skin are signs of:
   a. hyperthyroidism
   b. parkinson's disease .
   c. +hypothyroidism
   d. addison's disease
   e. hypothyroidism .

20. Hot and sweaty hands are seen in:
   a. hyperparathyroid.
   b. hypothyroid.
   c. regular water exposure.
d. anxiety.
e. hyperthyroidism.

21. Large sweaty fleshy hand indicate:
   a. acromgaly
   b. hypothyrodism
   c. hyperthyroidism

22. Which is false about eye examination:
   a. The upper lid should follow the eyeball downwards.
   b. The upper lid covers most of the cornea.
   c. Examination for adequacy of closure.
   d. Examination of the eyelashes quantity and distribution.
   e. Examination of the width of the palpebral fissure

23. Extreme concavity of lumbar spine is called:
   a. Lordosis.
   b. kyphosis.
   c. scoliosis.
   d. kyphoscoliosis.

24. Which of the following is mismatched:
   a. dermoid cyst ...... midline
   b. thyroglossal cyst ...... protrusion of the tongue
   c. cystic hygroma ...... congenital and midline swelling
   d. branchial cyst ...... lateral swelling
   e. grave's disease ...... diffuse goiter

25. Which of the following is mis-matched:
   a. vitiligo ....... hypopigmentation
   b. cushing's syndrome ....... central obesity
   c. diabetic ketoacidosis ....... acetone smell breath
   d. marfan's syndrome ....... micrognathia
   e. SLE ......... butterfly rash

26. All are true regarding general examination, Except:
   a. for any intimate examination should always offer chaperone to prevent misunderstanding.
   b. collect together all equipments you need before starting the examination.
   c. avoid unnecessary exposure or embracement.
   d. ask the child's parents to leave the room when examining the child.
   e. the room should be warm & well lit.
27. What is correct about the reasons for hand washing?
   a. + primarily for the safety of the healthcare professionals
   b. done only by the head of the group
   c. to wash your hand before and after the contact with each patient

28. One of the following is Transmitted through small air droplets:
   a. TB.
   b. HBV.
   c. + Measles.
   d. tetanus.
   e. rubella virus.

29. All of the following disease have hyper-pigmentaion, Except?
   a. + Vitiligo
   b. Addison disease
   c. cushing disease
   d. melasma
   e. hemochromatosis

30. Not a part of the patient profile:-
   a. age.
   b. + cause of referral.
   c. occupation.
   d. sex.

31. Patient with anorexia, general weakness, & fever, which is the most likely system involved:
   a. CVS.
   b. ES.
   c. HLS.
   d. + all systems.

32. Which one is mismatched between symptom & system involved:
   a. Palpitation – heart.
   b. Albinism – skin.
   c. + hunger pain – renal.
   d. cyclical pain – breast.
   e. sneezing – nose.
33. **A patient presented to the clinic complaining of weight loss, you should ask him “firstly” about:**
   a. if it's intentional or not.
   b. what about appetite
   c. polyuria, polydipsia
   d. nervousness and palpitation

34. **A patient presented to the clinic complaining of weight loss, you should ask him about:**
   a. if its intentional or not
   b. what about appetite
   c. polyuria, polydipsia
   d. nervousness and palpitation
   e. + all of the above

35. **Wrong mismatch:**
   a+. hemoptysis: pain with coughing.
   B+. hematochezia: menstrual bleeding.
   both answers are correct

### CVS - Internal

36. One of the following is wrong regarding Blood Pressure measurement?
   a. + in phase IV, sounds disappear.
   b. in phase I, sounds appear & indicate systole.
   c. in phase IV, sounds muffle.
   d. in phase V, sounds disappear.

*Phase I: Snapping sound heard at the systolic pressure*

*Phase IV: Sounds muffle*

*Phase V: Sounds disappear ‘silent phase’, indicates the diastolic pressure.*

*The second and third korotkoff sound have no clinical significance.*

37. **All of the following causes central chest pain except?**
   a. pulmonary embolism
   b. MI
   d.+ pneumothorax
   e. aortic dissection

38. **All of the following are causes of retrosternal pain, Except?**
a. Myocardial Infarction.
b. Aortic dissection.
c. Esophagitis.
d. Pericarditis.
e. + Fatigue at right arm

39. A patient with localized chest pain that is relieved by leaning forward, you think of:
a. MI
b. Pneumonia
c. Unstable angina
d. + Pericarditis
e. Aortic dissection

40. The normal hemoglobin concentration in a man is:
a. 12.5 ± 2 g/dl
b. 14.5 ± 2 g/dl
c. 16.5 ± 2 g/dl

41. What is wrong about angina:
a. + Associated with GI symptoms
b. Mild in diabetic patients
*MI is associated with GI symptoms while angina often isn’t

42. S1 normal heart sound is due to:
a. + Closure of AV valve
b. Closure of pulmonary and aortic valve
c. Opening of AV valve
d. Opening of pulmonary and aortic valve
e. Hypertension

43. Aortic valve sound best heard at:
a. 2nd left ICS
b. + 2nd right ICS
3. 4th left ICS
4. 4th right ICS

44. The apex beat is best heard at:
a. + 5th ICS at the left midclavicular line
b. 2nd ICS right to the sternum
c. 2nd ICS left to the sternum
d. 3rd ICS left to the sternum
e. Axilla
45. False
   a. S1 is increased with mitral stenosis
   b. S2 is increased with aortic stenosis
   c. pulmonary valve closure sound is increased with pulmonary valve stenosis
   d. + fixed splitting with ventricular septal defect

46. Which of the following is false about the third heart sound (S3):
   a. It is pathological after the age of 40
   b. It occurs in heart failure
   c. It is low pitched
   d. + It occurs due to forceful atrial contraction

* S3 is usually pathological after the age of 40 years, and physiological in the following conditions (healthy young adults, pregnancy, athletes and fever) * S4 is ALWAYS pathological and is caused by forceful atrial contraction against a non-compliant or stiff ventricle. * S3 is caused by rapid ventricular filling immediately after opening of the atrioventricular valves and is therefore heard after the second as ‘lub-dub-dum’

47. Diastolic murmur is heard in:
   a. aortic stenosis
   b. mitral regurgitation
   c. pulmonary stenosis
   d. tricuspid regurgitation
   e. + mitral stenosis

48. The valvular disease that cause pansystolic murmur is:
   a. mitral stenosis
   b. + mitral regurgitation
   c. aortic stenosis
   d. aortic regurgitation
   e. patent ductus arteriosus

49. All of the following are causes of pansystolic murmur, Except ?
   a. mitral stenosis
   b. mitral regurgitation
   c. + aortic regurgitation
   d. patent ductus arteriosus
   e. Austin flint

* I THINK the other choices are not accurate, see the following question.
50. **All of the following produce a pansystolic murmur except?**
   a. Tricuspid regurgitation
   b. **+ Aortic regurgitation**
   c. Ventricular Septal Defect

   * Here the other choices are correct, both tricuspid regurgitation and ventricular septal defect produce a pansystolic murmur.

