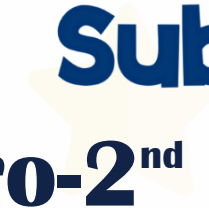




Test Bank



Subject:

Intro-2nd Theoretical

Quiz



Collected by:

Noor Adnan

Samia Sami



009 2nd Quiz

1-Patient who is smoker, has dilated veins around umbilicus in which blood drain toward the umbilicus, which of the following is most likely to be associated:

- a. clubbing
- b. pulsatile JVP
- c. ascites
- d. palmar erythema
- e. koilonychia

Answer: Not sure of the answer

2-A lady who had presented with early HTN , ... , her brother or father had ESRF , his father or brother has died from all the following can be associated with her case except :

- a. poor hearing
- b. nodular surface of the kidney
- c. valve disease
- d. bilateral kidney enlargement

Answer: c

3-A patient presented with diarrhoea , dr asked him to fast , the diarrhoea has disappeared , which of the following is less likely to be affecting the patient :

- ulcerative colitis

4-All of the following are true except:

- smoking... increase risk of ulcerative colitis

5-All of the following are found in obstructive jaundice except:

- a. urinary unconjugated bilirubin increased
- b. fecal stercobilinogen decreased

- c. primary biliary cholangitis is an example
- d. urinary urobilinogen decreased
- e. serum urobilinogen decreased

Answer: a

6-Patient with acute pancreatitis ... which of the following can be found:

- a. relieved pain by sitting up
- b. fever

Answer: both

7-Patient with uncontrolled hypertension , presented with sudden onset of severe abdominal pain and with dilated veins around umbilicus in which blood drain toward the umbilicus, which of the following is most likely to be found :

- a. asymmetrical lower limb pulses
- b. pulsatile JVP
- c. ascites

Answer: Not sure of the answer

8-All are causes of haematuria except :

- a. UTI
- b. APKD
- c. hypertension
- d. renal cancer
- e. hemolysis

Answer: c

9-All causes red urine except :

- a. ectopic kidney
- b. TB
- c. Schistosomiasis

d. hemolytic anemia

Answer: b

10-All the following matches are wrong except :

- a. kocher's sign >>> cholecystitis
- b. grey-turner's sign >>> rupture of ectopic pregnancy

Answer: b

11-Regarding the anatomy of the GIT which of the following is true :

- a. the upper border of the liver is on the 5th right intercoastal space on full expiration
- b. the migrating motor complex in the intestine works every 1-2 hrs to propel food forward during meals

Answer: a

12-Orthostatic proteinuria, all are true except:

- a. non renal cause of proteinuria
- b. can be found in healthy adults
- c. <1g/l proteinuria
- d. not detected in first urine passed after sleeping, but is present during day
- e. differs when patient is lying flat or in recumbent position

Answer: e

13-Regarding the anatomy of the renal system, all are true except :

- a. external sphincter surrounds prostatic urethra in males
- b. T10-12 / L1 innervates the renal capsule
- c. external sphincter is innervated by pudendal nerves

Answer: a

14-Patient having bloody diarrhoea , atrial fibrillation, absent bowel sounds :

- acute mesenteric ischemia

15-A question about the differentiation between palpable spleen & left kidney, all are true except :

- spleen moves deeply & vertically

16-All of the following are causes of hepatosplenomegaly except :

- a. malaria
- b. amyloidosis
- c. glycogen storage disease
- d. cirrhosis with hypertension

Answer: d

17-All of the following is true about irritable bowel syndrome except :

- a. diagnosis is based on history
- b. large volume diarrhea

Answer: b

18-All the following are causes of ascitis except :

- a. hepatic cirrosis
- b. peritonitis
- c. hypoproteinemia
- d. left side heart failure

Answer: d

014 2nd Quiz

1-Clinical case in which patient with pericardial pain, what is wrong:

- NSAIDs exacerbate his pain

2-Clinical case in which a patient with heart failure feels SOB while moving around home, his class of the severity of HF:

- **Class III**

3-Wrong about arrhythmia:

