**Macleod**

**Mini-Osce**



**Serotonin exam 2020**

1-The confrontation test used for assess of :

A. Visual acuity .

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

 

2-Which is damaged cranial nerve

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



3-Which is damaged nerve ?

A. Left trochlear nerve .

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

 

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

1. Right ventricular failure .
2. Acute bronchitis .
3. Mitral stenosis .
4. Acute thrombophelibitis . XXX ???????
5. Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis .



**5-This patient has which of the following :**

1. Hypoglycemia .
2. Hypocalcemia . XXXX
3. Hypercalcemia .
4. Hyponatremia .
5. Hypernatremia .



**6-This examination occur for assess :**

1. Chest expansion . XXXX
2. Vocal resonance .
3. Tactile fremitus .
4. Cardiac index .
5. Cardiothoractic ratio .



7-Which of the following is ddx for this condition ?

A. Nephrotic syndrome .

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



8-Which is damaged cranial nerve

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



**9-Which is damage nerve for this patient ?**

1. Spinal root of accessory nerve . XXX
2. Thoracodorsal nerve .
3. Long thoracic nerve .
4. Axillary nerve .
5. Glossopharyngeal nerve

.

**10-Which is damaged cranial nerve**

1. Right oculomotor nerve .
2. Left trochlear nerve . XXXX
3. Right trochlear nerve .
4. Left abducent nerve .
5. Left trigeminal nerve .



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

A- rheumatoid fever .

1. - tricuspid valve reguirgitation .
2. - infective endocarditis . XXX
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 . XXX
4. after treatment , exophthalmus not removed .
5. hyperthyroidism associated with arrhythmia , atrial fibrillation or tremor .



**13-Which is damage nerve for this patient ?**

1. Spinal root of accessory nerve .
2. Thoracodorsal nerve .
3. Long thoracic nerve . XXX
4. Axillary nerve .
5. Glossopharyngeal nerve .

**14- Which is damaged cranial nerve**

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

15-All of the following are ddx for this condition except ?

* 1. Nephrotic syndrome .
	2. Liver cirrhosis .
	3. Heart failure .
	4. DVT .
	5. Lymphedema XXXX

.

**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 .
3. increases respiratory rate and depth with sever acidosis .
4. Increases respiratory depth with sever acidosis .
5. 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 ?

* + 1. Fibrocystic change .
		2. Fibroadenoma .
		3. Ductal infiltrating carcinoma .
		4. Carcinoma in situ .
		5. 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 .
5. 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 . XXX

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 . XXXX

E. Liver cirrhosis

24-This sign indicates elevation of which in blood ?

A. HDL .

B. LDL .

C. Lactic acid .

D. Cholesterol . XXXX

E. Oxidative agents .

**25-The most dx for this patient :**

A. Portal hypertension .

B. Inferior venacava obstruction

C. Superior venacava obstruction XXX

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 . XXX

E. Positive fluid thrill .

**27-Which indicates ?**



1. Inflammatory breast carcinoma .
2. lobar infiltrating carcinoma .
3. ductal infiltrating carcinoma .
4. Pagets disease of breast .
5. Fibroadenoma . XXX

** 28-Which correct about this test ?**

1. Indicated lower neuron lesion
2. associated with sensory ataxia
3. Indicated upper neuron lesion XXXX
4. Indicated polyneuropathy .
5. Abnormal in neonate .

**29-This sign is associated with :**

1. Irritable bowel diseases .
2. perihepatitis .
3. inflammatory bowel diseases XXXX
4. Ulcerative colitis .
5. pneumothorax .