51. **Patent ductus arteriosus causes:**
   a. early diastolic murmur
   b. **+ machinery (continuous – murmur)**
   c. ejection systolic murmur
   d. pansystolic murmur

52. **all are signs of infective endocarditis Except:**
   a. roth's spot
   b. splinter hemorrhage
   c. **+ xanthelasma**
   d. clubbing
   e. osler nodules

53. **Which one is WRONG about peripheral pulses :**
   a. **+ The pulse of the posterior tibial artery is examined between the lateral malleolus and the heel.**
   b. dorsalis pedis pulse examined in the middle of the dorsum of the foot lateral to extensor hallucis longus muscle.
   c. popliteal pulse examined in the popliteal fossa.
   d. posterior tibial artery examined between the medial malleolus & the heel.

54. **One of these is less suggestive of DVT:**
   e. distended superficial veins.
   b. Pain.
   c. Calf tenderness.
   d. increased temperature.
   e. **+ Shiny skin.**

   **Shiny skin is a sign of lower limb ischemia.**

55. **Which of the following is false regarding the symptoms of acute limb ischemia:**
   a. Perishing cold
   b. Pale (with empty veins)
c. Parasthesia (that later develops into tenderness)
d. Paralysis
e. Pulselessness

* The classical features of acute limb ischemia are the ‘six Ps’ which are the soft signs; Pulseless, Perishing cold and Pallor and the hard signs (indicating a threatened limb); Parasthesia, Pain on squeezing muscle and Paralysis. * I THINK parasthesia is chosen to be the answer because the meaning is wrong, parasthesia means loss of light touch sensation over the forefoot/dorsum of the hand, and it doesn’t mean tenderness !!

56. Not a sign of lower limb ischemia:-
   a. glistening.
   b. cold.
   c. hair loss.
   d. + excessive sweating.

57. All of these are signs of lower limb ischemia Except:
   a. pulselessness
   b. paralysis
   c. coldness
   d. pallor
   e. + pyrexia

58. All are risk factors for varicose veins in the lower limbs except:
   a. pregnancy.
   b. + thrombophlebitis.
   c. ascites.
   d. abdominal lymphadenopathy.

*Thrombopyleitis is a complication of varicose vein not a risk factor.

59. According to the Fontaine classification of chronic arterial ischemia, developing intermittent claudication after walking 100m would be in which stage:
   a. Stage I
   b. Stage IIa
   c. Stage IIb
   d. Stage III
   e. Stage IV

* Fontaine classification of lower limb ischemia:
  stage I: asymptomatic
  stage II: intermittent claudication
  stage III: night/rest pain
stage IV: tissue loss (ulceration/gangrene)

* stage II is further subdivided into two classes:
  IIa: If the claudication distance is more than 200 meters
  IIb: if it’s less than 200 meters.

60. Which of the following denotes a positive family history for ischemic heart disease:
   a+. Family history in a male first degree relative less than 55 years of age and/or a female first
degree relative less than 65 years of age

61. Increase the risk of heart diseases:
   a.+ sister 60 years old diagnosed with MI.
   b. father 60 years old diagnosed with MI.
   c. 2 brothers above 67 diagnosed with MI.

62. Which of the following is not a modifiable factor for IHD:
   a. diabetes
   b. + age
   c. smoking
   d. physical activity
   e. hypertension

63. Regarding pulses of the lower limbs all are true except:
   a. higher pressure than brachial artery.
   b. + there is only one method for the popliteal artery.
   c. there are variations between people in the posterior tibial artery.
   d. femoral pulse is located below the mid inguinal point.

64. Which of the following is the best sign for chronic ischemia
   a.+ intermittent claudication

65. What is wrong about true aneurysm:
   a. involves all layers
   b. + occurs mostly in veins
   c. most common complication is rupture
   d. hypertension is an important risk factor

66. All of these pulses are palpated in lower limbs except:
   a. femoral
   b. popliteal
   c. + peroneal
   d. dorsalis pedis
67. Which is least to cause hemoptysis:
   a. tuberculosis
   b. lung abscess
   c. + hypertension
   d. mitral valve disease

68. jugular venous pressure represents the pressure in:
   a. + right atrium
   b. right ventricle
   c. left atrium
   d. left ventricle
   e. carotid artery

69. all of these are causes of varicose vein Except:
   a. deep vein thrombosis
   b. pregnancy
   c. retroperitoneal fibrosis
   d. ascites
   e. ovarian cyst
   f. + none of the above.

70. which of the following isn't assessed by pulse measuring:
   a. rate
   b. rhythm
   c. amplitude
   d. + duration
   e. character

71. all of these are in the ddx list of unilateral leg swelling Except:
   a. + nephrotic syndrome
   b. deep venous thrombosis
   c. ruptured backer's cyst
   d. cellulitis
   e. trauma

72. all are characteristics of venous ulcer Except:
   a. warm
   b. lipodermatosclerosis
c. base with granulation tissue
d. + bilateral
e. women predominance

73. **All are true about intermittent claudication Except:**
   a. occlusive vascular disease
   b. initiated by exercise
   c. reproducible
   d. + relieved by supine position
   e. cramp like

**Intermittent claudication, which occurs due to arterial insufficiency, exacerbates (not relieved) by supine position because the poor perfusion.**

74. **one of the following symptoms not specific for CVS:**
   a. angina
   b. orthopnia
   c. palpitation
   d. PND
   e. + ankle swelling

75. **radiofemoral delay is characteristic for:**
   a. aortic aneurysm
   b. MI
   c. + coaractation of aorta
   d. popliteal artery aneurysm
   e. marfans disease

76. **shortness of breath when lying supine is:**
   a. + orthopnia
   b. PND
   c. grunting
   d. flaring
   e. retraction

77. **One of the following is not related to heart failure?**
   a. orthopnea
   b. PND
   c. leg swelling.
   d. liver failure.
   e. + lung collapse.
78. **In measuring the blood pressure all are true, Except:**
   a. a small cuff increases the measured Bp.
   b. there is a difference in measured pressure between the two arms.
   c. Kortkoff's sound 1 is considered the systolic blood pressure.
   d. **Absence of sound is found in phase IV.**

   *The ideal cuff size should have a bladder length that is 80% of the arm circumference, a width is at least 40% of the arm circumference, and a length to width ratio of 2:1. * The bladder is the inflatable part of the cuff.