- **Extrasystoles are relieved by rest**

4-Not irregularly irregular

- **SVT**

5-Clinical case in which patient on a certain drug starts to complain bilateral leg edema:

- **Nifedipine**

6-Wrong about heart failure:

- **It is the most common cause of bilateral lower limb edema**

7-Not a hemodynamic effect during inspiration:

- **S2 is fused**

8-Wrong about pulse wave:

- **Pulsus bisferiens>>>advanced heart failure**

9-Clinical case in which patient with complete heart block , what is the most likely finding you will observe regarding JVP:

- **Cannon waves**

10-Clinical case in which patient with mitral regurgitation , which of the following is not associated with:

- **Mid-diastolic murmur**

11-Not a feature of infective endocarditis

- Roth's spots in sclera

12-Clinical case in which patient with thyrotoxicosis, which of the following you expect to see regarding JVP:

- Absent "a" waves

13-Clinical case in which ejection click and systolic murmur at the second left intercostal space:

- Pulmonary stenosis

14-Clinical case in which patient with diastolic murmur and BP=170/60:

- Aortic regurgitation

15-Clinical case in which patient with slow rising pulse:

- Aortic stenosis

16-Which of the following cause loud S1:

- Mitral stenosis

17-Fixed splitting of S2:

- ASD

18-ABPI for critical limb ischemia:

- 0.3

19-Clinical case in which patient with acute limb ischemia, what is the wrong:

- Muscle tenderness indicates reversible injury

20-Patient with TB, least likely drug to cause jaundice

- Omeprazole

21-Clinical case in which obstructive jaundice, what is the true:

- The stool is pale

22-Clinical case in which dysphagia is the presenting symptom that is eased with liquids:

- Achalasia

23-Least likely cause of vomiting:

- Hypocalcemia

24-True statement:

- By fasting, osmotic diarrhea stops

25-Clinical case in which ascites is the diagnosis, albumin of serum=4mg/dl and albumin of ascetic fluid =2mg/dl, most likely diagnosis:

- Liver cirrhosis

26-Wrong about signs of liver failure signs:

- Feter hepaticus is of the volatile amine, dimethyl chloride, on breath

27-Least likely to find in aortic aneurysm rupture:

- Absent bowel sounds

28-All are common causes of hepatosplenomegaly except:

- felty syndrome

29-Clinical case in which patient with hepatic encephalopathy, with flapping tremor, lethargy, disorientation, apathy and aggression:

- Grade II

30-Clinical case in which acute cholecystitis is the diagnosis, what is the appropriate sign:

- **Murphy's sign**

31-Clinical case with increased bowel sounds:

- **Intestinal obstruction**

32-Wrong about surface anatomy:

- **The right kidney just lies 2-3 cm higher than the left**

33-Patient with reddish discoloration of the urine and he denied pain or prostatic problems, you should rule out:

- **Urogenital cancer**

34-Not a predisposing factor for renal stones:

- **Hypocalcemia**

35-Patient with renal failure, you expect to see all of the following except:

- **Polycythemia**

36-The patient has polycythemia/patient's liver was smooth/ absent abdomen-jugular reflex/ lowe limb edema:

- **Budd-Chiari syndrome**

37-18 year old male/ bone ache (these symptoms indicate MM) / shortness of breath/ ascitis and lower limb edema/ proteinuria 7 mg per day but -ve dipstick:

- **Multiple myeloma(MM)**

38-Clinical case in which patient with mid epigastric pain radiating to the back, weight loss, DM:

- a. **pancreatic cancer**

b. chronic pancreatitis

Answer: a

39-20 year old patient hypertensive ,diabetic, presented to ER with severe abdominal pain with 80% occlusion of left coronary artery:

- Mesenteric ischemia

FINALS

1-True about venous ulcer

- Often pink and granulation tissue under green slough

2-Critical limb ischemia

- Less than 0.4

3-All are true about venous claudication except:

- a. normal pulse on affected side
- b. reduced pulse on affected side

Answer: a

4-Clinical case regarding peripheral vascular disease and asked about the most probable diagnosis:

