

328. Administration of a cholinergic agent produce a mild contraction of the esophagus in achalasia.
329. One modality of therapy for cardiospasm is forceful dilatation of the narrowed sphincter.

330. The most common site of esophageal cancers are found in the:
- A: upper third of esophagus. C: lower third of esophagus.
B: middle third of esophagus.

331. About five percent of patients with esophageal cancer have metastasis to supraclavicular lymph nodes (True OR False).

The following questions refer to peptic ulcer: answer (True OR False):

332. Duodenal ulcers are usually found within 3 cm of the pylorus and occur with about equal frequency on the anterior and posterior walls.

333. An increased incidence of peptic ulceration is found in rheumatoid arthritis.

334. The most important criterion in the diagnosis of duodenal ulcer is the elicitation of the typical sequence of pain-food-relief.

335. Antacids are the mainstay of peptic ulcer therapy.

336. All the following may be used in treating peptic ulcer except:

- A: anticholinergics. D: psychotherapy.
B: tranquilizers. E: xanthine alkaloids.
C: diet.

Case history (**question 337 – 338**) a 55 year-old male complains of abdominal pain aggravated by food, bloating and nausea after eating and a 10 lb weight loss in the last 2 months.

337. the diagnosis of the above is almost completely dependent upon:

- a: radiological and gastroscopic examination.
B: gastric acid secretion.

338. x-ray examination with barium well is approximately:

- a: 80 – 85 percent accurate in differentiating a benign from a malignant lesion.
B: 40 – 45 percent accurate.

339. Anticholinergics (should - should not) be used in treating this condition.

340. Which of the following drugs can cause ulceration:

- A: phenylbutazone. D: acetophenetidin.
B: cincophen. E: all of these.
C: reserpine.

The following refer to the Zollinger-Ellison syndrome answer (True OR False):

341. The tumors producing this syndrome resemble carcinoid tumors.
 342. Patients with this syndrome usually die from malignant spread.
 343. Assays of plasma gastrin levels are used for diagnosis.
 344. Basal rates of secretion between 10 and 30 mEq/hr are almost invariable.
 345. Histamine stimulation produces a large increment in secretion over the basal rate.

Match the following:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 346. Ulcerative colitis | A: fistulas |
| | B: continuous involvement |
| 347. Crohn's disease | C: both |
| | D: neither |

Match the following:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 348. LDH | A: liver, bone, kidney, intestine. |
| | B: red cells, lung, myocardium, skeletal muscle, liver, kidney. |
| 349. Alkaline phosphates | |
| 350. The serum bilirubin is usually below 6mg % in hemolytic states | |

(True OR False).

351. Which of the following are characteristic of submassive hepatic necrosis:
- A: persistent vomiting after two weeks.
 B: bilirubin is frequently higher than 20 mg%.
 C: transaminases levels remain elevated for weeks.
 D: the prothrombin time is markedly abnormal.
 E: there may be evidence of fluid retention and hepatic encephalopathy.

Match the following:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 352. pyrogenic liver abscess | A: most abscesses are single and right lobe. |
| | B: the indirect hemagglutination test is most helpful diagnostically. |
| 353. amoebic liver abscess | C: clinical picture is more dramatic. |
| | D: jaundice not prominent. |
| | E: multiple abscesses are common. |
| | F: surgical drainage is usually not necessary. |

- 354.** Chronic active hepatitis has been associated with which of the following findings:
- A: anti-nuclear antibodies.
 - B: anti-smooth muscle antibody.
 - C: Hypogammaglobulinemia.
 - D: clinical picture resembling systemic lupus erythematosus.
 - E: frequent occurrence of anti-mitochondrial antibody.

355. Peripheral stigma of laennec's cirrhosis include:

- A: spider angioma.
- B: clubbing.
- C: testicular atrophy.
- D: parotid gland enlargement.
- E: dupuytren's contracture.

Match the following:

356. Laennec's cirrhosis

357. Post necrotic cirrhosis

A: typically small liver with piecemeal necrosis and fibrous septum containing disordered portal triads.

B: Mallory bodies with fibrous bands connecting portal triads and central veins, fatty degeneration.

358. Hepatic cancer should be considered diagnostically in the following circumstances:

- A: Presences of a friction rub over the liver.
- B: rapid decomposition of patient with cirrhosis.
- C: persistent fever in a patient with underlying cirrhosis.
- D: the presence of fetal alpa-1 globulin.
- E: none of these.

359. Fatty liver occurs in:

- A: third trimester of pregnancy.
- B: intravenous tetracycline therapy.
- C: obesity.
- D: diabetes mellitus.
- E: Reyes syndrome.

Case history (**question 360**): a liver biopsy is performed because of elevation of serum alkaline phosphatase. The pathologic report indicates that there are noncaseous granulomas present.

360. list four possible causes:

- A: _____.
- B: _____.
- C: _____.
- D: _____.

361. The oral cholecystogram is a highly accurate diagnosis procedure and is particularly helpful in diagnosis ductal stones (**True OR False**).

- 362.** Gallstones are statistically associated in a positive way with all of the following except:
- A: age. D: obesity.
B: sex in female especially under the age 50. E: diabetes.
- 363.** Elderly diabetes who have gallstones but who are asymptomatic should have elective cholecystectomy because of the risk of developing gallstones cancer (True OR False).
- 364.** All of the following are useful in evaluating pancreatic disease states except:
- A: serum amylase. F: d-xylose test.
B: urinary amylase. G: glucose tolerance test.
C: serum evocative tests for amylase after secretin administration.
D: secretion test.
E: microscopic exam of stool.
- 365.** All the following may be helpful in differentiating acute pancreatitis from perforation of a peptic ulcer except:
- A: earlier appearance of hypotension in acute pancreatitis.
B: more tenderness found on exam in perforation.
C: bowel sounds frequently present in acute pancreatitis.
D: air under diaphragm in peptic ulcer perforation but pleural effusion in acute pancreatitis.
E: elevation of serum amylase.
- 366.** The incorrect statement concerning chronic pancreatitis is:
- A: there is an increased incidence of peptic ulcer.
B: tetany and Purpura are unusual.
C: iron deficiency is a common part of the syndrome.
D: secretion test reveals decreased concentration of bicarbonate and/or enzymes.