79. **Trendelenberg's sign is due to injury to:**
   a. **Adductor muscles of the thigh (gluteus medius and gluteus minimus.**
   b. adductor muscles of the thigh
   c. hamstring muscles
   d. quadriceps femoris

80. **Positive Trendelenberg’s sign is due to injury of:**
   a. **Gluteus medius muscles of the thigh at weight bearing side.**
   b. Gluteus medius muscles of the thigh at not weight bearing side.
   c. Gluteus maximus at weight bearing side
   d. Gluteus maximus at not weight bearing side.

* Not to be confused with trendelenberg’s test which is a test of the valves of the leg veins; the leg is raised above the level of the heart until the veins are empty and is then rapidly lowered; in varicosity and incompetence of the valves the veins will at once become distended, but placement of a tourniquet around the leg will prevent distention of veins below the incompetent perforators or valves below the tourniquet.

**Internal - RS**

81. **A large sided pleural effusion can cause all of the following except**
   a. dullness on percussion
   b. **Increased in vesicular breathing sounds**
   c. decrease in tactile vocal fremitus

*Percussion:
air > resonance sound
 Fluid > dullness sound, in case of pleural effusion, we name it “stony dullness”
*normal sound on auscultation overall the lung is vesicular, any pathology will ↓ it.
Bronchial sound is abnormal except in trachea & infants < 5 months. see diagram in ch 7 p.154 for breath sounds
*TVF: tactile vocal fremitus, vibrations, higher in solid tissues: ↑ in pneumonia “consolidation”
↓ in pneumothorax, pleural effusion, lobar collapse, pleural thickening.
82. In a patient with a cough of 2 months duration which one of the following is the least important symptom to ask about
   a. palpitation

83. which of the following conditions causes hyper-resonance on percussion:
   a. pleural effusion
   b. pneumonia
   c. pneumothorax
   d. lung collapse

84. which is wrong about bronchial breathing:
   a. high pitched sound
   b. inspiratory phase is longer than expiratory
   c. there is pause between expiration and inspiration
   d. its caused by pneumonia
   e. heard normal over the trachea

85. Which symptom differentiates respiratory disease from cardiovascular one?
   a. Cough
   b. Pleuritic chest pain
   c. Shortness of breath

86. Friction rub heard in all except:
   a. pulmonary embolism
   b. pneumonia
   c. pleurisy or pleuritis
   d. aortic aneurysm

87. grunting is:
   a. edema in the lungs
   b. congested nose
   c. hoarseness of voice
   d. expiration against partially closed epiglottis
   e. nasal flaring

88. A patient with SOB, what is true:
   A. SOB + wheeze usually indicate respiratory condition
   B. SOB + cough usually indicate cardiac condition
   d. orthopenia means SOB on standing and relives by lying supine

89. greenish sputum is a sign of:
   a. lung cancer
b. asthma
c. pneumococcal pneumonia
d. + pseudomonal infection
e. acute pulmonary edema

**V. imp to memorize the indication of the colors of sputum, refer to p.11 lec 4 or to macleod p.141. the most imp:
- serous "frothy, pink “ > lung CA
- yellow > asthma
- Rusty red > pneumococcal
- serous “clear watery” > acute pulm. Edema
- green > long standing diseases like pneumonia, bronchiectasis, cystic fibrosis or lung abcess.

90. Consolidation in the lower lobe of the lung, all are true excepts:-
   a. + decreased TVF.
   b. no crackles.
   c. bronchial sounds.

91. Which is true about bronchial sound:
   a. continuos in inspiration & expiration.
   b. equal in inspiration and expiration.
   c. heard in most of lung periphery.
   d. + heard over large airways.

92. 56. Which of the following is wrong about the lung:
   a. + both lungs have 3 lobes

93. Which of the following is true about the borders of the lung:
   a. it extends superiorly to the level of the clavicle
   b. It extends anteriorly to the level of the 6th costal cartilage
   c. laterally to the level of the 10th rib.

*Ant: above clavicle to the 6th rib.
Lat: from axilla to the 8th rib.
Post: to lvl of 10th rib as in the lec, to lvl of 11th rib as in macleod p.153.

94. kassmaul breathing:
   a. + deep and rapid
   b. normal rate but deep breathing
   c. episodes of tachypnea then apnea.

95. crackles are not heard in:
a. pneumonia
b. pulmonary edema
c. bronchiectasis
d. + Pneumothorax

96. All of the following examined by inspection in RS:
   a. symmetry of chest.
   b. shape of chest.
   c. vascular anomalies.
   d. + chest expansion.
   e. scars & skin pigmentation.

97. All of the following are important in the drug History in a patient with respiratory symptoms Except:
   a. + use of broad-spectrum antibiotics.
   b. use of ACE inhibitors.
   c. use of bronchodilators.
   d. use of diuretics.
   e. use of NSAID.

   *ACEI > prevent ACE from producing ang2 from ang 1 so ↑ bradykinin > dry cough.
   Diuretics > ↓ pulmonary edema.
   NSAIDs > develop bronchoconstriction.

98. The least one to cause hemoptysis is:
   a. tuberculosis.
   b. lung abscess.
   c. + pulmonary hypertension.
   d. mitral valve disease.
   e. pulmonary embolism.

   *the common causes of hemoptysis are: TB, lung CA, bronchiectasis.
   *the less common causes are mitral stenosis and CHF, pul.embolism, lung abcess.
   *the least common is HTN.

99. A 26 year female patient his respiratory rate is 8/min. This condition is called:
   a. tachypnea.
   b. + bradypnea.
   c. dyspnea.
   d. apnea.
100. **Not a cause of chronic cough:**
   a. smoking
   b. COPD
   c. ACE inhibitors
   d. + diabetes mellitus
   e. bronchial asthma.

101. **Which is wrong about pleural effusion:**
   a. + vesicular sounds are heard.
   b. decreased movement of chest on affected side.
   c. stony dullness to percussion over the fluid.
   d. decreased vocal resonance.
   e. diminished vesicular sounds.

102. 74. **About chest landmarks, one is true:**
   a. + second intercostals spaces are immediately below the sternal angle

103. 41. A 25-year old woman, deep sigh-like breathing 19 times per minute:
   a. normal breathing
   b. + kassmaul breathing

104. **Which is false:**
   a. foreign bodies enters right bronchus more than the left one.
   b. + both lungs consist of three lobes: upper, middle and lower.
   c. right pleural effusion may cause shifting of trachea to the left.
   d. stridor and cough are symptoms of both upper and lower respiratory tracts.
   e. normal breathing pattern is vesicular breathing.