- a. DVT
- b. bleeding

Answer: The Case is not complete

5-Irregularly irregular rhythm:

- Absent "a" waves

6-Wrong about ventricular tachycardia:

- Irregular fast

7-Slow rising pulse:

- Sever aortic stenosis

8-Wrong about atrial fibrillation

- Radial pulse rate is higher than that taken at apex by auscultation

9-Patient complains fatigue and SOB when goes to local shops, the grade is:

- Grade II

10-Does not increase metabolic demand or cardiac demand:

- NSAIDs

11-Pulsatile liver, giant V waves, systolic murmur:

- Tricuspid regurgitation

12-Correct about third heart sound:

- Can be caused by mitral regurgitation

13-Loud S2:

- Systemic hypertension

14-Patient with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy and his brother died at young age, regarding pulse, you will find:

- Pulsus bisfirins

15-Aortic stenosis, what is the wrong:

- Radiation to left axilla

16-Not found in mitral stenosis

- Systolic murmur

17-Patient who plays tennis complained weakness in her right arm and lost her consciousness after prolonged playing, all are true except:

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

18-Patient with hypertension , mid late crackles , on examination you will find:

- Quiet S1

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

- Constrictive pericarditis

20-Case of left ventricular hypertrophy, on examination you will find:

- a. slow rising pulse
- b. double apical impulse

Answer: b

21-Lymphoma and dilated neck veins

- Superior vena cava obstruction

22-Upper right quadrant pain, jaundice, fever:

- Cholangitis

23-Upper right quadrant pain ,fever and no jaundice

- Acute cholecystitis

24-Upper right quadrant pain radiating to right shoulder lasting less than 6 hours and no fever:

- Biliary colic

25-Nausea, vomiting, constipation, abdominal pain and distention

- Intestinal obstruction

26-Weeks after delivery, jaundice and ascites was developed to a women, the cause is:

- a. portal vein thrombosis
- b. Budd-Chiari syndrome
- c. hepatocellular carcinoma

Answer: b

27-Married woman with nausea and vomiting complained abdominal pain, first thing to rule out:

- Ectopic pregnancy

28-Most common cause of acute abdominal pain

- a. appendicitis (surgical)
- b. gastroenteritis (non surgical)

Answer: a

29-All are mostly found in patients >50 except

- Appendicitis

30-Heartburn, reflux, waterbrash:

- GERD

31-Does not cause constipation:

- Increase water intake

32-Pale stool in obstructive jaundice is due to:

- Lack of stercobillin

33-Innervation of renal capsule and ureter is:

- T10-L1

34-The conscious desire to urinate when the bladder holds:

- 250-350ml

35-Area between urethra and ureters in the bladder

- Trigon

36-Wrong about IBS:

- You need to confirm constipation only to diagnose

37-Does not cause tender hepatomegaly:

- a. amebic liver
- b. hepatoma
- c. viral hepatitis
- d. cystic fibrosis

Answer: d

38-You diagnose someone with acute mesenteric ischemia, you will find all ..except

- a. delayed pulses
- b. tenderness
- c. sudden severe abdominal pain
- d. loud bowel sound

Answer: d

39-In GI exam you will find all of the following except

- a. spleen in right 9-11 costal spaces
- b. liver edge in right costal margin
- c. right kidney may be impalpable
- d. upper liver surface by percussion in 5th intercostal space
- e. pulsatile abdomen mass can be seen in thin people

Answer: a

40-Man came with smelly alcoholic odor, you expect to find all except

- a. finger clubbing
- b. testicular atrophy
- c. breast atrophy
- d. caput medusa
- e. parotid swelling

Answer: c

41-Acute sudden severe pain + fever + decreased blood pressure:

- a. acute cholecystitis
- b. acute pancreatitis
- c. colorectal cancer
- d. perforated ulcer

Answer: d

42-Women complaining of vaginal tenderness+ prune juice discharge, her cycle hasn't come for 2 months:

- a. pelvic inflammatory disease
- b. ruptured ectopic pregnancy
- c. ruptured aortic aneurysm