ENDOCRINE SYSTEM & DM

Select the one appropriate answer:

- 367.** Skeletal metastatic lesions are common in carcinoma of:
A: kidney. **D:** prostate.
B: thyroid. **E:** all of these.
C: breast.
- 368.** In hyperthyroidism, auricular fibrillation is best treated with:
A: quinidine. **D:** pronestyl.
B: digitalis. **E:** anti thyroid drugs.
C: digitalis & quinidine.
- 369.** The treatment of hyperthyroidism in a pregnant patient is:
A: immediate I¹³¹ therapy. **D:** propylthiouracil.
B: thyroidectomy. **E:** any of these.
C: iodine.
- 370.** The main undesirable side effect of anti thyroid drugs is:
A: allergic rash. **D:** agranulocytosis.
B: leucopenia. **E:** alopecia.
C: gastritis.
- 371.** The most common cause of hypoparathyroidism is:
A: Hashimoto's thyroiditis. **D:** tuberculosis.
B: systemic infection. **E:** none of these.
C: accidental removal during thyroidectomy.
- 372.** Radioactive iodine uptake in excess of 50% is usually observed in the course of:
A: acute thyroiditis. **D:** thyrotoxicosis.
B: myxedema. **E:** all of these.
C: iodine therapy.
- 373.** Symptoms of hypoglycemia two hours after eating in a post-gastrectomy patient should be treated with:
A: immediate laparotomy.
B: elective laparotomy.
C: strenuous exertion after meals.
D: anticholinergic drugs.
E: small, frequent low-carbohydrate meals.
- 374.** Spider fingers, high arched palate, aortic abnormalities and ectopic lenses are seen in what syndrome:
A: Zollinger-Ellison syndrome. **D:** Reiter's syndrome.
B: Peutz-Jegher syndrome. **E:** Horner's syndrome.
C: marfan's syndrome.

375. Hashimoto's thyroiditis is best treated with:

- A: antibiotics.
- B: surgery.
- C: I¹³¹.
- D: propylthiouracil.
- E: desiccated thyroid.

376. Hypoglycemia can occur with:

- A: functioning islet cell tumor.
- B: alcoholism and poor nutrition.
- C: alimentary hyperinsulinism.
- D: some non-pancreatic tumors.
- E: all of these.

377. Which of the following is best for emergency treatment of diabetic ketoacidosis:

- A: crystalline insulin.
- B: NPH insulin.
- C: lente insulin.
- D: crystalline plus NPH insulin.
- E: crystalline plus lente insulin.

378. Which of the following is characterized by normal calcium phosphorous and phosphatase studies:

- A: cirrhosis of the liver.
- B: metastatic bone disease.
- C: osteomalacia.
- D: osteoporosis.
- E: vit. D deficiency.

379. All of the following are true of hypothyroidism, except:

- A: it is termed cretinism in infants.
- B: may follow thyroiditis.
- C: appears in equal incidence in men & women.
- D: may present with anemia, gastric achlorhydria and EKG changes.
- E: rapid elevation of the metabolic rate may produce angina.

380. Trousseau's sign is usually associated with:

- A: hypercalcemia.
- B: hypokalemia.
- C: osteomalacia.
- D: hyperparathyroidism.
- E: hypocalcaemia.

381. Adrenal crisis is characterized by:

- A: fever.
- B: lethargy.
- C: hypotension.
- D: all of these.
- E: none of these.

382. In diabetic acidosis treated with glucose, insulin and fluids weakness and low T-waves on electrocardiogram suggest:

- A: low serum potassium levels.
- B: acidosis.
- C: hypoglycemia.
- D: low serum CO₂ combining power
- E: all of these.

383. All the following are characteristic of Cushing's disease, except:

- A: osteoporosis.
- B: Polycythemia.
- C: hypertension.
- D: diabetes.
- E: eosinophilia.

384. The blood sugar fails to rise normally during an oral glucose tolerance test in:

- A: sprue.
- B: renal diabetes.
- C: ulcerative colitis.
- D: hyperthyroidism.
- E: all of these.

المسألة 384
 الخيارات هي: A: sprue, B: renal diabetes, C: ulcerative colitis, D: hyperthyroidism, E: all of these.

385. Causes of hypoglycemia include:

- A: adrenocortical. *insufficiency*
- B: alcoholism.
- C: hyperpituitarism.
- D: A&B.
- E: all of these.

386. Insulin requirement for diabetics are reduced in:

- A: infection.
- B: hyperthyroidism.
- C: exercise.
- D: emotional stress.
- E: none of these.

387. All but one of the following are common finding in panhypopituitarism:

- A: genital atrophy.
- B: hypertension.
- C: absence of pubic & axillary hair.
- D: pallid appearance.
- E: thin skin.

388. Adrenal cortical hypofunction may be revealed by:

- A: low serum sodium & high potassium.
- B: high fasting blood glucose.
- C: low blood urea nitrogen.
- D: none of these.
- E: all of these

389. Paroxysmal hypertension is characteristic of:

- A: Coarctation of the aorta.
- B: Cushing's syndrome.
- C: adrenal tuberculosis.
- D: pheochromocytoma.
- E: goldblatt kidney.

390. Blood sugar may be raised by:

- A: glucagons.
- B: epinephrine.
- C: growth hormone.
- D: adrenal steroids.
- E: all of these.

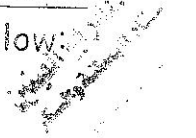
391. The adrenal crisis is characterized by all but one:

- A: severe abdominal pain.
- B: fall of blood pressure.
- C: oliguria.
- D: tachycardia.
- E: glycosuria.

392. Hyperparathyroidism result in:

- A: high serum calcium, low serum phosphorus, normal urinary calcium.
- B: high serum calcium, high phosphorus, high urinary calcium.
- C: high serum calcium, low phosphorus, high urinary calcium.
- D: low serum calcium, high phosphorus, high urinary calcium.
- E: low serum calcium, high phosphorus, low urinary calcium.