105. **Not a respiratory symptom:**
   a. wheeze
   b. dyspnea
   c. cough
   d. + palpitation
   e. cyanosis

106. **unilateral wheeze can be due to:**
   a. pneumonia
   b. + foreign body aspiration
   c. pneumothorax
   d. pleural effusion
107. **Which of the following is incorrect about central cyanosis**
   a. It is associated with a decrease in oxygen saturation <90
   b. **Central cyanosis is located in the lips and mouth but not in the legs or arms**
   c. Patients with polycythemia can be cyanotic at normal oxygen saturation
   d. It is very difficult for patients with severe anemia/hypovolemia to get cyanosed

108. 164. **Central cyanosis is best seen in:**
   a. + tongue
   b. arms
   c. tip of fingers
   d. conjunctiva

109. 135. **To differentiate between peripheral and central cyanosis from the hands**
   a. + temperature (peripheral—cold hands, central .... warm hands.
   b. color
   c. creases
   d. nails

110. 71. **The normal respiratory rate in adult is:**
   a. 40 - 60.
   b. 50 - 70.
   c. +12 - 20.
   d. 25 - 35.

111. **Which is wrong regarding pneumonia that causes consolidation:**
   a. + decrease tactile vocal fremitus.

112. **All of these cause clubbing Except:**
   a. bronchiectasis
   b. **Bronchial asthma**
   c. cyanotic congenital heart disease
   d. infective endocarditis
   e. crohn's disease

113. **Which one can be seen more in respiratory disease than cardiac disease?**
   a. + Wheezing.
   b. Dyspnea.
   c. Chest Pain.
   d. Paroxysmal Nocturnal Dyspnea (PND).

**Internal - Neurology**
114. all of these are signs of lower motor neuron lesion Except:
   a. + positive babinski sign
   b. fasciculation
   c. weakness
   d. muscle wasting
   e. hypotonia

115. Most common neurologic symptom is:
   a. seizures
   b. + headache

116. Which is not a part of examination for cerebellar function:
   a. rapid alternating movement.
   b. heel-shin test.
   c. + speaking.
   d. rebound phenomena.
   e. finger-nose test.

117. Inability to do rapid alternating movements in hands is called:
   a. chorea
   b. + dysdiadokinesia
   c. dyskinesia
   d. athetosis

118. Voluntary spasm to relieve the pain is:
   a. rigidity
   b. dysmetria
   c. + guarding
   d. clonus

119. Strong involuntary jerk in the proximal part of the arm:
   a. + ballismus
   b. myoclonus
   c. athetosis
   d. asterogenesis
   e. dysmetria

120. Which is not done in assessing the tone:
   a. ventral suspension
   b. vertical suspension
   c. head lag
d. posture
e. + deep tendon reflexes

121. All are true Except:
a. doesn’t cross the midline
b. caused by herpes zoster
c. + usually starts with rash for 3 days then severe pain
d. can affect the ophthalmic division of trigeminal nerve

122. Which is not a part of examination for cerebellar function:
a. rapid alternating movement
b. heel-shin test
c. + observing power of muscle
d. rebound phenomena
e. finger-nose test

123. Cogwheel movement is seen in:
a. cerebellar lesion
b. pyramidal tract lesion
c. + extrapyramidal lesion
d. neuropathy

124. Inability of patient to define the objects he hold in his arms, called:
a. + asterogenesis
b. dyskinesia
b. myoclonus
d. dysmetria
e. agraphesthesia

125. Strong involuntary jerk in the proximal part of the arm:
a. + ballismus
b. myoclonus
c. athetosis
d. asterogenesis

126. Which one of the following we don't do in motor examination?
a. the bulk
b. the tone
c. the power
d. planter response
e. + vibration
127. **all are true about erb's palsy Except:**
   a. + happens only after CS
   b. is due to damage to C8, T1 nerve roots
   c. the patient cant extend the wrist
   d. sustained medial forearm rotation

128. In neurology, after history taking and examination: [not sure]
   a. narrow the differential diagnosis.
   b. management.
   c. identify the cause of the lesion.
   d. + order investigations.

129. **inability to do lateral eye movement the affected cranial nerve nerve is:**
   a. oculomotor
   b. trochlear
   c. + abducent

130. **the nerve root for knee reflex is:**
   a. C6
   b. T12
   c. + L4
   d. S1
   e. S4

131. When you examine motor, the score of movement against gravity but not resistance is:
   a. 1
   b. 2
   c. + 3
   d. 4

132. A patient with hyper-reflexia and no clonus, the tone grade is:
   a. 0.
   b. +1.
   c. +2.
   d. +3.

133. All of these are parts of minimental status exam Except:
   a. calculation
   b. orientation to place
c. recall
d. language
e. + coordination

134. **red flag in headache is:**
   a. band like
   b. associated with abdominal pain
   c. + acute and severe
   d. increase at the end of the day.

135. **Sudden jerky movement of the joint is:-**
   a. + myoclonus.
   b. tremor.
   c. hemiballismus.
   d. chorea.

136. **A patient can move his joint when the force of gravity is eliminated, what's the grade of his muscle power?**
   a. + 2.
   b. 1.
   c. 4.
Past Years Questions
(2005 - 2013)
Paediatrics
1. **The Head Circumference of a normal child at 1 year of age is:**
   a. 50 cm.
   b. + 47 cm.
   c. 35 cm.
   d. 52 cm.

2. **A normal child become 1 m in length at:**
   a. 5 years.
   b. 3 years.
   c. + 4 years.
   d. 2 years.

3. **The Heart rate of newborn is:**
   a. 60 - 100.
   b. 90 - 140.
   c. 110 - 150.
   d. +120 - 160.

4. **Length at birth is:**
   a. 34 cm.
   b. + 50 cm.
   c. 35 cm.
   d. 43 cm.

5. **All are considered as symptoms & signs of hydrocephalus, Except:**
   a. irritability.
   b. seizures.
   c. Vomiting.
   d. separated sutures.
   e. + loss of vision.

6. **Regarding the vaginal hydrocele, all of the followings are true Except:**
   a. The swelling is confined to the scrotum.
   b. The testis and the epididymis are not definable.
   c. + The swelling is opaque.
   d. Usually it is not tender.
   e. Feels like a bag of worms.

7. **Neonatal period is:**
   a. First 2 weeks.
   b. + First 4 weeks.
   c. First 3 months.
   d. First 1 year.

