

Tanta University ----- Internal Medicine Exam

Faculty Of Medicine ----- Diploma of Internal Medicine

19/10/2019



Paper I

Answer all of the following multiple choice questions (each 5 Marks):

- 1. In rheumatoid arthritis the characteristic joint involvement is:**
 - A. Metacarpophalangeal joint
 - B. Hip joint
 - C. Knee
 - D. Spine

- 2. All of the following are characteristic extra-articular manifestations of rheumatoid arthritis EXCEPT:**
 - A. Anemia
 - B. Cutaneous vasculitis
 - C. Pericarditis
 - D. Secondary Sjögren syndrome
 - E. Brain abscess

- 3. c-ANCA is pathognomonic of:**
 - A. Classical PAN
 - B. Wegener's granulomatosis
 - C. Crescentic nephritis
 - D. SLE

- 4. Butterfly rash in SLE involves all areas EXCEPT:**
 - A. Cheeks
 - B. Nasolabial fold
 - C. Lower eyelids
 - D. Bridge of nose

- 5. Which of the following is required for the diagnosis of Behçet disease?**
 - A. Pathergy test
 - B. Recurrent oral ulceration
 - C. Recurrent genital ulceration
 - D. Uveitis
 - E. All of the above

6. All of the following are typical for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease EXCEPT:

- A. Cough with sputum production
- B. Breathlessness
- C. Pulmonary hyperinflation
- D. Pulmonary solid nodules

7. Bronchial carcinoma may be radiologically presented as:

- A. Unilateral hilar enlargement
- B. Peripheral pulmonary opacity
- C. Lung collapse
- D. Pleural effusion
- E. All of the above

8. All of the following are typically characterized as an obstructive lung disease EXCEPT:

- A. Asbestosis
- B. Asthma
- C. Chronic bronchitis
- D. Emphysema

9. All of the following factors influence the likelihood of transmitting active tuberculosis EXCEPT:

- A. Duration of contact with an infected person.
- B. Environment in which contact occurs.
- C. Presence of extrapulmonary tuberculosis.
- D. Presence of laryngeal tuberculosis.
- E. Probability of contact with an infectious person.

10. All of the following clinical conditions are associated with orthopnea EXCEPT:

- A. Abdominal ascites
- B. Abdominal obesity
- C. Diaphragmatic weakness
- D. Heart failure
- E. Hepatopulmonary syndrome

11. All of the following are classic definitional features of the tetralogy of Fallot EXCEPT:

- A. Obstruction to RV outflow
- B. Overriding aorta
- C. RV hypertrophy
- D. Tricuspid atresia
- E. Ventricular septal defect

12. In cases of severe mitral stenosis, which of the following parameters is typically increased?

- A. Cardiac output
- B. Left atrial pressure
- C. Left ventricular diameter
- D. Left ventricular end-diastolic pressure
- E. Pulmonary vascular compliance

13. Which of the following proteins is most responsible for iron transport in the plasma?

- A. Albumin
- B. Ferritin
- C. Haptoglobin
- D. Hemoglobin
- E. Transferrin

14. All of the following are typically increased in a patient with hemolytic anemia EXCEPT:

- A. bilirubin
- B. Haptoglobin
- C. LDH
- D. Reticulocytes
- E. Ferritin

15. Pregnant lady during antenatal check up gives family history of sister developing thromboembolism during her second pregnancy. Investigations reveal she is heterozygous for factor 5 leiden deficiency. Next step in management is:

- A. Warfarin
- B. Low dose aspirin
- C. Low molecular weight heparin
- D. Observation and report if any calf pain

16. Bone scan of multiple myeloma shows:

- A. Diffuse increased uptake
- B. Diffuse decreased uptake
- C. Hot spot
- D. Cold spot

17. A 30 year old male was transfused blood in operating room following which he develops tachycardia, hypotension (BP- 70/ 40 mm of Hg) and hematuria within 15 minutes. Most probable cause is;

- A. ABO incompatibility
- B. Anaesthesia drug hypersensitivity
- C. DIC
- D. HUS

18. A patient with previously normal hemoglobin suffered a sudden massive acute hemorrhage. He is most likely to show all of the following except:

- A. High reticulocyte count
- B. High neutrophil count
- C. High packed cell volume
- D. High MCV

19. Upon ECG lead II, III, and aVF are not normal. Which of the following vessel is blocked?

- A. Left coronary artery
- B. Left anterior descending
- C. Right coronary artery
- D. Right circumflex artery

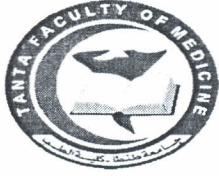
20. Use of Digoxin is contraindicated in WPW syndrome. Why?