393. Of the following, the most accurate description of what occurs in well-defined hyperpituitarism is:
- A: fasting hyperglycemia & diminished glucose tolerance.
 - B: fasting hyperglycemia but increased glucose tolerance.
 - C: normal blood-sugar tolerance.
 - D: hypoglycemia.
 - E: none of the above.
394. Of the following, the most accurate description of findings in hyperparathyroidism is:
- A: low blood serum calcium: spontaneous fractures.
 - B: low blood serum calcium: high blood serum phosphorus, tetany.
 - C: high blood serum calcium: tetany.
 - D: high blood serum calcium: low blood serum phosphorus.
 - E: bone cysts.
395. For four or five days prior to having a glucose tolerance test, a patient omits all foods containing sugar from his diet and eats little of any foods containing carbohydrates, such a procedure will:
- A: in no way alter the result of his glucose tolerance test.
 - B: increase his glucose tolerance.
 - C: decreased his glucose tolerance.
 - D: still yield a high fasting blood sugar but give a normal blood sugar at the end of 2 hours following the taking of glucose involved in the test.
 - E: variable.
396. Common causes of stupor and coma include:
- A: intoxication with alcohol and drugs.
 - B: supra or subtentorial lesion.
 - C: infection.
 - D: metabolic lesions.
 - E: all of these.
397. A patient complains of episodes of palpitations, headache & during one of these attacks glycosuria was discovered, the history is most compatible with:
- A: carcinoid syndrome.
 - B: pheochromocytoma.
 - C: paroxysmal atrial tachycardia.
 - D: paroxysmal ventricular tachycardia.
 - E: hypertension.
398. Moon face, cutaneous telangiectasia, muscular weakness and buffalo hump are characteristic of:
- A: sjögren's syndrome.
 - B: Addison's disease.
 - C: Plummer Vinson's syndrome.
 - D: Cushing's syndrome.
 - E: simmond's disease.



399. Hypoglycemia exists by definition when the blood glucose falls below:
 A: 20 mg per 100 ml.
 B: 50 mg per 100 ml.
 C: 75 mg per 100 ml.
 D: 100 mg per 100 ml.
 E: 120 mg per 100 ml.
400. in a diabetic patient who is found comatose, which of the following should be done first:
 A: regular insulin be given immediately.
 B: urine tested for sugar and acetone.
 C: IV glucose given.
 D: blood sugar be determined.
 E: serum acetone be tested.
401. Deep rapid respiration is found in:
 A: diabetic acidosis.
 B: insulin shock.
 D: both.
 E: neither.
402. Hashimoto's thyroiditis is manifested clinically by all but one of the following:
 A: mass in the neck.
 B: association with pernicious anemia.
 C: normal thyroid function tests.
 D: anti-thyroid antibodies.
 E: acutely inflamed thyroid gland.
403. Quadriceps weakness is characteristic of:
 A: hypothyroidism.
 B: hyperthyroidism.
 C: Addison's disease.
 D: Cushing's disease.
 E: none of these.
404. In myxedema the patient complains of:
 A: tremors.
 B: palpitation.
 C: cold intolerance.
 D: eructation.
 E: weight loss.
405. Hashimoto's thyroiditis is felt to be due to:
 A: infection with suppuration.
 B: neoplastic infiltration.
 C: fibrosis.
 D: an auto-immune process.
 E: radiation.
406. The diagnosis of primary aldosteronism may be suspected if there is:
 A: increased catecholamines.
 B: increased 5 hydroxy-indole acetic acid in the urine.
 C: presence of increased phenylpyruvic acid in the urine.
 D: excessive losses of potassium in the urine.
 E: excessive losses of sodium and chloride in the urine.
407. The eye lesion most characteristic of diabetes is:
 A: flame hemorrhage.
 B: papilledema.
 C: capillary aneurysm.
 D: cataracts.
 E: arterial spasm.

- 408.** In hyperparathyroidism all of the following are seen except:
A: absent lamina dura. D: decreased serum phosphorus.
B: hyperreflexia. E: osteitis fibrosa cystica.
C: increased alkaline phosphatase.
- 409.** Most cases of true Addison's disease are caused by:
A: adrenal gland tuberculosis. D: amyloidosis.
B: metastatic carcinoma. E: hemochromatosis.
C: leukemic infiltration of the adrenals.
- 410.** Iodine is not used exclusively in the treatment of grave's disease because of:
A: prominent side effect. D: production of hypothyroidism.
B: incomplete, unstained remissions. E: all of these.
C: hypersensitivity.
- 411.** Endemic goiter is principally caused by:
A: poor diet habits.
B: drug toxicity.
C: genetic predisposition.
D: deficiency of iodine in soil & water.
E: thyroid carcinoma.
- 412.** All of the following are true of subacute thyroiditis, except:
A: suppuration late in the course.
B: frequently follows an upper respiratory infection.
C: tender thyroid gland.
D: rapidly enlarging goiter.
E: chills and fever.
- 413.** Charcot joint may complicate:
A: tabes dorsalis. D: none of these.
B: diabetic neuropathy. E: all of these.
C: syringomyelia.
- 414.** Hyper mobility of the joints is a feature of:
A: ehlers-danlos syndrome. D: mongolism.
B: Marfa's syndrome. E: all of these.
C: osteogenesis imperfecta.
- 415.** Hypercalciuria is characteristic of all states of hypercalcemia except:
A: hyperparathyroidism. D: multiple myeloma.
B: metastatic carcinoma. E: milk-alkali syndrome.
C: sarcoidosis.
- 416.** Candidiasis arises in patients with:
A: diabetes mellitus. D: tuberculosis.
B: drug addiction. E: all of these.
C: leukemia.

417. Stupor or coma can be seen in:

- A: hypoglycemia.
- B: nutritional deficiency.
- C: poisoning.
- D: electrolyte disorder.
- E: all of these.

418. Symptoms of thyrotoxicosis may be mimicked by:

- A: anxiety states.
- B: chronic alcoholism.
- C: pulmonary emphysema and fibrosis.
- D: pheochromocytoma.
- E: all of these.

419. Hyperlipidemia can be seen in:

- A: essential hypercholesterolemia.
- B: atherosclerosis.
- C: myxedema.
- D: diabetes.
- E: all of these.

420. Tendon xanthomas and an elevated serum cholesterol is characterized of:

- A: liver disease.
- B: diabetes.
- C: nephritic syndrome.
- D: glycogen-storage disease.
- E: essential hypercholesterolemia.

421. Supplemental potassium is usually used in the treatment of:

- A: cirrhosis.
- B: meningitis.
- C: diabetes ketosis.
- D: diabetes insipidus.
- E: uremia.

422. Immunologic aberration has been implicated in all but one of the following disease:

- A: rheumatoid arthritis.
- B: ulcerative colitis.
- C: diabetes mellitus.
- D: thyroiditis.
- E: pernicious anemia.

423. Following the birth of a child a woman develops symptoms of adrenal and thyroid insufficiency, the most likely cause is:

- A: toxemia of pregnancy.
- B: congenital hypopituitarism.
- C: post partum bleeding.
- D: post partum sepsis.
- E: tuberculosis.

424. In thyroiditis the I¹³¹ uptake is:

- A: variable.
- B: increased.
- C: decreased with decreased PBI.
- D: decreased with increased PBI.
- E: increased with increased PBI.