8. **In examination of child, which one is true:**
   a. we examine them systemically.
b. + the heart rate and the respiratory rate differ according to the age of the child.
c. its begin by palpation.
d. the dr. must stand at the foot of patient.
9. Which one is not examined in the APGAR score:
   a. Heart rate.
   b. Reflex irritability.
   c. + Respiratory Rate.
   d. skin color.
   e. muscle Tone.
10. Which is abnormal in 1 year old boy:
    a. + 15 cm liver span.
    b. length is 80 – 90 cm.
    c. Weight is 9 -12 kg.
    d. Head circumference is 47 cm.
11. Social smile begins at:
    a. + 2 months
    b. 5 months
    c. 7 months
    d. 1 year
    e. 9 month
12. Mouthing starts at:
    a. 2 months
    b. + 5 months
    c. 7 months
    d. at birth
13. the suture that is between the anterior and posterior fontanels is called:
    a. + sagittal
    b. coronal
    c. lambdoid
    d. squamous
    e. frontal
14. all of the following are parts of developmental history Except:
    a. gross motor
    b. fine motor
    c. school performance
    d. social
    e. + gestational age
15. which is abnormal in a 10 year old child:
    a. 110 bpm heart rate
b. + 65 / min respiratory rate  
c. 37.4 C temperature  
d. 120 mm Hg systolic pressure  
e. Hemoglobin = 14 g/dl.

*10 years old RR is normally as adults 12-20

16. the first sign of puberty in female is:  
a. menarche  
b. axillary hair  
c. pubic hair  
d. + breast budding

*Female → breast budding, male → Testicles enlargement

17. which of the following vaccines isn’t given at 91 days:
   a. Hib  
   b. HBV  
   c. + Measles  
   d. OPV  
   e. IPV

18. which is not done in assessing the tone:
   a. ventral suspension  
   b. vertical suspension  
   c. head lag  
   d. posture  
   e. + deep tendon reflexes

19. about shingle, all are true Except:
   a. doesn’t cross the midline  
   b. caused by herpes zoster  
   c. + usually starts with with rash for 3 days then severe pain  
   d. can affect the ophthalmic division of trigeminal nerve

20. which is not a part of general examination of children:
   a. signs of dehydration  
   b. vital signs  
   c. signs of respiratory distress  
   d. + ortolni test  
   e. dysmorphic features

21. transillumination is used in:
   a. + hydrocele  
   b. direct hernia  
   c. indirect hernia  
   d. saphina varix  
   e. psoas abscess
22. about examination of children all of these are true Except:
a. best examined in his mothers arms  
b. + percussion is best used to examine the chest  
c. auscultation done before palpation  
d. the cooperation of the child cant be guaranteed  
e. the clinical signs of disease may differ from those of adults

23. a newborn of 12 hours age has jaundice , your next step:  
a. reassurance that its physiological  
b. expose him to light  
c. + investigate him quickly  
d. ask about previous deliveries with NICU admissions

* jaundice is considered physiological after 24hours , if less we should investigate quickly because its highly toxic for newborns

24. all are normal findings in newborns Except:
a. + capillary refill > 2 seconds  
b. slight anterior fontanel depression  
c. patent posterior fontanel  
d. head lag  
e. moro reflex

25. all are signs of hydrocephalus Except:
a. dilated scalp veins  
b. bulging fontanel  
c. + sunken eyes  
d. opisthotonus

26. all are signs of dehydration Except:
a. delayed capillary refill  
b. dry mucus membranes  
c. + sunset eyes  
d. loss of skin turgor  
e. depressed fontanels  
d. facial  
e. trigeminal

*Sunset eyes are seen in hydrocephalus not Dehydration. (we assess this sign by visible sclera between pupil and upper eyelid)

27. all are true about erb's palsy Except:  
a. + happens only after CS  
b. is due to damage to C8, T1 nerve roots  
c. the patient cant extend the wrist
d. sustained medial forearm rotation

*Erbs palsy is very rare after cesarean section, mostly it’s after breech vaginal delivery.

28. microcephaly is when:
   a. \( \text{HC/age} > 97^{\text{th}} \) centile
   b. \( \text{HC/age} < 3^{\text{rd}} \) centile
   c. \( \text{HC/age} < 50^{\text{th}} \) centile
   d. \( \text{HC/age} < 33^{\text{rd}} \) centile
   e. \( \text{HC} < 40 \text{ cm} \)

29. ortolani and Barlow test is used to screen for:
   a. rickets disease
   b. poliomyelitis
   c. + development dysplasia of the hip (DDH).
   d. upper motor neuron lesion

30. Patent ductus arteriosus causes:
   a. early diastolic murmur
   b. + machinery (continuous – murmur)
   c. ejection systolic murmur
   d. pansystolic murmur

31. all of these are parameters in APGAR score Except:
   a. heart rate
   b. reflex irritability
   c. tone
   d. + respiratory rate

32. hydrocele is:
   a. fluid accumulation in tunic albugenia
   b. + fluid accumulation in tunica vaginalis
   c. inguinoscrotal bulging of the bowel into the processus vaginalis
   d. usually associated with direct inguinal hernia
   e. always acquired.

33. at 1 year which of the following is false about the normal average of growth and mental development:
   a. length should be about 75 cm
   b. weight should be about 3 times of the birth weight
   c. the baby should speak 2-3 other words than mama and baba
   d. + they should have hand predominance (if he is right or left handed).

34. which of the following is false about capput succidinium in newborn:
   a. is a localized edema, not hemorrhage
   b. + doesn’t cross the suture line
   c. disappears within few days
   d. doesn’t cause jaundice
e. no need for admission

35. the most common presentation of the baby is:
   a. cephalic
   b. breach
   c. shoulder
   d. footling

36. the baby start to crawl in:
   a. 5\textsuperscript{th} month
   b. 8\textsuperscript{th} month
   c. 10\textsuperscript{th} month
   d. 3\textsuperscript{rd} month
   e. 1\textsuperscript{st} year

37. grunting is:
   a. edema in the lungs
   b. congested nose
   c. hoarseness of voice
   d. expiration against partially closed epiglottis
   e. nasal flaring

38. All of these are normal in newborn Except:
   a. erythema toxicum
   b. mongolion spot
   c. benign pustular melanosis
   d. impetigo neonatorum
   e. palpable liver

* impetigo neonatorum is staph/strep infection which needs treatment and doesn’t disappear spontaneously

39. Congenital anomaly of the abdominal wall that closes spontaneously at the age the of 4 years:
   a. patent urachus.
   b. patent omphalomesenteric duct.
   c. gastroschisis.
   d. umbilical hernia.

40. At the age of 6 months which is true?
   a. loss of head lag.
   b. walking.
   c. mature pincer's grasp.
   d. talks more than 2 words.
   e. sits without support.