Answer: b

43-Which of the following is not cause of constipation

- a. someone uses opiates
- b. someone with hypothyroidism and takes supplements
- c. someone with hypercalcemia
- d. old man with Parkinson and he is immobile for long time

e. vomiting resulted from coffee ground drinking

Answer: e

44-which of the following is the least likely to present with constipation:

- a. patient with hypothyroid and does not take medication
- b. patient with hematemesis with coffee ground appearance
- c. patient with opioid dependency
- d. patient with hypercalcemia
- e. patient with Parkinson

Answer: b

45-Wrong match about abdomen signs

- a. murphy with acute cholecystitis
- b. gery turner with hemorrhagic pancreatitis
- c. iliopsoas with retroileal appendicitis
- d. Cullen with ruptured ectopic pregnancy
- e. Roving with aortic rupture

Answer: e

46-Someone doesn't hear well with vision problem, his mother has the same problem, he has kidney problems + tinnitus, what is the cause:

- a. Alport syndrome
- b. Polycystic kidney disease
- c. Buerger's disease

Answer: a

47-A 5 year old presented to the clinic with smth renal, with History of ear problems and wears glasses and has optic problems:

- Alport Syndrome

48-Patient with chronic dry cough, jaundice:

- alpha 1 antitrypsin deficiency

49-Patient with polycythemia vera, ascites and absent hepatojugular reflex:

- Budd Chiari Syndrome

50-Ascites with very low protein content, least likely:

- ovarian tumor with peritoneal seeding

51-Central severe abdominal pain, occult blood in feces:

- mesenteric ischemia

52-Wrong statement:

- MI with epigastric pain also is accompanied with sever epigastric tenderness

53-Fresh blood per rectum, 4 month history of intermittent abdominal pain, lower limb stent:

- ischemic colitis

54-Alcoholic, fresh blood in urine, signs of liver disease:

- esophageal varices

55-Alcoholic, recurrent vomiting with fresh blood, no chronic illnesses:

- Mallory-Weiss tear

56-Not related with dysphagia of solids mainly:

- odynophagia can indicate cancer

57-Increases gastric reflux:

- theophylline

58-Doesn't need further investigation to confirms IBS:

- 6-month recurrent abdominal pain, relieved with bowel movements, usually loose

59-True about Plummer-Vinson's esophageal webs:

- Post cricoid dysphagia

60-Causes blue-green urine:

- propofol

61-CKD without lower limb edema, mostly due to:

- ACEI

62-clear case of aortic dissection, choose the right statement:

- cause asymmetric pulse in periphery
- angor animi
- burning in nature

Answer: a

63-Choose the wrong:

- Jugular venous pressure increases with expiration
- systolic blood pressure decreases with inspiration
- heart rate decreases with inspiration

Answer: c

64-Wrong about jvp waves:

- a wave represents atria contraction
- x descent happens after blood goes from atria to ventricles
- c wave coincides with aortic valve closure
- v wave coincides with ventricles contraction
- y descent with passive ventricular filling

Answer: c

65-Not found in acute right ventricular infarction

- a. S4
- b. basal crackles

Answer: b

66-Very long case with fixed splitting of second sound and murmur from childhood

- ASD

67-physical revealed ejection systolic murmur, splitting of the S2 throughout the respiratory cycle:

- ASD

68-Patient...fixed splitting ... (with crescendo decendo systolic murmurs):

- ASD

69-Young male had several syncopal attacks while playing soccer, on physical examination he had a double tapping impulse and ejection systolic murmur, relieved by Valsalva maneuver:

- a. Aortic stenosis
- b. hypertrophic cardiopathy

Answer: b

70-Case about syncope relieved by Valsalva breathing with ejection systolic murmur + double apical impulse:

- a. VSD
- b. HOCM
- c. SVT

Answer: b

71-A case with double apical beat, what is the cause?

- hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy

72-Acute MI + pansystolic murmur + pericardial rub+ heard at apex:

- mitral stenosis
- VSD
- mitral regurg

Answer: c

73-Murmur heard on carotid artery+ harsh musical sound+ systolic murmur:

- aortic stenosis
- Aortic regurg
- HOCM

Answer: a

74-Women had DVT, which of the following is not a risk factor for her case:

- smoking
- her mother had DVT
- contraceptive usage
- operation in her knee last year
- recent travel

Answer: d

75-You are a smart ER resident a 34 year old patient presented with dyspnea and also calf pain you suspected DVT, which of the following is the least supportive for a DVT Dx:

- patient takes OCPs
- patient traveled four days ago 11 hour flight
- patient is a smoker of 59 pack years
- fixation of femur fracture that occurred 1 year ago

e. patient's mother had DVT at the age of 40

Answer: d

76-Patient with lymphoma and on chemotherapy, has sudden dyspnea, low blood pressure, increased heart rate and prominent P2:

- massive pulmonary embolism

77-Huge irregular a wave:

- complete heart block

78-Flat left heart border:

- mitral stenosis

79-Cyanosing congenital heart disease:

- total anomalous pulmonary venous return

80-Uses IV drugs, has petechiae and hematuria, mid-systolic click with late systolic murmur:

- Mitral regurgitation due mitral valve prolapse

81-Not in atrial fibrillation:

- collapsing pulse

82-In heart failure:

- pulsus alternans

83-Not in constrictive pericarditis:

- orthopnea

84-Uses IV drugs, has pan systolic murmur at left sternal border:

- tricuspid regurgitation

85-Worsening hypertension with intermittent claudication:

- renal artery stenosis

86-Patient with dysphagia, beaky nose finger ulcers, antihypertensive drug to avoid:

- propranolol

87-Graham Steel murmur due to:

- pulmonary insufficiency

88-Austin Flint murmur due to:

- regurgitation flow hitting anterior cusp of mitral

89-Wrong about venous ulcers:

- moderate pain relieved on dependency

90-True about S3 incidentally discovered in a otherwise normal patient preparing for operation:

- In normal people

91-True about S4:

- common in hypertension

92-Wrong statement:

- constrictive pericarditis cause heart failure of impaired contractility

93-Significant lower limb ischemia:

- ABPI < 0.9

94-Decreased atrial pressure with ventricular systole in:

- x descent

95-Best way to assess real blood pressure in white-coat HTN:

- **get home measurements**

96-A patient with osteoporosis and takes ibuprofen for it. The patient presented with acute epigastric pain, and upon physical examination was revealed to have rigid abdomen “board like rigidity” what is the most likely cause:

- **Perforated peptic ulcer**

97-Patient hospitalized after MI, few days after presented with dyspnea, tachycardia.....physical examination revealed pansystolic murmur heard on the apex, what is the most likely cause of this decompensation:

- **Acute Mitral regurgitation**

98-A case where physical examination revealed ejection systolic murmur heard all over the precordium, pulse of slow upstroke and low peak:

- **Aortic stenosis**

99-Patient with HTN, presented with abdominal pain, physical revealed pulsatile mass above umbilicus:

- **Ruptured AAA**

100-Patient presented with chest pain that he described as the worst pain in his life, physical revealed asymmetrical pulses:

- **Aortic dissection**

101-Patient presented with chest pain that is relieved by ibuprofen and upon leaning forward, what is most likely associated with it:

- **Preceding Acute respiratory tract infection**

102-Patient with congestive heart failure, comfortable at rest, suffers dyspnea, palpitations and chest pain on walking to car.... grad him using new york heart association classification:

- a. grade I
- b. grade II
- c. grade III
- d. grade IV

Answer: b

103-A lady with sharp stabbing chest pain , she's young , pain relieved by leaning forward , the most likely diagnosis is:

- pericarditis

104-Which of the following is true about ankle brachial pressure index:

- a. ABPI < .8 is a significant indicator of PAD
- b. don't indicate the severity of atherosclerosis
- c. ABIP >1.2 indicates severe ischemia

Answer: a

105-Which of the following is true about pain of esophageal spasm:

- a. always relieved by GTN
- b. radiate to the back
- c. duration 2-3 mins
- d. rapidly relieved by rest