425. In Sheehan's syndrome:

- A: the metabolic rate may be high and the thyroid I¹³¹ uptake low.
- B: the thyroid I¹³¹ is low and the PBI increased.
- C: the metabolic rate is low and the I¹³¹ uptake is low.
- D: the metabolic rate and PBI are normal or high.
- E: the PBI is high.

426. Present opinion is that solitary thyroid nodules that do not take up iodine are:
- A: always causes of hyperthyroidism.
 - B: malignant.
 - C: toxic.
 - D: not functional.
 - E: potentially malignant & should be removed.
427. In myxedema the significant ECG changes are:
- A: the ECG shows high voltage.
 - B: the ECG shows low voltage & flattened T-waves.
 - C: right axis deviation.
 - D: peaked P-waves.
 - E: U-waves.
428. The treatment of acute thyroiditis is:
- A: antibiotics.
 - B: I^{131} .
 - C: aspirin, ice bag, rest & cortisone.
 - D: propylthiouracil.
 - E: iodine.
429. Characteristically, exophthalmics is found in:
- A: thyroid malignancy.
 - B: thyrotoxicosis.
 - C: myxedema.
 - D: thyroiditis.
 - E: in any of these.
430. A patient has a serum potassium of 2 mg /100, muscular weakness, tetany and hypertension, the possible cause is:
- A: hyperparathyroidism.
 - B: cystinosis.
 - C: renal tubular acidosis.
 - D: primary hyperaldosteronism.
 - E: Fanconi syndrome.
431. Adreno-cortical steroids can be classified in all but one:
- A: mineralo-corticoids.
 - B: amino- corticoids.
 - C: glucocorticoids.
 - D: gluconeogenic corticoids.
 - E: glucocorticods.
432. The one of the following which does not occur in a patient receiving cortisone or corticotropin is:
- A: peptic ulcer.
 - B: psychosis.
 - C: retention of potassium.
 - D: glycosuria.
 - E: none of these.
433. Diabetes insipidus is characterized by all but which of the following:
- A: low specific gravity of the urine.
 - B: ingestion of large amount of fluid.
 - C: increased sweating.
 - D: hormone deficiency.
 - E: high urinary output.

MCQ
 10/10/2010
 10/10/2010

- 434.** The Chvostek sign is of importance in the diagnosis of:
 A: Addison's disease. D: carcinoid syndrome.
 B: hypoparathyroidism. E: hyperparathyroidism.
 C: hyperthyroidism.
- 435.** There is a high incidence of peptic ulcer associated with:
 A: hyperthyroidism.
 B: hyperparathyroidism.
 C: hypoparathyroidism.
 D: pseudo- hypoparathyroidism.
 E: pseudo- pseudo- hyperparathyroidism.
- 436.** After ACTH injection the eosinophilic count:
 A: decrease. C: increases.
 B: remain unchanged.
- 437.** In the majority of cases of acute pancreatitis, glucosuria is:
 A: transient.
 B: permanent.
 C: only occurs in fulminating cases.
 D: found only during recovery.
 E: late complication except in latent diabetes.
- 438.** Increased catecholamines in the urine are diagnostic of:
 A: Cushing's syndrome. D: amyloidosis.
 B: carcinoid syndrome. E: pheochromocytoma.
 C: hyperparathyroidism.
- 439.** Islet cells tumors cause the following:
 A: ascites.
 B: hyperglycemia and glycosuria.
 C: fatty infiltration of the liver.
 D: hypoglycemia with fatigue, hunger, sweats and apprehension.
 E: polyuria, polydipsia, thirst.
- 440.** the combination of cirrhosis, diabetes and skin pigmentation suggests:
 A: lupus erythematosus. D: Addison's disease.
 B: schistosomiasis. E: carcinoma of islet cells.
 C: hemochromatosis.

Match the following:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>441. Wilson's disease</p> <p>442. Sickle cell anemia</p> <p>443. Spherocytic anemia</p> <p>444. Low serum copper</p> <p>445. Asthma</p> <p>446. Parasitic infection</p> <p>447. Myeloid metaplasia</p> | <p>A: eosinophilia</p> <p>B: Kayser-Fleischer ring</p> <p>C: cholelithiasis</p> <p>D: joint pain</p> <p>E: thrombocytopenia.</p> |
|---|--|

Match the following:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 448. Hyperparathyroidism. | A: low phosphorus |
| 449. Rickets | B: high phosphorus |
| 450. Aldosteronism | C: low serum potassium |
| 451. Renal shut down | D: Purpura |
| 452. Fanconi syndrome | E: hyperchloremia alkalosis |

Match the following:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 453. Bile duct obstruction | A: direct ven den bergh |
| 454. Glycogen storage disease | B: Purpura |
| 455. Dubin-Jonson syndrome | C: infections |
| 456. Congenital heart disease | D: indirect ven den bergh |
| 457. Hemolytic jaundice | E: Polycythemia |

458. All but one of the following are signs of the marfan's syndrome:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A: long & thin extremities. | D: subluxation of the lens. |
| B: inherited as a dominant trait. | E: all of these. |
| C: aortic stenosis. | |

459. One of the following thyroid carcinomas is associated with the production of thyrocalcitonin and pheochromocytoma:

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| A: papillary. | D: hürthle cell. |
| B: medullary. | E: anaplastic |
| C: follicular. | |

Match the following:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 460. Subacute bacterial endocarditis | A: liver chemistries abnormal |
| 461. Plumbism | B: abdominal pain |
| 462. Addison's disease | C: eosinophilia |
| 463. Wilson's disease | D: blood culture |
| 464. Asthma | E: skin pigmented |

465. of the following drugs the one which has been found useful in the detection of pheochromocytoma is:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| A: hydrazinophthalazine. | D: regitine. |
| B: Benzedrine. | E: bromsulphalein. |
| C: pyribenzamine. | |

466. Nephrocalcinosis is most characteristic of :

- | |
|---|
| A: Puget's disease, hyperparathyroidism, mycotic ossificans. |
| B: tuberculosis of the kidney, vitamin D intoxication, hyperparathyroidism. |
| C: hyperparathyroidism, vitamin D intoxication, sarcoidosis. |
| D: Puget's disease, tuberculosis of the kidney, renal tubular necrosis. |
| E: none of the above. |

467. Diabetics are prone to develop:

A: premature arteriosclerosis.

B: burger's disease.

C: thrombocytopenic Purpura.

D: erythromelalgia.

E: none of these.

468. Endocrine disorders in which arthropathies occur are acromegaly, gigantism, primary gonadal failure and _____.

469. The development of hyperpigmentation of the skin after bilateral adrenalectomy for Cushing's syndrome suggests _____.