41. In the neonatal period, which is false:
   a. history of asphyxia at birth is not important.
42. **The definition of still birth is:**
   a. Death after the age of viability
   b. Death of the fetus or embryo before the age of viability

43. **How to take the head circumference:**
   a. **The widest antero-posterior diameter of the head**
   b. Turned outward away from the midline:
      a. Varus
      b. Valgus

44. **MMR vaccine is given in the:**
   a. 12th and 18th months
   b. 91st and 121st day
   c. 1st month
   d. 10th month
   e. 18th month

45. **a mother brought her newborn to the clinic said that her 1.5 day old baby has milk nipple discharge, you should:**
   a. Do prolactin hormone level
   b. Admit to NICU
   c. Reassure the mother that is normal (twitch's milk).
   d. Tell the mother to stop breast feeding
Past Years Questions
(2005 - 2013)

Surgery
1. all of the following related to peritonitis, Except:
   a. + pain relieved by food ingestion.
   b. the whole abdomen is tense.
   c. Absence of the bowel sounds.
   d. Rebound tenderness or tenderness in percussion.

*peritonitis is characterized by : Guarding / tenderness/ absence of bowel sounds / rigidity / pain increased with cough and moving

2. All of the following are located at the transpyloric plane, Except:
   a. + celiac trunk.
   b. fundus of the gallbladder.
   c. the neck of the pancreas.
   d. the origin of superior mesenteric artery.
   e. the upper pole of the kidney on the right.

*transpyloric plane : 1- level of L1     2- 9 th ribs     3- superior mesenteric     4- fundus of gallbladder 5- pancreatic neck and body 6- upper pole of right kidney

3. A 5 cm mass in a 15 years old child, in the anterior aspect of the neck, covered slightly by the Sternocleidomastoid muscle, and doesn't move with swallowing is:
   a. thyroid swelling
   b. thyroglossal cyst
   c. + Dermoid or sebaceous cyst.
   d. plunging ranula
   e. enlarged lymph node

4. 15 years old boy, with a mass in the anterior triangle covered by the upper third of the sternocleidomastoid, doesn't move with swallowing:
   a. Thyroid swelling
   b. cystic hygroma
   c. enlarged lymph node
   d. + Branchial cyst .
   e. plunging ranula

5. The least likely to have in duodenal ulcer is:
   a. Pain worse during fasting
   b. Pain associated with NSAIDs
   c. Pain localized to epigastric region
   d. + Pain is aggravated by inspiration
e. Pain is decreased after eating.

6. Least common site for hyper-pigmentation is:
   a. the face
   b. skin on the upper back.
   c. Inner thigh
   d. gingival mucosa
   e. the flexures

7. All of the following are considered as cells of epidermis, Except:
   a. Melanocytes.
   b. Keratinocytes.
   c. Fibroblast.
   d. Langerhans cells.

* melanocytes, keratinocytes, langerhans cells and merkel cells are found in the epidermis, While FIBROBLASTS are found in the dermis

8. All of the following causing Extended gallbladder, Except:
   a. Chronic cholecystitis.
   b. Mucocele.
   c. Empyema.
   d. Mirrizzi's Syndrome.

9. Which one is mismatched?
   a. mid-uretric stone → periumblical pain.
   b. Appendicitis → periumblical pain
   c. Cholecystitis → RUQ pain
   d. pancreatitis → back pain
   e. peritonitis → generalized pain

10. All are causes of decreased liver span, Except:
    a. Liver cirrhosis.
    b. Pneumothorax.
    c. Emphysema.
    d. Perforated viscus.
    e. Viral hepatitis.

11. Which of the following stabilize the cuff muscle during medial rotation:
    a. supraspinatous
    b. teres minor
c. + teres major

d. Infraspinatus

* *major function of Teres major is stabilizing during medial (internal rotation) of the scapula. * Rotator cuff group = supraspinatus + infraspinatus + subscapularis + teres minor

12. The organ which doesn't examine by bimanual palpation is:
   a. kidneys
   b. + spleen
   c. uterus
   d. ovaries
   e. submandibular gland.

13. In acute urinary retention, All are true, Except
   a. Enlargement is asymmetrical.
   b. there is subrapubic pain.
   c. inability to pass urine.
   d. gentle pressure on it exacerbate the patient desire to micturate.
   e. the bladder is always dull.

14. DRE palpate all of the following, Except?
   a. urethra.
   b. prostatic base.
   c. the cervix in the female.
   d. sacrum and the coccyx.
   e. + hemarrohides and siminal vescicle.

* all are felt by DRE except hemmorides which is confirmed by visual Proctoscopy.

15. All of following are true, Except:
   a. spigelian hernia is a hernia which occurs at the linea semilunaris.
   b. + direct inguinal hernia descend to scrotum.
   c. femoral hernia bulges at a point which is below & lateral to pubic tubercle
   d. femoral hernia is more common in females than in males
   e. umbilical hernia more common in children

* Direct : mostly affect Older men and women (bulging lateral to epigastric vessels, medial and above pubic tubercle) * Indirect : MOST COMMON In all age groups (bulging lateral to epigastric vessels, enters the scrotum)
16. Which one is mismatched between symptom & system involved:
   a. Palpitation – heart.
   b. Albinism – skin.
   c. + hunger pain – renal.
   d. cyclical pain – breast.
   e. sneezing – nose.

17. All are signs of acute appendicitis, Except:
   a. psoas sign
   b. rebound tenderness
   c. + kernig's sign.
   d. rovsing sign
   e. obturator sign

18. All the followings are true, Except:
   a. The edge of the liver maybe palpable in a normal person.
   b. The direction of the spleen's enlargement is mainly toward the right iliac fossa.
   c. The aorta may be palpable in a thin person.
   d. Shifting dullness is a more sensitive test than transmission thrill.
   e. + the left kidney is palpable in thin men.

* The Right kidney is palpable in thin men / women (because it descends with liver)

19. In gastric outlet obstruction, all the followings are true Except:
   a. Visible gastric peristalsis may be seen.
   b. It could result from chronic duodenal ulcer or distal gastric cancer
   c. Succession splash can be detected.
   d. + Venous hum is characteristic.
   e. The vomiting is projectile.

** Venous Hum is vibrating sound in the veins and not associated with gastric outlet obstruction (heard above the liver in arteriovenous malformation, hepatocellular carcinoma and Alcoholic hepatitis. Macleod’s P.183 below the table)

20. Which one of the following isn't a painful swelling in the scrotum:
   a. + epidedimal cyst
   b. testicular torsion
   c. epididimo.orchitis
d. varicocele

21. Which muscle we examined in restricted internal rotation:
   a. Supraspinatus
   b. Infraspinatus
   c. Subscapularis
   d. Teres Minor
   e. + Teres major.

22. The mass that moves when protruding the tongue is:
   a. dermoid cyst
   b. + thyroglossal cyst.
   c. cystic hygroma.
   d. branchial cyst.

