



Internal Medicine Department

5TH Year final examination (Paper)

Time allowed 3 hours

0/0/2016

Total marks (130)

Answer all the following **10 questions** (in pages 1-11):

	<u>Marks</u>		Signature
	No	In words	
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			

Total marks	/130	In words	Sig.	Code No
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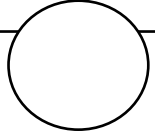
Name:	Roll N0	Code No
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Q1:NEUROLOGY

Q1

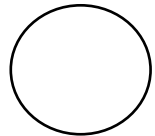
A: Exclusion criteria for thrombolytic therapy include:

- 1-.....
- 2-.....
- 3-.....
- 4-.....
- 5-.....
- 6-.....



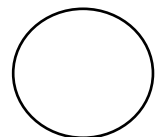
B: Cardio-embolic causes of cerebro-vascular stroke are:

- 1-.....
- 2-.....
- 3-.....
- 4-.....
- 5-.....
- 6-.....



C: Lines of treatment for rheumatic chorea include:

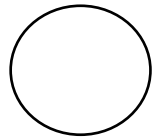
- 1-.....
- 2-.....
- 3-.....
- 4-.....
- 5-.....
- 6-.....



D: Dementia is classified into:

a) Primary degenerative dementia:

-
-
-



b) Vascular dementia:

-
-

c) Treatable dementia:

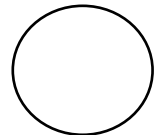
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Q2: PSYCHATRY

Q2 Marks

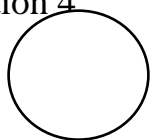
A. Delirium is a common problem in all ICUs. Mention 4 clinical presentations of it.

- 1-
- 2-
- 3-
- 4-



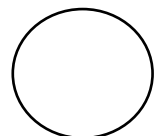
B. What are the main lines of treatment of severe recurrent depression? (Mention 4 only)

- 1-
- 2-
- 3-
- 4-



C. What are the main side effects of SSRIs? (Mention 4 only)

Answer: any 4 of the following



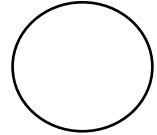
- 1-
- 2-
- 3-
- 4-

Q3: MEDICAL ONCOLOGY:

Q3 Marks

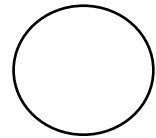
A. List 4 risk factors for acute myeloid leukemia.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.



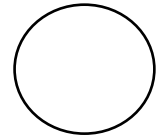
B. Define 4 common signs and symptoms of acute leukemia.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.



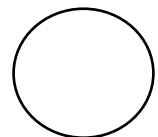
C List 4 investigations for a case of acute leukemia.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

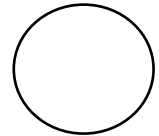


D. Identify 4 possible differential diagnosis of a case of acute leukemia.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

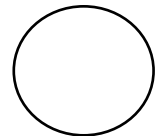


E. Define the subtypes of acute myeloid leukemia according to the French-American-British classification.



1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.

E. A 32-year-old woman presents with cervical adenopathy, weight loss, and night sweats;



a. What is the 1st investigation to do?

1.

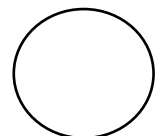
b. Mention 3 other investigations?

1.
2.
3.

Q4:CHEST

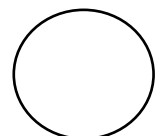
Q4 Marks

A. 35 year-old pregnant lady patient, presented with acute chest pain, on examination she had severe persistent hypotension and hypoxemia with left calf swelling. What is your main provisional diagnosis:

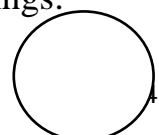


B. Pulmonary causes of clubbing of finger include:

- a) ..
- b) ..
- c) ..
- d) ..

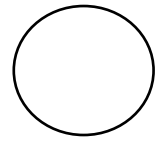


C. A 40 year-male patient, presented with high grade fever productive cough, CXR showed patch consolidation, mention two of the expected auscultatory findings:



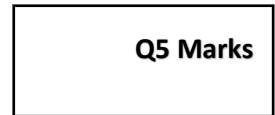
- a) ..
- b) ..

D. Enumerate three causes of localized chest wheezes:



- a) ..
- b) ..
- c) ..

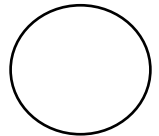
E. 22 year-old female patient, with history of allergic rhinitis presented with recurrent early morning attacks of wheezes, tightness and dyspnea, what is the main diagnostic pulmonary function test:



Q5: NEPHROLOGY

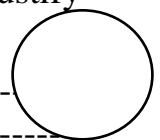
A. A 74 - year - old man is admitted with acute kidney injury. Admission blood tests show a serum potassium 7.5 mmol/L.

a. What is expected ECG findings in this case

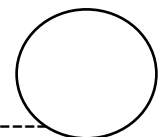


b. How can hyperkalemia be managed?

B. A 45 -year -old man presents with lethargy and vomiting. Blood tests show a creatinine of 6.3mg/dL. One month ago his creatinine was 1 mg/dL. A US scan shows two 12cm kidneys. Is this likely to be acute or chronic renal failure? Justify your answer.