Case history (questions 470 – 471 – 472): a 32 year-old female presents with a secondary amenorrhea and headache. X-ray reveals an enlarged sella turcica.

470. The most likely process would be a _____.

471. If peripheral fields were done, defects in the _____ field might be expected.

472. The most common tumor involving the pituitary gland in childhood is a _____.

473. All the following increase growth hormone levels, except:

A: exercise.

B: prolonged fast.

C: hyperglycemia.

D: estrogens.

E: vasopressin.

474. Activity of acromegaly is suggested by all of the following, except:

A: increased excretion of hydroxyproline in the urine.

B: elevated basal levels of growth hormone.

C: presence of glucose intolerance.

D: decreased levels of serum inorganic phosphorus.

475. The most common causes for panhypopituitarism in the adult include all, except:

A: chromophobe.

B: post-partum pituitary necrosis.

C: craniopharyngioma.

D: acromegaly in end stage.

E: sarcoidosis

Case history (question 476 – 477) a 36 year-old female is seen with a history in the past of difficult childbirth, failure to lactate in the puerperium and secondary amenorrhea:

476. A diagnosis of _____ is made.

477. All the following would be characteristic in this patient except:

A: elevated serum cholesterol.

B: normochromic anemia.

C: serum sodium usually normal.

D: metopirone test is abnormal

E: urinary gonadotrophins are elevated

478. In the treatment of hypopituitarism, thyroid replacement should precede glucocorticoids replacement (True OR False).

479. The differential diagnosis of diabetes insipidus includes:

A: _____

D: _____

B: _____

E: _____

480. The treatment of choice for ambulatory patients with diabetes insipidus is:

A: lysine vasopressin spray.

B: pitressin tennate in oil.

C: thiazides

D: chlorpropamide.

E: nasal insufflation of posterior pituitary powder.

481. Of the following findings characteristic of myxedema place "N" for nephrotic syndrome "PA" for pernicious anemia and "NM" for no match:

A: ___ low level of PBI, T4.

E: ___ peripheral neuropathy.

B: ___ low RAI uptake.

F: ___ PCO₂ elevation.

C: ___ macrocytic anemia.

G: ___ hypercholesterolemia.

D: ___ gastric achlorhydria.

H: ___ LDH elevation.

Match the following more than one choice may be needed:

482. hyperthyroidism

A: warm, moist skin

483. hypothyroidism

B: hair is brittle and dry.

C: large tongue and hoarseness.

D: means-leraman scratch.

E: pericardial effusion

F: fine tremor.

G: slowed relaxation of DTR.

H: atrial fibrillation.

L: hypercalcuria & hyperphosphaturia

J: oligomenrrea.

484. The treatment of exophthalmia includes all of the following, except:

A: assurance that patient is euthyroid by administrating thyroid.

B: diuretics.

D: orbital decompression.

C: prednisone.

E: all of these.

485. The finding of hypothyroidism in the presence of nodular goiter and high titers of antibody to thyroglobulin are strongly suggestive of _____.

486. Hyperpigmentation in patients with Cushing's syndrome always points to extra-adrenal tumor (True OR False).

487. Those with primary aldosteronism usually have:

- A: peripheral edema.
- B: accelerated hypertension.
- C: an acid urine.
- D: a normal uric acid.
- E: excrete an administered salt load with less rapidly than do normotensive subjects.

488. Bilateral adrenalectomy results in a large depression in urinary catecholamines (True OR False).

The following factors may precipitate diabetes; match the following more than one choice may be needed:

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 489. obesity | A: poor response to insulin at fat cell. |
| 490. Pregnancy. | B: destruction of endogenous insulin. |
| 491. Diazoxide. | C: inhibition of insulin release. |
| 492. Steroids | D: increased hepatic glycogenolysis |
| 493. Catecholamines | E: increased hepatic gluconeogenesis. |

Case history (question 494) a diabetic presents with poor vision in one eye and rapidly progressive disease in the other eye. He has proteinuria, creatinine of 3.5mg% and edema:

494. The most appropriate answer:

- A: hypophysectomy is probably indicated.
- B: hypophysectomy is probably not indicated.

495. The diabetic are more prone to:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| A: cholelithiasis. | D: both. |
| B: duodenal ulcer. | E: neither. |

496. Diabetes is generally regulated during pregnancy with _____.

497. An elevated fasting level of insulin after an overnight fast is rather specific for insulinoma (True OR False).

498. All the following are effects of glucagon, except:

- A: increases glycogenolysis.
- B: increases gluconeogenesis.
- C: direct effect to release insulin.
- D: chronotropic effect upon cardiac muscle.
- E: stimulation of adrenal medullary secretion.

499. which of the following have been found to explain hyperuricemia:

- A: abnormal renal tubular excretion of uric acid.
- B: excessive quantities of PP – ribose – P produced.
- C: deficiency of hypoxanthine – guanine phosphoribosyltransferase causing guanine and hypoxanthine to be shunted to uric acid.

D: all of the above.

E: none of the above.

500. The hip joint and spine are rarely involved in gout (True OR False).

501. Gout is a disease of men (True OR False).

502. One finds oral mucosal pigmentation in idiopathic hemochromatosis at least as frequently as in Addison's disease (True OR False).

Case history (**question 503**) A 32 year-old female presents with amenorrhea. A normochromic anemia is present. The BUN, serum sodium and potassium are normal. ACTH testing reveals no increase in 17-OH steroids on day one.

503. This is probably a case of:

A: primary adrenal insufficiency.

B: secondary adrenal insufficiency.

C: hypothyroidism.

D: hyperthyroidism.

E: none of these.

Case history (**question 504**) a patient presents with hypothyroidism. The thyroid gland is found to be normal in size. The serum cholesterol is normal. The patient is started on thyroid replacement and develops high fever, nausea and vomiting.

504. The error in clinical acumen is:

A: there is no error.

B: the patient really has secondary hypothyroidism.

C: the dose of thyroid was probably not appropriate.

D: the patient had an allergic response to thyroid USP.

E: none of the above.

Case history (**question 505**) a patient presents with elevated BMR, heat intolerance, excessive perspiration, tachycardia with palpitation and diastolic hypertension.