23. Which one is mismatched:
   a. + Hematochezia → mild GI bleeding.
   b. occult blood → mild GI bleeding.
   c. Hemoptysis → RS bleeding.
   d. Hematuria → US bleeding.
   e. Hematemesis → UGI bleeding.

24. Thyroid gland moves with swallowing due to:
   a. it is continuous posterolaterally with carotid sheath.
   b. it is covered anteriorly with infrahyoid muscle.
   c. it is continuous anteriorly with peritrachial fascia cervicalis.
   d. + it's covered by the pretracheal fascia.

25. Coursvoisier's law is applicable in:
   a. Acute Cholecystitis.
   b. viral hepatitis.
   c. palpable pain gallblader with jaundice
   d. + palpable painless gallblader with jaundice.
   e. palpable painless gallblader without jaundice.

26. All of the following are true according abdomen, Except:
   a. Murphy’s sign: Acute Cholecystitis.
   b. + ascites: bulging of epigastrium
   c. Shifting Dullness indicates ascites.
   d. Rovsing’s sign indicates acute appendicitis.
27. Not a cause of exudative ascites:
   a. TB.
   b. infection.
   c. nephrotic syndrome.
   d. CA.
   e. + liver failure.

* EXUDATE: TB / Infections / Nephrotic syndrome / And most common is CA!
* TRANSUDATE: Cirrhosis / Heart failure / kwashiorkor.

28. Caput medusa seen in:
   a. Tuberculosis
   b. lung abscess
   c. pulmonary hypertension
   d. mitral valve disease
   e. + portal vein thrombosis

29. All of the followings cause umbilical discharge, Except:
   a. + caput medusa.
   b. intestinal fistula.
   c. patent urachus.
   d. umbilical adenoma.
   e. umbilical granuloma.

30. Not seen in thyrotoxicosis:
   a. Heat.
   b. Sweating.
   c. + weight gain.
   d. weight loss.
   e. increased appetite.

31. All of these are true about appendicitis, Except:
   a. jaundice is not a classical symptom
   b. vomiting and nausea might occur
   c. start as paraumbilical pain then shifted to right iliac fossa
   d. + murphy's sign is positive
   e. mostly affects teenagers and young adults.

32. 61. Pain that is paraumbilical is mostly from:
   a. appendix
b. deudinum
c. stomach
d. **small intestine**
e. sigmoid colon

33. **absent bowel sounds is found in:**
   a. gastroenteritis
   b. recent intestinal obstruction
   c. **paralytic ileus**
   d. renal artery stenosis

34. **All are decrease liver span, Except:**
   a. + Viral hepatitis.
   b. Liver cirrhosis.
   c. Pneumothorax
   d. Emphysema.
   e. Perforated viscus.

35. **All are true about keloids Except:**
   a. it will not stop enlarging in size
   b. its more in black skin
   c. mostly in sternum area, deltoid area and post. Auricular area
   d. + it doesn't **invade the normal skin**
   e. 1st injury can be itching, insect bite or burn

36. A 55 year old female presented with a large mass elevating the ear lobe, mostly its related to:
   a. submandibular gland enlargement
   b. thyroid gland enlargement
   c. **parotid gland enlargement**
   d. supraclavicular lymph node enlargement

37. **Apley's test is used to examine for:**
   a. lateral ligament injury
   b. + meniscus injury
   c. medial ligament injury
   d. cruciate ligament injury

38. Which of the following ulcers is mismatched with its usual edge shape:
   a. + basal cell carcinoma ....... everted
b. ischemic ulcer ...... punched out
c. TB ulcer ....... undermined
d. venous ulcer ...... sloping edge
e. squamous cell carcinoma ..... everted

39. the type of collagen predominate in cartilage is:
   a. type 1
   b. + type 2
   c. type 3
   d. type 4
   e. type 5

40. the commonest cause of bloody nipple discharge is:
   a. breast cancer
   b. + ductal papilloma
   c. ductectasia
   d. fat necrosis

41. the hernia that occurs at the linea semilunaris is:
   a. epigastric hernia
   b. lumbar hernia
   c. + spegelian hernia
   d. femoral hernia
   e. richter's hernia

42. all of these are characteristics of fibroadenoma Except:
   a. benign
   b. not painful
   c. + related to menses
   d. not tender
   e. mobile

43. which scar is mismatched with the true operation:
   a. gridiron incision ...... acute appendicitis
   b. midsternotomy scar ...... coronary artery bypass graft
   c. mercedes benz scar ...... liver surgery
   d. + infracavicular scar ...... mitral valvotomy
   e. pfennisteel scar ...... ceserian section
44. The least likely to have in duodenal ulcer is:
   a. pain worse during fasting
   b. pain associated with NSAIDs
   c. pain localized to epigastric region
   d. + pain is constant in nature

45. Which is false:
   a. + direct hernia commonly descent to the scrotum
   b. femoral hernia bulges at a point which is below lateral to pubic tubercle
   c. femoral hernia is more common in females than in males
   d. umbilical hernia more common in children
   e. epigastric hernia is at the linea alba.

46. Which is false:
   a. in breast exam we should examine the regional LNs
   b. patient should sit 45 degree
   c. galactorrhea is a sudden release of milk
   d. peaud orange breast is swollen
   e. + gynecomastia is seen in females

47. All are important to ask in assessing risk factors for breast cancer Except:
   a. family history of breast cancer
   b. smoking and alcohol
   c. + oral contraceptive pills
   d. age of menarche
   e. age of the mother at the first childbirth

48. Tensmus mainly due to pathology in:
   a. transverse colon
   b. + rectum
   c. urethra
   d. prostate
   e. small intestine

49. Select the incorrect pain:
   a. gallbladder ...... referred to the shoulder
   b. aortic dissection ..... radiated to the bach
   c. ureteric stone ...... radiated to the genitalia
   d. + appendicitis ...... shifted to left iliac fossa
50. **Pencil like stool indicates:**
   a. irritable bowel disease  
   b. + rectal cancer  
   c. ulcerative colitis  
   d. piles  
   e. carcinoid tumor

51. **all of these can be examined by speculum Except:**
   a. vagina  
   b. cervix  
   c. cystocle  
   d. + fallopian tubes  
   e. Urethrocele

52. **all are causes of dysphagia Except:**
   a. achalasia  
   b. + GERD  
   c. stricture  
   d. GERD  
   e. diffuse esophageal spasm

53. **all are causes of acute abdomen Except:**
   a. acute appendicitis  
   b. diabetic keto acidosis  
   c. intestinal obstruction  
   d. + irritable bowel disease  
   e. perforated viscus .