C. How would you classify the causes of acute kidney injury?



D. Enumerate three features in examination that indicate urgent dialysis in patients with acute kidney injury.

E. A 19 - year - old man presents with an episode of macroscopic haematuria which was preceded three weeks by an episode of tonsillitis. What is the most probable diagnosis and what are the required investigations to confirm your diagnosis

Q6 Marks

Q6:ENDOCRINOLOGY

A. Compare between Diabetic ketoacidosis and hyperosmolar hyperglycemic syndrome as regard:

	Diabetic ketoacidosis	Hyperosmolar hyperglycemic syndrome
History		
Severity of hyperglycemia		
Severity of dehydration		
Acid base balance		

B. mention 3 specific investigations for each patient to reach the diagnosis:

I-Male patient presented with weight gain, abdominal striae, hypertension and impaired glucose tolerance.

I-----
 II-----
 III-----

II-Male patient, 32 years, with enlarged thyroid gland, palpitation, excessive sweating and weight loss

I-----

II-----

III-----

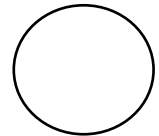
III-Long standing diabetic lady, with BP 150/100, serum creatinine 3.1mg/dl, and and bilateral edema of lower limbs.

I-----

II-----

III-----

C. Mention 3 clinical signs for each of the following:

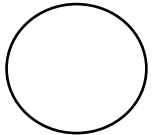


I-Diabetic autonomic neuropathy

II-The face of acromegalic patient

III-Adisson's disease

D-Define the following:



I-Pretibial myxedema

II-Osteoporosis

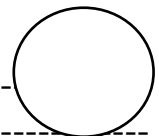
III-Impaired glucose tolerance

Q7: CARDIOLOGY:

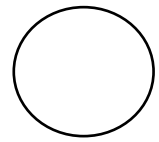
Q7 Marks

A.

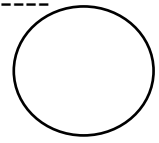
B. What are the criteria of tight mitral stenosis



C. Enumerate added sounds in cardiac auscultation and its significance



D. Mention 4 causes of acute heart failure

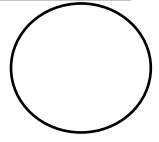


E. Enumerate 4 complications of acute myocardial infarction

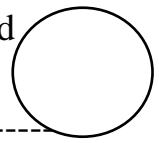
Q8: GASTROENTEROLOGY & HEPATOLOGY

Q8 Marks

A. Mention 4 causes of pancreatitis



B. A 45y business man, heavy smoker, has a long history of hyperacidity and dyspepsia, developed black stool and fatigue.

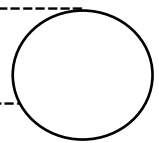


-what is the most probable cause of this black stool-----

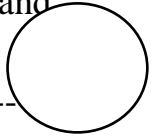
-the main lines of treatment are:

- 1-----
- 2-----
- 3-----
- 4-----

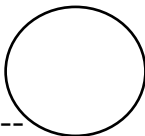
C. Define and Enumerate 5 causes of hematemesis



D. A 18 y girl has chronic diarrhea for 2 years associated with blood and mucus in stool and significant loss of weight, mention the most probable diagnosis and 4 necessary investigations



E. A 23 y girl, presented by fever, vomiting and upper abdominal pain for 3 days followed by deep urine and yellow sclera ,
The most probable diagnosis is-----
Mention 4 necessary investigations



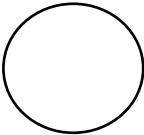
F. Mention the clinical significance of each of the following virology markers :

Anti-HAV-IgG.....

HBsAB.....

HBeAg.....

HCV-RNA(RCR) Positive.....

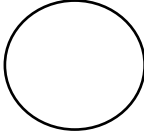


Q 9 :TROPICAL MEDICINE

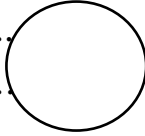
Q9 Marks

A. A 45 years old male exposed to pre-employment chick up discovered a cystic lesion in the right lobe of the liver without any other significant clinical manifestaions.

I. which parasite can cause this cyst?.....

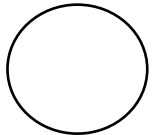


II. what is the possible rout of human infection?.....



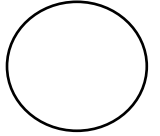
III .What are the possible complicatios?

.....

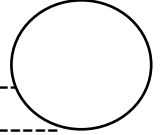


.....

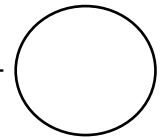
IV.The most effective treatment is.....



B.Define Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers And Enumerate Its Four Distinct Families?



C. Enumerate the different presentations of salmonellosis in Egypt

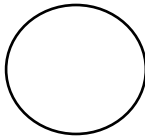


1-----
2-----
3-----
4-----

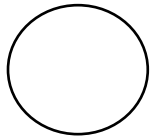
Q10: RHEMATOLOGY AND IMMUNOLOGY/RHEMATOLOGY AND PHYSIOTHERAPY

Q10 Marks

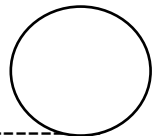
A.Mention the diagnostic criteria of SLE



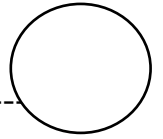
B.Mention 2 pulmonary and 2 cardiac complications of Rheumatoid arthritis



C.Enumerate 4 causes of low back pain

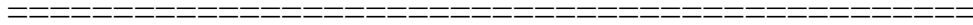


D.What are the lines of treatment of acute gout



END OF THE EXAM

BEST WISHES



N.B.

PAPER I: include ouestions in :Hepatogastroenterology-
Endocrinology&Metabolism-Cardiology-Hematology&Oncology-General
medicine&critical care

PAPER II::Chest-Neurology-Nephrology-Rhematology-Tropical-Psychatry