505. If one were to make only one diagnosis it would be _____.

Case history (**question 506**) a patient presents with nonspecific symptoms of nausea, vomiting and abdominal pain, and hyperpigmentation is present both of the skin and mucous membrane, the blood pressure is low, the serum sodium is low and the potassium is elevated:

506. The most likely diagnosis is _____.

NEUROLOGY

د. فادر ابو الفينين
ستاه الباطنة والسكر

Select the one appropriate answer:

- 507.** Of the following, Pellagra is due to deficiency of:
- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| A: thiamine. | D: nicotinic acid (niacin). |
| B: pantothenic acid. | E: pyridoxine. |
| C: riboflavin. | |
- 508.** Myasthenia gravis:
- A: may be treated effectively with atropine.
 - B: is thought to be due to an enzymatic defect at the motor neuron level.
 - C: is sometimes relieved following removal of thymic tumors.
 - D: may be treated with the curariform drugs.
 - E: none of the above.
- 509.** The most feared complication of cranial arthritis is:
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| A: thrombosis of the cranial artery. | D: blindness. |
| B: exquisite hyperplasia. | E: tongue pain. |
| C: substantial fever. | |
- 510.** Thymoma is found in approximately 8-10% of patients with:
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A: tuberculosis. | D: sarcoidosis. |
| B: Cushing syndrome. | E: refractory anemia. |
| C: myasthenia gravis. | |
- 511.** low back pain may be due to:
- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A: genitourinary disease. | D: congenital lordosis. |
| B: muscle strain. | E: all of these. |
| C: iliolumbar ligament strain. | |
- 512.** One of the following drugs which is useful in the treatment of myasthenia gravis is:
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A: curare. | D: quinidine. |
| B: neostigmine. | E: ephedrine. |
| C: cortisone. | |
- 513.** A patient is very ill with pneumonia, despite large doses of sulfadiazine. Suddenly he develops weakness of the left arm and leg and becomes semi-stuporous. The stupor gradually clears and the weakness of the left side improves a little, but after three weeks a papilledema of four diopters appears. The patient is probably suffering from:
- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| A: meningitis. | D: cerebral hemorrhage. |
| B: brain abscess. | E: cerebral embolus. |
| C: cerebral thrombosis with softening. | |

514. Myasthenia gravis is frequently associated with:

- A: thymomas.
- B: malignant melanomas.
- C: meiggs syndrome.
- D: bronchial adenomas.
- E: none of these.

515. Low voltage electric shock usually causes death by:

- A: ventricular fibrillation.
- B: central respiratory inhibition.
- C: acute intravascular hemolysis.
- D: suppression of electrical activity of cerebral cortex.
- E: atrial fibrillation.

516. Agnosia is a defect in:

- A: memory.
- B: cortical integration.
- C: the central sensory recognition process.
- D: learning.
- E: none of these.

517. Petit mal seizures commonly last:

- A: 5 – 10 seconds.
- B: 1 – 2 minutes.
- C: 5 – 10 minutes.
- D: 15 – 30 minutes.
- E: 45 – 60 minutes.

518. A small irregular pupil responding to convergence accommodation but not to light is:

- A: an oculomotor nerve paralysis.
- B: Argyll-Robertson pupil.
- C: abducens nerve paralysis.
- D: trochlear nerve paralysis.
- E: diabetic pupil.

519. All but one of the following are true of multiple sclerosis:

- A: weakness in the lower extremities.
- B: ataxia.
- C: paresthasias.
- D: visual complains.
- E: severe impairment of cutaneous sensation.

520. Herpes zoster (shingles) is an inflammation of:

- A: dorsal root ganglion.
- B: epidermis.
- C: subcutaneous tissue.
- D: mucous membrane.
- E: all of these.

521. Migraine headache usually include the following, except:

- A: scintillating headaches.
- B: periodic, usually unilateral.
- C: Horner's syndrome.
- D: appreciably reduced by pressure on the common carotid.
- E: characteristically eliminated by ergotamine.

522. Deafness may be caused by each of the following, except:

- A: rubella.
- B: mumps.
- C: herpes zoster.
- D: syphilis.
- E: all of these.

523. Vertigo is caused by each of the following, except:

- A: otosclerosis.
- B: cerberollopontine angle tumor.
- C: meniere's disease.
- D: acute labyrinthitis.
- E: all of these.

524. Symptoms and signs specific for internal carotid artery occlusion include:

- A: intermittent visual impairment or blindness in the ipsilateral side.
- B: ipsilateral hemiparesis and sensory loss.
- C: spastic paralysis occurs in the extremists of the involved side.
- D: A & C.
- E: all of the above.

525. Which of the following medications is known to be successful in reducing cerebral edema post cerebral infarction:

- A: methyipredinsolone.
- B: stellate ganglion lock.
- C: carbon dioxide.
- D: nicotinic acid.
- E: mannitol.

526. All the following concerning syringomyelia are true, except:

- A: the most usual form occurs with a lumbosacral syrinx.
- B: muscular atrophy and weakness.
- C: light touch, vibration and deep sensibility are preserved.
- D: long tract signs are present.
- E: trophic changes, particularly involving the hands.

527. Epidural hemorrhage:

- A: is usually due to rupture of a congenital berry aneurysm.
- B: frequently occurs in the absence of x-ray changes.
- C: is usually due to laceration of the middle meningeal artery.
- D: frequently first presents symptoms 3 – 4 months following injury.
- E: none of the above.

528. Myasthenia gravis:

- A: permanent muscle paralysis may occur late in the disease.
- B: serum cholinesterase levels are increased.
- C: spares the intercostal and diaphragm muscles.
- D: an abnormal excretion of creatine may occur.
- E: none of the above.

529. Which of the following is helpful in differentiating peripheral neuropathy from myopathy:

- A: serum enzymes. D: muscle biopsy.
B: electromyography. E: all of these.
C: nerve conduction velocities.

د. ناصر ابو العبد
مستاد طب التنفس والصدر

530. Match the following:

- Petit mal seizures. A: temporal lobe.
Grand mal seizures. B: brief lapse of consciousness.
Myoclonic seizures. C: single muscle group.
Jacksonian seizures. D: aura (prodrome).
Psychomotor seizures. E: focal extremity.

531. Which of the following fungi should be suspected in patients with leukemia, sarcoidosis, Hodgkin's disease or diabetes mellitus who develop central nervous system symptoms:

- A: cryptosporidiosis. D: blastomycosis.
B: actinomyces. E: histoplasmosis.
C: coccidioidomycosis.

Match the following:

532. Vitamin B12 deficiency.

A: psychosis.

533. Pellagra.

B: subacute degeneration of the spinal cord.

534. kuru

C: protein-calorie deficiency.

535. kwashiorkor

D: disturbed ocular motility.

536. Wernicke syndrome.

E: burning feet syndrome

537. Alcoholic neuropathy

F: invariability.

