1-The confrontation test used for assess of : A. Visual acuity .

1. Visual color .
2. Ophthalmoplegia
3. Visual field .
4. Accommodation reflex .



2-Which is damaged cranial nerve A. Right hypoglossal nerve .

1. Left vagus nerve .
2. Right vagus nerve .
3. Left hypoglossal nerve .
4. Left trigeminal nerve .



3-Which is damaged nerve ? A. Left trochlear nerve .

1. Left oculomotor nerve .
2. Left optic nerve .
3. Left abducent nerve .
4. Right abducent nerve .

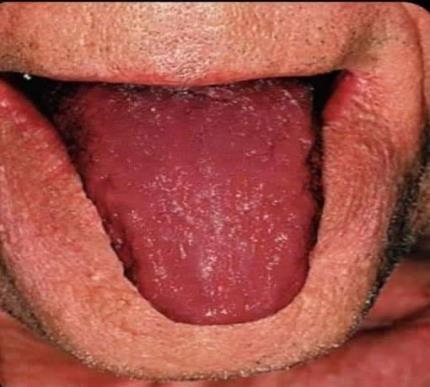


4- All of following are dxx for this sign except ?

A- Right ventricular failure . B. Acute bronchitis .

1. Mitral stenosis .
2. Acute thrombophelibitis .

E.Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis .



5-This patient has which of the following : A. Hypoglycemia .

1. Hypocalcemia .
2. Hypercalcemia .
3. Hyponatremia .
4. Hypernatremia .



6-This examination occur for assess : A. Chest expansion .

1. Vocal resonance .
2. Tactile fremitus .
3. Cardiac index .
4. Cardiothoractic ratio .



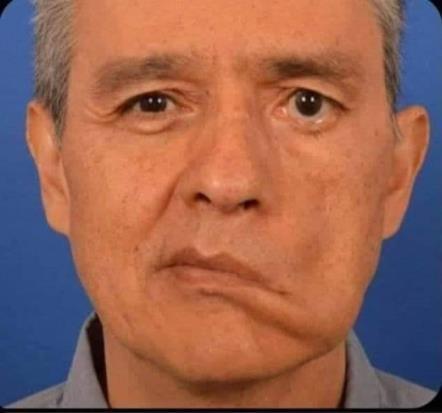
7-Which of the following is ddx for this condition ? A. Nephrotic syndrome .

1. Liver cirrhosis .
2. Heart failure .
3. DVT .
4. Lymphedema .



8-Which is damaged cranial nerve A. Right hypoglossal nerve .

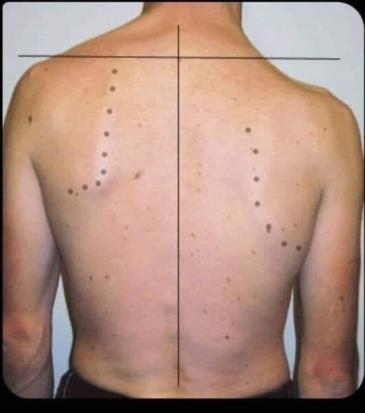
1. Left vagus nerve .
2. Right trigeminal nerve .
3. Left hypoglossal nerve .
4. Left trigeminal nerve .



9-Which is damage nerve for this patient ? A. Spinal root of accessory nerve .

1. Thoracodorsal nerve .
2. Long thoracic nerve .
3. Axillary nerve .
4. Glossopharyngeal nerve

.



10-Which is damaged cranial nerve A. Right oculomotor nerve .

1. Left trochlear nerve .
2. Right trochlear nerve .
3. Left abducent nerve .
4. Left trigeminal nerve .



11-is a sign of . … ..................?

A- rheumatoid fever .

1. - tricuspid valve reguirgitation .
2. - infective endocarditis .
3. - acute pericarditis .
4. - aortic stenosis



12-30 years old patient admitted to surgical clinic with neck enlargement , after eye examination shows as in picture : Which wrong about this condition ?

1. Diarrhea is the common bowel habit for this patient .
2. The face is wet and sweaty .
3. Goiter indicated for hyperthyroidism condition .
4. after treatment , exophthalmus not removed .
5. hyperthyroidism associated with arrhythmia , atrial fibrillation or tremor .



13-Which is damage nerve for this patient ? A. Spinal root of accessory nerve .

1. Thoracodorsal nerve .
2. Long thoracic nerve .
3. Axillary nerve .
4. Glossopharyngeal nerve .



14- Which is damaged cranial nerve A. Right hypoglossal nerve .