Answer: b

106-All are true about splenomegaly except:

- a. unable to be felt deep to the mass
- b. if the mass crosses the mid line, this rules out kidney

Answer: a

107-One of the following isnt a red flag for the cough :

- a. breathlessness

- b. haemoptysis
- c. weight loss
- d. nasal congestion

Answer: d

108-All of the following is true about AAA except:

- physical examination is reliable indicator to the severity of AAA

109-All of the following favor thrombosis over embolic cause of acute limb ischemia except:

- more severe ischemia

110-Case...vascular RF, severe central abdominal pain, anorexia,...

- acute mesenteric ischemia

111-Which of the following is associated with pericardial calcification:

- pulsus paradoxus

112-The right choice about pulsus paradoxus:

- is an exaggeration of the normal variability of the pulse volume with the respiratory cycle

113-Pulsus paradoxus can be seen with:

- cardiac tamponade

114-All of the following is true about palpitation except:

- palpitation that disappear with exercise is malignant

115-All are true except:

- a. heart rate increases with inspiration
- b. systolic BP falls up to 10 mmHg with inspiration

- c. JVP falls with inspiration
- d. pulse volume increases with inspiration

Answer: d

116-All are associated with tricuspid regurgitation except :

- a. pulsatile liver
- b. raised JVP
- c. giant a wave

Answer: c

117-Mitral stenosis is associated with all of the following except:

- ejection click

118-What finding does not indicate investigation for secondary hematuria?

- a. hematuria
- b. renal bruit
- c. bilateral kidney enlargement
- d. buffalo hump
- e. a history of atrial fibrillation

Answer: Not sure of the answer

119-Patient presented with yellowish discoloration of skin & sclera, has pale stool & Urine test is positive for urobilinogen and bilirubin & has abdominal pain, the most likely diagnosis is:

- a. cholangiocarcinoma
- b. cancer of the pancreas
- c. common bile duct obstruction
- d. autoimmune hepatitis
- e. hemolytic anemia

Answer: c

120-A question about bladder outlet obstruction ... associated with all of the following except

- a. poor flow
- b. hesitancy
- c. frequency
- d. Polyuria
- e. Dribbling

Answer: d

121-A 14 year old patient presented with hematuria, frothy urine, and has deafness her brother also has the same symptoms, which of the following is the most likely diagnosis :

- a. alport's syndrome
- b. cystinosis
- c. medullary spongy kidney
- d. prune -belly syndrome

Answer: a

122-All are wrong statements except:

- bladder cancer causes painless macroscopic hematuria

123-All of the following are risk factors for kidney stones except :

- a. hyperparathyroidism
- b. high calcium diet
- c. low fluid intake

Answer: Not sure of the answer

124-Smoking isn't a risk factor for:

- ulcerative colitis

125-all of the following medications worsen the case of a pt with heart failure except:

- steroid
- b2 blocker
- NSAIDS
- COX-2 inhibitor
- statin

Answer: b

126-All of the following can be seen in a pt with aortic dissection except:

- tachycardia
- bradycardia

Answer: b

127-Case...male, heavy alcoholic, manifestation of alcoholic liver disease, all of the following are present in him except:

- breast atrophy

128-All of the following is true about subclavian steal syndrome except:

- stenosis present distal to origin of the vertebral artery

129-Case... loin pain radiating to groin:

- obstructive urethral stone

130-A male patient presented with dysuria, frequency, perineal pain, what's the cause:

- prostatitis

131-A lady who presented with iliac fossa pain , periumbulical bruising , pune juice like vaginal discharge , the most likely diagnosis is:

- a. ruptured ectopic pregnancy
- b. pelvic inflammatory disease
- c. acute appendicitis

Answer: a

132-Which of the following define colicky pain:

- pain free interval

يا ربّ أنزل على الطُّلابِ غاديةً...من السدادِ بما جدّوا وما علموا

العلمُ علمك، والأفهامُ عاجزة...فإن أذنت لهم في فهمهم، فهموا

اذكرونا بدعوة. ✨