538. A patient presents with generalized paresthesias and a spinal fluid which is normal, except for a protein of 90 mgm%:

- A: multiple sclerosis. D: brain tumor.
B: vitamin deficiency. E: diabetic neuropathy.
C: guillain-barré syndrome.

539. Which of the following is characterized by psychotic manifestations, neurological findings and dermatitis:

- A: acute alcoholism. D: scleroderma.
B: pellagra. E: herpes zoster.
C: dermatomycositis

540. Symptoms of intracranial tumor may include:

- A: papilledema. D: bulging fontanelle.
B: headache. E: all of these.
C: vomiting.

541. Syringomyelia:

- A: frequently follows hematomyelia.
- B: usually occurs following meningitis.
- C: is primarily a functional disturbance and shows little pathology.
- D: usually occurs following lues.
- E: sensory changes and wasting of the small muscles of the hand are early symptoms

542. Sydenham's chorea:

- A: predominantly in males.
- B: purposeless movements that increase during sleep.
- C: hereditary (sex-linked).
- D: onset at age 45 – 50 years.
- E: none of these.

543. All of the following are true of CNS toxoplasmosis, except:

- A: may be congenital in origin.
- B: is produced by a virus.
- C: calcification may be noted in the cerebral cortices.
- D: may show chorioretinitis.
- E: a skin test may help to confirm the diagnosis.

544. Cloudy spinal fluid is seen in:

- A: tuberculous meningitis.
- B: poliomyelitis.
- C: meningococcal meningitis.
- D: post infectious encephalitis.
- E: all of these.

Match the following:

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 545. Impaired achilles reflexes. | A: lead poisoning. |
| 546. Basophilic stippling of RBCs. | B: tay sachs disease. |
| 547. Congenital heart disease. | C: leprosy. |
| 548. Predominantly in Jewish infant. | D: diabetes mellitus. |
| 549. Sensory loss, skin lesions. | E: mongolism. |

CHEST

د. محمد أبو العينين
ستة الباطنة والسكر

Select the one appropriate answer:

550. Bone lesions characteristic of sarcoidosis may be:

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| A: pelvis. | D: hands & feet. |
| B: skull. | E: ribs. |
| E: vertebrae. | |

551. The characteristic bone lesions of sarcoidosis are:

- A: subperiosteal absorption of bone.
- B: abscess formation in the shaft of long bone.
- C: punched out lesions with overlying skin changes.
- D: periosteal elevation.
- E: dense sclerotic areas near the end of long bones.

552. Isoniazide (INH):

- A: induce pyridoxine deficiency.
- B: hepatitis is a side effect.
- C: specific for *M. tuberculosis* and *M. bovis*.
- D: should be continued despite high grade in vitro resistance.
- E: all the above.

553. Indication for prompt corticosteroid therapy in sarcoidosis include:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| A: disfiguring skin lesion. | D: Erythema nodosum. |
| B: enlarged hilar adenopathy. | E: all of these. |
| C: persistent hypercalciuria. | |

554. Streptomycin can cause:

- | | |
|---|--|
| A: 4 th cranial nerve damage. | D: 6 th cranial nerve damage. |
| B: 8 th cranial nerve damage. | E: blindness. |
| C: 10 th cranial nerve damage. | |

555. bronchogenic carcinoma in the apex may produce:

- A: Horner's syndrome.
- B: neuritic pain.
- C: vasomotor crises in the arm.
- D: congestion & edema of the face neck & arms.
- E: all the above.

556. Primary atypical pneumonia is caused by:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| A: toxic product ingestion. | D: Mycoplasma. |
| B: rickettsiae. | E: all of these. |
| E: Fungus. | |

557. Pulmonary abscess occurs most often as:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| A: complication of pneumococcal pneumonia. | D: result of chronic cough. |
| B: complication of diabetes. | E: complication of psittacosis. |
| C: aspiration. | |

558. The triad found in Beri Beri is:

د. تآزر أبو الڤيٲان
ستاد الڤاطنة والسكر

- A: cardiac failure, neuritis, edema.
- B: cardiac failure, edema, glossitis.
- C: cardiac failure, glossitis, neuritis.
- D: edema, glossitis, neuritis.
- E: angular fissures, glossitis, neuritis.

559. In mucoviscidosis, what organ usually dominates the clinical picture:

- A: skin.
- B: pancreas.
- C: liver.
- D: lung.
- E: salivary glands.

560. Chronic respiratory disease, pancreatic deficiency & high concentration of sweat electrolytes are seen in:

- A: celiac disease.
- B: pulmonary emphysema.
- C: the malabsorption syndrome.
- D: cystic fibrosis.
- E: chronic pancreatitis.

561. Hypertrophic osteo-arthropathy is more likely to be found in which of the following:

- A: hypercalcemia.
- B: methemoglobinemia.
- C: high alkaline phosphatemia.
- D: pulmonary cancer.
- E: pulmonary stenosis.

562. Among bacterial endocarditis the species of causative organism most prone to develop resistance to penicillin:

- A: hemolytic anemia.
- B: staphylococcus aureus.
- C: streptococcus viridians.
- D: pneumococcus.
- E: none of these.

563. Acute osteomyelitis is often preceded by a history of:

- A: rash.
- B: trauma.
- C: rheumatic fever.
- D: pneumonia.
- E: all of these.

564. Bronchitis can be a complication of:

- A: cystic fibrosis.
- B: agammaglobulinemia.
- C: bronchopneumonia.
- D: primary tuberculosis.
- E: all of these.

565. Spontaneous pneumothorax:

- A: sudden dyspnea, tachycardia, chest pain.
- B: minimal physical findings.
- C: fluid in the pleural cavity.
- D: none of these.
- E: all of these.