* 1. Left vagus nerve .
  2. Right vagus nerve .
  3. Left hypoglossal nerve .
  4. Left trigeminal nerve .



15-All of the following are ddx for this condition except ? A. Nephrotic syndrome .

* 1. Liver cirrhosis .
  2. Heart failure .
  3. DVT .
  4. Lymphedema

. 

16-Which of the following findings is typically found on percussion over the area of the chest with massive pleural effusion ?

A. Resonant percussion .

B. Dull percussion .

C. Hyper – resonant percussion .

D. Normal percussion .

E. Stony dull percussion .

Answer:E

17-Kussumaul’s means ?

1. Increases respiratory rate .
2. Increases respiratory rate with sever acidosis .

C – increases respiratory rate and depth with sever acidosis .

1. Increases respiratory depth with sever acidosis .

E – increases respiratory rate and depth with sever alkalosis .

Answer :C

18-Type of tremor of hyperthyroid patient ?

A. Resting tremor .

B. Action tremor .

C. Intention tremor .

D. Physiological tremor .

E. Essential tremor .

Answer :d

19-All of the following associated with liver cirrhosis except ?

A. Testicular atrophy .

B. Gynecomastia .

C. Spider nevae .

D. Breast atrophy .

E. Resting tremor .

Answer : e

20-Freely mobile mass like mouse in right upper quadrant breast of 25 year old female , The most Dx ? A. Fibrocystic change .

B. Fibroadenoma .

C. Ductal infiltrating carcinoma .

D. Carcinoma in situ .

E. Lymph node enlargement .

21-What is “ secondary amenorrhea “ ?

1. Cessation of menstrual cycle for two months but it was normal previously .
2. Cessation of menstrual cycle for three months but it was normal previously .
3. Cessation of menstrual cycle for six months but it was normal previously .
4. For 16 years , but she is not menses .

E – vaginal bleeding after twelfth months from last menses .

22-The wrong about this patient ?

A. Associated with limb edema with exudate .

B. Sloping edges .

C. Sever painful .

D. Relieved by leg elevation . E. Lipodermatosclerosis ; hemosiderosis with blanche atrophie .

23-The most Dxx for this patient :

A. Deep venous thrombosis . B. Hypothyroidism .

C. Nephrotic syndrome .

D. Graves disease .

E. Liver cirrhosis 

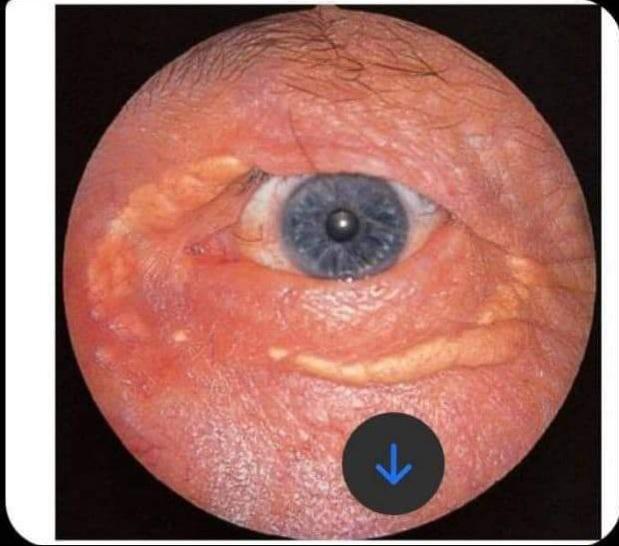
24-This sign indicates elevation of which in blood ?

A. HDL .

B. LDL .

C. Lactic acid .

D. Cholesterol .

E. Oxidative agents .

25-The most dx for this patient : A. Portal hypertension .

B. Inferior venacava obstruction

C. Superior venacava obstruction

D. Thromboephelibitis .

E. Caput medusa

.

26-All of the following are associated with sever ascites examination except ?

A. Increased distance btw xisosternum and umbilicus . B. Distended flank .

C. Everted umblicus .

D. Caput medusa .

E. Positive fluid thrill .



27-Which indicates ?

1. Inflammatory breast carcinoma .

B – lobar infiltrating carcinoma .

C- ductal infiltrating carcinoma .

D. Pagets disease of breast .

E. Fibroadenoma .



28-Which correct about this test ?

1. Indicated lower neuron lesion

B – associated with sensory ataxia

1. Indicated upper neuron lesion
2. Indicated polyneuropathy .
3. Abnormal in neonate .



29-This sign is associated with :

1. Irritable bowel diseases . B- perihepatitis .

C – inflammatory bowel diseases

1. Ulcerative colitis .

E – pneumothorax .

