years old heavy smoker farmer came to oral dental clinic complaining of ulcerative lesion of the tongue. By local examination, there was an irregular ulcer 2 x 1 cm at the left lateral anterior third of the tongue. The dental Physician referred him to the Oncology Center for further assessment.

1.	What is the most likely diagnosis?	(1 Marks)
2.	Mention 4 important risk factors for development of the mentioned	lesion (4 Marks) (1 Marks) (1 Marks) (1 Marks)
3.	Mention 4 differential diagnosis for this lesion (tongue ulcer)	(4 Marks) (1 Marks) (1 Marks) (1 Marks) (1 Marks)
4.	What are the most important investigations you first order?	
5.	How would you plan your management?	(2 marks)

A 56 years old male presents with sudden-onset colicky lower abdominal pain associated with marked abdominal distension and failure to pass either flatus or stool. After 8 hours the patient starts to vomit, the temperature is 37.2C, per-rectal examination revealed an empty rectal ampulla. Abdominal radiographs demonstrated a large, dilated loop of colon, (a omega sign appearance).

1.	What is the most likely diagnosis?	(2 Marks)
2.	Mention 4 predisposing factors for this disease?	(4Marks)
		(2)
3.	How would you investigate such a case?	(2 Marks)
4.	Discuss 2 treatment options for this case?	(4 marks)

You are called urgently to the resuscitation room for a trauma call. An 18-year-old boy has fallen from his horse. During his descent the horse kicked him, and he is now complaining of generalized abdominal pain and left shoulder-tip pain. His pulse rate is 120/min with a blood pressure is 80/60 mmHg. On examination of the abdomen there is an abrasion on the left side beneath the costal margin with tenderness in the left upper quadrant.

	1.	Mention first aid measures carried out on receiving this patient?	(2 marks)
	2.	Select 2 laboratory tests to be done, presenting their values?	(2 marks)
3.	Me	ention 2 imaging techniques that could be used in this patient? (2	
4.	Wł	hat is the possible diagnosis?	(2 marks)
	5.	If your consultant adviced for laparotomy, what is the best incision and why? (2	n to be done marks)

A 79-year- old man is admitted from the endoscopy unit after an oesophagogastroscopy. He initially presented to his general practitioner with increasing difficulty in swallowing. Over the preceding months he has required a soft diet and is now only able to tolerate thin fluids. These symptoms have been associated with a weight loss of weight over the last month. He is a heavy smoker. He has no other relevant past medical history. O/E: apparent cachexia of the patient.

1.	What is the most likely diagnosis?	(1marks)
2.	Mention 4 risk factors for this condition?	(1marks) (1marks)
	What are the investigations you have to ask for such patient?	(1marks) (1marks)
3.	What are the therapeutic options?	
4.	Mention one differential diagnosis? And 3 differentiating points?	(4marks)

45 years old female, housewife, has 4 children come to outpatient clinic complaining of recurrent attacks of right upper quadrant abdominal pain. Pain is referred to right shoulder & precipitated by fatty meals. Pain relieved by analgesic and anti-spasmodics.

1. What is your provisional diagnosis? 1 mark

2. Mention 4 causes of right upperquadrant abdominal pain? 1 marks

3. Mention 2 investigation to confirm your diagnosis & their possible finings? 1 marks

4. Mention 4 complications ? 1 marks

5. DiscussTreatment options? 1 marks

Female aged 30 years old & complaining from lower neck swelling with tremors of upper limb & palpitation, on examination there was diffuse thyroid enlargement with water hammer pulse.

What is proper diagnosis?
 1 mark
 Mention 3 more symptoms.
 1 mark

3. Mention 3 more signs 1 mark

4. Investigations. 1 mark