- 566.** Of the following places of work, cases of byssinosis are most likely to be found in:
- A: mines. D: cotton mills.
 B: foundries. E: light bulb factories.
 C: wood-working shops.
- 567.** Features of sarcoidosis include all but one of the following:
- A: mild symptoms with massive organ involvement. D: Erythema nodosum.
 B: Cutaneous allergy. E: tender cervical adenopathy.
 C: arthralgia.
- 568.** A completely obstructed bronchial lumen causes:
- A: bronchiectasis. D: atelectasis.
 B: parenchymal infection. E: any of these.
 C: abscess formation.
- 569.** The one of the following neoplasms of the chest which commonly gives rise to hemoptysis is:
- A: dermoid cyst. D: bronchial adenoma.
 B: chondroma of the bronchus. E: thymoma.
 C: neurofibroma.
- 570.** Initial treatment of asthma might include any of the following, except:
- A: epinephrine. D: expectorants.
 B: amionphyllin. E: corticosteroids.
 C: Phenobarbital.
- 571.** The outstanding clinical feature of methemoglobinemia is:
- A: dyspnea. D: clubbing.
 B: anemia. E: none of these.
 C: cyanosis.
- 572.** The most frequent cause of death in late sarcoidosis is:
- A: tuberculosis. D: gout.
 B: renal insufficiency. E: rheumatic fever.
 C: viral pneumonia.
- 573.** The best method of diagnosing bronchiectasis is:
- A: surgical exploration. D: bronchography.
 B: bronchoscopy. E: thorough history.
 C: routine chest x-ray.
- 574.** The hyperventilation syndrome consists of all the following, except:
- A: tightness of the chest and feeling of suffocation.
 B: numbness of hands, feet and perioral areas.
 C: lowered serum calcium produced by respiratory alkalosis.
 D: sensation of decreased awareness light headedness and blurring of vision.
 E: most common in anxious women.

575. The cerebrospinal fluid sugar is normal in each of the following cases, except:
- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| A: syphilitic meningitis. | D: tuberculous meningitis. |
| B: sarcoidosis. | E: brain abscess. |
| C: viral meningitis. | |
576. Tuberculous enteritis is usually secondary to:
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| A: ingestion of contaminated milk. | D: pulmonary tuberculosis. |
| B: chronic tuberculous peritonitis. | E: none of these. |
| C: tuberculosis of the tongue. | |
577. Tenacious bloody sputum is characteristic of:
- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A: acute bronchitis. | D: histoplasmosis. |
| B: pneumococcal pneumonia. | E: friedländer's pneumonia. |
| C: tuberculosis. | |
578. Asbestosis gives a destructive x-ray picture, best described as:
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A: cotton ball infiltrate. | D: perihilar adenopathy. |
| B: ground glass pulmonary fibrosis. | E: none of these. |
| C: patchy pneumonitis. | |
579. the most common co-existing disease with klebsiella pneumonia is:
- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| A: tuberculosis. | D: pyelonephritis. |
| B: glomerulonephritis. | E: bronchiectasis. |
| C: alcoholism. | |
580. The drug of choice for treatment of pneumococcal pneumonia in patients with penicillin sensitivity is:
- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| A: keflin. | D: tetracycline. |
| B: methicillin. | E: any of these. |
| C: erythromycin. | |
581. A tumor which frequently metastasizes to the lung:
- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| A: kidney. | D: intestine. |
| B: thyroid. | E: all of these. |
| C: breast. | |
582. Which of the following is true regarding tuberculin hypersensitivity:
- A: prototype of hypersensitive reactions of the delayed type.
 - B: immediate reaction.
 - C: mediated by circulating antibody.
 - D: can be passively transferred by serum.
 - E: A & C.

583. Which of the following statements regarding tuberculosis is true:

- A: tissue hypersensitivity and cellular immunity are widely separable phenomena.
 B: large concentrations of antigen tend to favor tissue hypersensitivity rather than cellular immunity.
 C: macrophage activation follows the appearance of specifically sensitized lymphocytes and these confer cellular immunity.
 D: A & C. E: B & C.

584. An infection which does not commonly cause leukemia is:

- A: typhoid fever. D: influenza.
 B: brucellosis. E: malaria.
 C: pneumococcal pneumonia.

د. خالد أبو العياد
 استاذ الباطنة والسكر

585. Which of the following predispose to exacerbation of tuberculosis:

- A: steroid therapy. D: immunosuppressive therapy.
 B: diabetes mellitus. E: all of these.
 C: poor nutritional status.

586. The etiology of costal chondritis (tietze's syndrome) is:

- A: viral infection. D: tuberculosis.
 B: bacterial infection. E: unknown.
 C: fungal infection.

587. Which of the following are true of tuberculoid leprosy:

- A: manifests vigorous resistance to the disease.
 B: the only form to manifest a strongly positive lepromin reaction.
 C: transition, when it occurs, most frequently does so from the tuberculoid to the lepromatous type.
 D: it is a stable, benign form. E: all of these.

588. Clubbing occurs in:

- A: bronchiectasis. D: none of these.
 B: lung abscess. E: all of these.
 C: bronchogenic carcinoma.

589. Massive atelectasis:

- A: is usually seen clinically in the first four hours after major surgery.
 B: is seldom associated with an elevated temperature.
 C: usually causes dyspnea and cyanosis.
 D: all of the above.
 E: none of the above.

590. An elevated serum calcium concentration often appears in the course of:

- A: sarcoidosis.
 B: myxedema.
 C: hyperparathyroidism.
 D: uremia due to chronic diffuse glomerulonephritis.
 E: all of the above.

591. Giant cell pneumonia is often caused by:

- A: German measles. D: measles.
 B: arteriosclerosis. E: mumps.
 C: smallpox.



592. In obstructive emphysema of the lungs:

- A: the residual air is normal. D: the vital capacity is not altered.
 B: the one second gaenslen is increased. E: no changes occur.
 C: vital capacity is decreased.

593. A very high blood protein is likely to be caused by:

- A: sarcoidosis. D: dehydration.
 B: leukemia. E: spherocytosis.
 C: thyrotoxicosis.

594. A sixty year-old man who has been a marble cutter develops dyspnea, becomes weak and loses weight but has no fever. X-ray of the chest shows widely scattered stringy and nodular lesions in both lungs. The probable diagnosis:

- A: hematogenous tuberculosis. D: metastatic carcinoma.
 B: pneumoconiosis. E: tuberculosis.
 C: primary cancer of the lung.

595. A primary lung abscess is usually due to:

- A: infected embolus.
 B: infarct which becomes secondarily infected.
 C: aspiration of infectious material from the mouth.
 D: secondary infection of pneumococcal pneumonia.
 E: always staphylococcal.

596. Acute spontaneous pneumothorax without pleural effusion in a young man who does not become dyepenic is best treated by:

- A: withdrawal of gas from the chest. D: oxygen inhalation.
 B: artificial pneumothorax. E: thoractomy.
 C: avoiding strenuous activity.

597. All of the following can occur in sarcoidosis, except:

- A: hypercalcemia. D: alveolar-capillary block.
 B: uveitis. E: hyperkalemia.
 C: hyperglubulinemia.

598. Causes of the right middle lobe syndrome (recurrent illness, hemoptysis and atelectasis) include:

- A: post tuberculous bronchostenosis. D: A & C.
 B: foreign body. E: all of these.
 C: bronchial neoplasm.