54. **All of these are true about appendicitis Except:**
   a. jaundice is not a classical symptom  
   b. vomiting and nausea might occur  
   c. start as paraumbilical pain then shifted to right iliac fossa  
   d. + murphy's sign is positive  
   e. mostly affectes teenagers and young adults

55. **All of these are causes of huge splenomealy Except:**
   a. chronic myeloid leukemia  
   b. myelofibrosis  
   c. + sickle cell anemia  
   d. malaria
e. thalassemia

56. the most common cause of a breast mass in a 17 year old female is:
   a. fibrocystic disease
   b. breast cancer
   c. ductectasia
   d. fat necrosis
   e. + fibroadenoma

57. telangectasia is:
   a. + dilated dermal blood vessels resulting in a visible lesion
   b. a superficial break in the epidermis
   c. a localized area of color or textural change in the skin
   d. a red purple hemorrhage of > 2 cm
   e. a localized collection of pus

58. odynophagia is:
   a. difficult swallowing
   b. indigestion
   c. + painful swallowing
   d. vomiting blood
   e. overeating

59. the commonest cause of hematuria in males is:
   a. transitional cell carcinoma (TCC)
   b. + BPH
   c. UTI
   d. bleeding tendency

60. pain that is paraumbilical is mostly from:
   a. appendix
   b. deudinum
   c. stomach
   d. + small intestine

61. the expected date of delivery in the female whose LMP is on 16.6.2011, and her cycle was regular, no history of contraception or lactation, is:
   a. 25-1-2012
   b. + 23-3-2012
   c. 1-1-2012
62.173. which is false in abdominal examination:
   a. you should begin away from the tender area
   b. you should stand at the right of the patient
   c. the typical exposure is from the nipple to midthigh
   d. + when you examine for splenomegaly, u start palpation from the left iliac fossa
   e. genitalia examination is an important part of abdominal exam

63. which of the following isn’t classical in cystitis:
   a. burning sensation
   b. + fever and vomiting
   c. suprapubic pain
   d. hematuria
   e. frequency

64. which of the following isn’t a rotator cuff muscle:
   a. + teres major
   b. teres minor
   c. supraspinatous
   d. infraspinatous
   e. subscapularis

65. hallux valgus means:
   a. deviation of the big toe medially
   b. outward bowing of the leg with relation to the thigh
   c. + deviation of the big toe laterally
   d. knees angles touch one another when the legs are straightened
   e. persistent dorsiflexion of the big toe

66. the organ that isn’t examined by bimanual palpation is:
   a. kidneys
   b. + spleen
   c. uterus
   d. ovaries
   e. submandibular gland

67. the femoral hernia is:
   a. lateral to femoral vein
b. medial to femoral artery
c. + medial to femoral vein
d. lateral to femoral nerve
e. lateral to femoral artery

68. **the best imaging test for ureteric stone is:**
a. MRI
d. + non-enhanced CT-scan
e. enhanced CT-scan
b. ultrasound
c. MRCP

69. **which of the followings is mismatched:**
a. lerisch syndrome ..... buttock claudication and impotence
d. + cushings disease ..... hypopigmentation and alopecia
c. marfan's syndrome ..... high arched palate and lens dislocation
e. polland syndrome ..... absence of breast and thoracic muscles
b. down syndrome ...... micrognathia and epicanthal fold

70. **all of these are causes of pleuritic chest pain Except:**
a. reflux esophagitis
d. mediastinal tumor
c. pneumonia
e. pericarditis
b. rib fracture

71. **in abdominal examination, the least likely to see in a patient with gastric outlet obstruction is:**
a. increased peristalsis
c. + venous hump
d. succession splash
e. can be caused by chronic duodenal ulcer
b. projectile vomiting

72. **if a patient presented with vomiting, you should ask about all of these Except:**
a. vomitus amount
c. vomitous color
d. vomitus contents
b. + vomitous taste
73. A 65-year-old patient presented with abdominal pain, in past history we don’t concern to him about:

a. history of ischemic heart disease  
b. history of recent accident  
c. history of diabetes  
d. + history of upper respiratory tract infection 2 years ago

74. Which is false regarding neck examination:

a. the neck should be extended  
b. + in Graves disease, thyroid seems to be irregular  
c. tachycardia in thyrotoxicosis  
d. thyroids move on swallowing  
e. lymph nodes are important to be examined in neck exam.

75. The most sensitive test to examine cruciate ligament in the knee is:

a. Apley’s test  
b. + Lachman test  
c. Apprehension test  
d. Drawer test  
e. Patellar tap

76. The best way to measure the length of the fetus prenatally is:

a. Fundal grip  
b. Lateral grip  
c. + Symphysis fundal height  
d. 1st pelvic grip  
e. 2nd pelvic grip

77. Which is mismatched:

a. Duputerene contracture ...... chronic liver disease  
b. + Melena ...... fresh rectal blood  
c. Fine tremor ...... thyrotoxicosis  
d. Tenesmus ...... feeling of incomplete evacuation  
e. Heartburn ...... gastroesophageal reflux disease

78. Which of the following isn’t a sign of chronic liver disease:

a. Clubbing  
b. + Rest tremor  
c. Palmar erythema  
d. Spider nevi
79. the commonest type of hernia in males, females and children respectively is:
   a. indirect inguinal, femoral, umbilical
   b. indirect inguinal, femoral, direct inguinal
   c. direct inguinal, femoral, umbilical
   d. + indirect inguinal, indirect inguinal, indirect inguinal
   e. direct inguinal, indirect inguinal, umbilical

80. which is mismatched:
   a. transitional cell carcinoma ...... painless hematuria
   b. + urethral stricture ...... terminal hematuria
   c. ureteric stone ...... total hematuria
   d. nephrotic syndrome ...... proteinuria

81. In DRE we palpate all of these Except:
   a. sacrum
   b. coccyx
   c. + piles and seminal vesicles
   d. prostate base
   e. bladder in female

82. engagement is:
   a. cannot be assessed abdominally
   b. + when the widest transverse diameter of the presenting part has passed through the pelvic brim
   c. normally at 36 week in multigravida
   d. normally at 38 week in primigravida

Other:

1. Which is a least important characteristic of professionalism:
   a. integrity
   b. initiative
   c. + intelligence
   d. appearance

2. wood's light is a bed side test used in diagnosis of all of these Except:
   a. tinea capitis
   b. pseudomonas infection
   c. vitiligo
4. **immunobullous diseases are caused by acantholysis which is damage to:**
   a. keratinocytes
   b. langerhanz cells
   c. melanocytes
   d. + desmosomes
   e. dermoepidermal junction

5. **147. which is mismatched:**
   a. + wood's light ........ vasculitis
   b. patch test ....... eczema
   c. Tzanck smear ...... herpes virus
   d. KOH ....... fungal infection
   e. immunoflourescent test ...... immunobollous disease

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