

Anatomy:

- 1) The muscle responsible for the unlock of the knee joint is: Popliteus.
- 2) House made bursitis is inflammation of: prepopliteal bursa.
- 3) The structure that doesn't help in preventing humerus dislocation: superiorly deltoid
- 4) Kyphosis: increase curvature of thoracic curvature
- 5) Rotation of the trunk to the opposite side is caused by: transversospinalis
- 6) Triceps attachment is: infraglenoid tubercle
- 7) Injury to the surgical neck of humerus causes: teres minor paralysis
- 8) The muscle supplied by two nerves is: flexor digitorum profundus
- 9) Winged scapula: due to serratus anterior injury
- 10) Which one is from the erector group: longissimus
- 11) Scaphoid injury, which is not correct:
  - a. Pain in lateral side
  - b. Tenderness in the anatomical snuff box
  - c. Vascular necrosis of the distal part xxx
- 12) Lateral quadrant of the mammary glands is drained to: anterior axillary lymph nodes (pectoral lymph nodes)
- 13) Most lateral structure in the femoral triangle is: femoral nerve.

14) Nerve that supplies the muscle that prevent wedding of the pelvis when lifting the lower limb: superior gluteal nerve.

15) Hip joint ligaments, all true except: ischiofemoral nerve is triangular and prevents inferior displacement of the <it prevents the posterior displacement>

16) Ligamentum flava is between: laminae

17) Flexor retinaculum, all are true except: median and ulnar nerves pass under it

18) Bulging and sever pain in elbow: it has subtendinous bursa inflammation

Surgery:

1) Clinical steps for diagnosis are: history, physical examination, investigation

2) Numbness due to:

- a. Artery and nerve xxx :\
- b. Tendon and nerve
- c. Muscle and tendon
- d. Lig. And tendon
- e. Muscle and vein

Pharma:

1) which of the following DMARDs has the greatest effect on macrophages :

- a. Methotrexate
- b. Leflunomide
- c. Sodium Aurothioglucos**
- d. Hydroxychloroquine
- e. Azathioprine

- 2) All are true except: cyproteron is used with males
- 3) Most potent topical glucocorticosteroid: clobestol
- 4) Haemophiliac patient with rheumatoid arthritis, the best medication:
- Aspirin
  - Naproxen
  - Declofenac
  - Paracetamol
  - Abuprofen xxx\
- 5) A patient was given celecoxib , what were the possible findings to prescribe this drug for him:
- Peptic ulcer.
  - Diabetes mellitus.
  - He suffered from skin allergy due to taking sulfonamide.
- 6) all the following about antifungal drugs are true except:
- topical Nystatyn is effective in candidia
  - severe pityriasis can be treated by topical itraconazole
  - hair and nail infection is treated by systemic antifungal
  - local ring worm need topical imidazole
  - dermatophytes can be treated by terbinafine
- 7) one of these is not an effect of coal tar:
- antiseptic
  - inhibits parakeratosis
  - soothes lesions found on the skin
  - stains skin and clothes

Public health:

- 1) Traffic road injury main death cause
- 2) Seat belts → secondary prevention

3) Unintentional injuries → legal intervention

Embryology:

1) Immature closure of saggital suture of skull:  
scaphocephaly

2) Neural crest: perichordal cartilage

3) Venterolateral of myotome (regulation): WNT, BMB4

Microbiology:

1) What causes rosiola infantum: HHV6

2) Rural type of leishmania , all are correct except:

- A. its associated with ulceration.
- B. The lesion is usually multiple.
- C. The infection is acute.
- D. Paromomycin is recommended for local application. Xxx
- E. specimen taken from the base of the ulcer for diagnosis.

3) Scaled skin syndrome is:

- A. Direct effect of bacterial infection.
- B. Complication in most cases.
- C. associated with s.aureus infections.
- D. Due to loss of intracellular junction between cells of stratum spinosum layer.

4) Paranchyma: **paronychea**

- a. Dystrophy of nail
- b. Under the nail bed
- c. To people who use water for long time

d. Treatment is prolonged

- 5) Patient with burn injury in a hospital, he is mostly to get a nosocomial infection with: **a.** staph. Aureus  
b. pseudomona aeruginosa.....

6) All of these are characteristics of invasion stage of trichenlla spiralis except:

- A. Mebendazol is the drug of choice.  
**B.** It will start after 2-4 weeks after the infection.  
C. Peripheral eosinophilia.  
D. Encephalitis and cellulitis are complications.

Biochemistry:

- 1) PTH, all are true except: prevent liberation of  $Ca^{+2}$  to blood
- 2) Vitamin D3, all are true except: inhibition of osteoclast activity
- 3) 95% of body: all are true except: collagen I
- 4) Osteoclast function, all are true except: increase pH to 7 to for hydroxyl appetite to be soluble
- 5) Estrogen hormone:  
**a.** main circulatory steroid in male  
b. give bone strength in male :\
- 6) senile osteoporosis for male above 75: false

Physiology:

- 1) cold weather, all are false except: piloerector muscle

pathology:

: د. وليام

plasmapheresis و يمكن كان جوابه MYASTHENIA GRAVIS سؤال عن ال -

- SMA و كان جوابه المفروض pan fascicular atrophy سؤال عن ال -
- Bullous أو Erythema multiforme و جوابه كان يا rich in eosinophel سؤال عن ال -  
pemphigoid
- all و كان مطلوب إختيار الخطأ , اللي هو Dermamtitis herpetiformis سؤال عن ال -  
patiants of Dermamtitis herpetiformis has gluten sensitive enteropathy  
: د. ضمياء
- (أعراض هذا المرض) Osteogenesis Imperfecta حالة مرضية و فيها أعراض , و جوابها كان -  
سؤال عن ال -
- Paget's disease و كان المطلوب إختيار الخطأ , اللي هو it's rarley affect the skull
- Osteoarthritis و كانت إجابته , swelling و crepitus سؤال عن حالة مرضية , مرض عنده -