- A. It can precipitate asystole
- B. It can precipitate ventricular fibrillation
- C. It causes complete AV block
- D. They are more susceptible to digoxin toxicity

Answer all the following questions (each 10 Marks)

- 1. Causes of pleural effusion.**
- 2. Types and clinical manifestations of respiratory failure.**
- 3. Treatment of heart failure**
- 4. Clinical manifestations of infective endocarditis**
- 5. Differential diagnosis of hypochromic microcytic anemia**
- 6. Causes of thrombophilia**
- 7. Investigations of systemic lupus erythematosus**
- 8. Treatment of acute gouty arthritis**

Good Luck



Tanta University
Faculty of Medicine
Ophthalmology Department

Diploma Medicine Exam
October 2019

Essay Qs: Please discuss the following:

Marks: 120

Time allowed 2 hours

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- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Differential diagnosis of acute conjunctivitis. | 20 marks |
| 2. Different types of scleritis. | 20 marks |
| 3. Horner's syndrome. | 20 marks |
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MCQs: Please choose the single best answer: (60 Marks each 3 marks)

- 1- The most common cause of chronic bacterial conjunctivitis, especially angular blepharitis is:
 - a. Proteus mirabilis.
 - b. Moraxella lacunata.
 - c. Escherichia coli.
 - d. Klebsiella pneumoniae.
- 2- All the following can be considered as a part of irido-corneal endothelial syndrome except:
 - a. Chandler's syndrome
 - b. Essential iris atrophy
 - c. Cogan Reese syndrome
 - d. Posterior embryotoxon
- 3- Features of typical retinitis pigmentosa include all the following except:
 - a. bone-spicule pigmentation of the neural retina.
 - b. pale, waxy optic nerve head.
 - c. posterior subcapsular cataract.
 - d. attenuation of retinal arterioles.
- 4- Which one of the following does not occur with high myopia?
 - a. subnormal visual acuity.
 - b. suboptimal binocularity.
 - c. abnormal color vision.
 - d. image magnification .
- 5- Scleromalacia perforans:
 - a. Is a type of painless necrotizing scleritis.
 - b. Causes an actual perforation in 46% of cases.
 - c. Is not associated with rheumatoid arthritis.
 - d. In its early stage causes an acute nonsuppurative inflammation.

- 6- In UV keratopathy, the most characteristic lesion is
- Superficial punctate keratitis in the inter-palpebral area
 - Disciform epithelial lesion
 - Dendritiform epithelial lesion
 - Deep peripheral keratitis
- 7- All of the following are features of mucormycosis except
- internal ophthalmoplegia
 - ipsilateral CN 7 palsy
 - diplopia
 - involvement of the first branch of the trigeminal nerve
- 8- Which one of the following statements about age-related macular degeneration (ARMD) is true?
- it is the most common cause of severe central visual loss among patients older than 50 in the United States.
 - the visual loss results directly from retinal pigment epithelial abnormalities.
 - it causes the severest visual loss in the "dry" form of ARMD.
 - a proportion (< 25%) of patients who have the "wet" form of ARMD can be successfully treated.
- 9- Viral conjunctivitis:
- Cannot be differentiated from bacterial conjunctivitis without culture.
 - Usually appears as a bilateral conjunctivitis.
 - Unlike bacterial conjunctivitis, is almost never accompanied by preauricular lymphadenopathy.
 - Can usually be diagnosed clinically.
- 10- Granulomatous uveitis activity is not associated with:
- large, poorly defined keratic precipitates.
 - Koepe nodules iris at the papillary border.
 - darkly pigmented keratic precipitates.
 - hypopyon.
- 11- The sensory nerve most likely to be affected by an orbital fracture is:
- lacrimal
 - nasociliary
 - infraorbital
 - infratrochlear
- 12- Which of the following conditions is the least common cause of childhood proptosis?
- choroidal melanoma
 - rhabdomyosarcoma
 - lymphangioma
 - mucocele

- 13- The sequelae of a CN 7 palsy may include all of the following except:
- ectropion
 - ptosis
 - decreased vision
 - dry eye
- 14- On screening for retinopathy of prematurity, which one of the following findings is an indication for start of treatment?
- Stage 2 in zone 1
 - Stage 3 in zone 1
 - Stage 3 in zone 2
 - Stage 3 in zone 3
- 15- All of the following are characteristics of an optic tract lesion except
- relative afferent pupillary defect
 - sudden painful loss of vision
 - homonymous hemianopia
 - optic nerve pallor
- 16- Of the congenital and infantile cataracts, which type is the most common?
- Lamellar
 - Anterior polar
 - Posterior polar
 - Cerulean
- 17- Most of the peripheral corneal ulcers are:
- Infectious in nature
 - Immunogenic in nature
 - Traumatic
 - Post-infectious
- 18- On examining the angle of anterior chamber of one patient, only Schwalbe line and the trabecular meshwork were seen. According to Shaffer's grading system of the anterior chamber angle, what will be the grade of the angle of this patient?
- One
 - Two
 - Three
 - Four
19. The best test for distinguishing between sub-retinal hemorrhage and choroidal melanoma is :
- Fluorescence Angiography.
 - B-scan U\A
 - A-scan U\A
 - MRI
- 20- The most common cause of vitreous hemorrhage in children is
- ROP
 - shaken baby syndrome
 - FEVR
 - Coat's disease