

MACLEOD

ARCHIVE

دفعة زوح



الفريق الأكاديمي
لجنة الطب والجراحة

1) pulse of carotid with ?

- A) S1
- B) S2
- C) S3
- D) S4

Answer:a

2) apex beat at 6 ICL left axillary line ?

- A) LV dilation
- B) LV hypertrophy
- C) RV dilation
- D) RV hypertrophy
- E) congestive heart failure

Answer:a

3) correct about S4?

- A) normal in athlete ,young age
- B) represent ventricular filling
- C) it's always pathological

Answer:c

4) palpable sound at left parasternum indicate ?

- A) tricuspid reg murmur
- B) RV hypertrophy

Answer:b

5) tricuspid area ?

- A) 5th ICS
- B) lower left sternal border
- C) at the apex

Answer:b

6) Location of Aortic valve ?

right 2nd intercostal space

7) all are pansystolic murmurs ,except ?

- A) mitral regurgitation
- B) tricuspid regurgitation
- C) VSD
- D) aortic stenosis
- E) mitral valve prolapse

Answer:d

8) Loud S1

- A) Large stroke volume
- B) Low cardiac output
- C) Long PR interval

Answer:a

9) S3 and S4?

- A) by bell at apex
- B) by diaphragm at apex

Answer:a

10)wrong about JVP?

- A)best inspection at right
- B)if low the patient may have to lie flat
- C)Svc obstruction, positive abdominojugular test
- D)best when SCM is relaxed
- E)best inspection at left

Answer:e,c??

11)paradoxical rise of JVP in inspiration ?

Kussmaul sign

12)patient with aortic regurgitation,we will also see?

Collapsing pulse

13)atrial fibrillation with?

Pulse deficit

14)not symptom for PE?

- A)Dyspnea
- B)orthopnea
- C)syncope
- D)hemoptysis

Answer:b

15)congestive heart failure at rest NYHC scale? IV

16) All of the following are true about internal jugular vein (IJV) pulse except:

- A) Diminished by pressure at the root of the neck
- B) Palpable
- C) Increases with abdominal pressure
- D) Changes with posture
- E) Has rapid inward movement

Answer:b

17)Which of the following is a characteristic of the carotid pulse (as compared to the jugular venous pulse)?

- A) Rapid inward movement
- B) Does not change with posture
- C) Increases with abdominal pressure
- D) Decreased by pressure at the root of the neck

Answer:b

18)NOT CAUSE GI OBSTRUCTION?

- A)colon cancer
- B)irritable bowel syndrome
- C)volvulus
- D)hernia

Answer:b

19)NOT SIGN FOR PERITONIAL IRRITATION ?

- A)murphy sign
- B)psoas sign
- C)rovsing sign
- D)coursvir sign
- E)rebound tenderness

Answer:d

20)the most suggestive feature for peritonitis ?

- A)abdominal guarding
- B)rebound tenderness
- C)positive rovsing sign
- D)high bowel sound

Answer:a

21)structure at L1?

- A)kidney
- B)head of pancreas
- C)neck of pancreas
- D)gallbladder
- E)liver

Answer:c

22)obesity and ascitis?

- A)shifting dullness
- B)fluid wave test
- C)percussion note
- D)palpating

Answer:b

23)fever and rigors with right upper quadrant pain and jaundice ?

- A)acute pancreatitis
- B)cholecystitis
- C)ascending cholangitis

Answer:c

24)patient with severe abdominal back , bp 80/40 , asymmetrical pulses ,palpable abdominal mass with pulsation in physical examination, most likely ?

Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm(AAA) and ruptured

25)all can be found in pulsatile in abdomen except?

- A)normal pulsation of abdominal aorta in thin patient
- B)Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm
- C)gastric and pancreatic tumor
- D)appendix mass

Answer:d

26)in hepatomegaly assessment , the hands move ?

- A)forward and downward to patient leg
- B)forward and upward to patient head
- C)diagonal

Answer:b

27)All of the following are pulsatile mass in thin person except :

- A)gastric tumor
- B)pancrease tumor
- C)Aortic aneurysm
- D)appendix mass

Answer:a

28)All of the following are normally palpable on physical examination except:

- A) Normal spleen
- B) Lower pole of the right kidney
- C) Lower pole of the left kidney
- D) Inguinal lymph nodes

Answer:a

29) A patient with gallbladder stones presents with abdominal pain, fever, and rigors. What is the most appropriate diagnosis?

- A) Acute cholangitis
- B) Ascending cholangitis
- C) Biliary colic
- D) Pancreatic cancer

Answer:a

30) Barrel chest , except?

- A) wide costal angle
- B) transverse ribs
- C) anterior posterior to transverse diameter 1:2
- D) expanded lower lung at diaphragm
- E) s1 and s2 not heard

Answer:c

31) women with hoarseness of voice and dry cough for 4 months , no fever or sore throat , what the next step?

- A) chest x ray
- B) antibiotic
- C) albuterol inhaler
- D) oral glucocorticoid

Answer:a

32) all cause shift upper border for liver except?

- A) diaphragmatic hernia
- B) ascitis
- C) right pleural effusion
- D) pneumothorax

Answer:c

33) man came to ER due to car accident, chest x ray revealed tracheal deviation to other side , the most likely has all of the following except :

- A) hyperresonance of lung
- B) increased TVF
- C) bulge chest

Answer:b

34) 44 years old teacher man , smoker .. come due SOB in last week, Chest x ray revealed clear right lung field , left lung tests shows increase TVF and positive for tactile vocal resonance ,widspring and egophony.. most likely diagnosis ?

- A) lower lobe pneumonia
- B) lower lobe fibrosis
- C) right effusion

Answer:a

35) Which of the following respiratory conditions is most commonly associated with digital clubbing?

- A) Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)
- B) Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis
- C) Acute bronchitis
- D) Pulmonary embolism
- E) Asthma

Answer:b

36) Fine crackles are heard in all the following conditions except:

- A) Pneumonia
- B) Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis (IPF)
- C) Congestive Heart Failure (congestion HF)
- D) Tuberculosis (TB)
- E) Pulmonary Edema

Answer: d

37) Dyspnea at rest in NYHA classification:

- A) I
- B) II
- C) III
- D) IV
- E) V

Answer: D



History taking + General physical examination

38)patient presented with chest pain, assement of his condition by?

- A)more details and patient words will help you
- B)all chest pains are the same
- C)can't help him , need more information and investigation

Answer:a

39)patient presented with mild congestive HF he came to ER due shortness of breath and use 3 pillows to sleep , medical term equals his history?

- A)PND
- B)Orthpnea
- C) PE

Answer:b

40)A 40-year smoker who smokes about 30 cigarettes daily for 20 years. What is the estimated number of pack years?

- A) 20 pack-years
- B) 30 pack-years
- C) 40 pack-years
- D) 60 pack-years

Answer:b

41)all causes for koilonychia except?

- A)IDA
- B)lichen planus
- C)exposure to detergants
- D)lung fibrosis
- E)malnutrition

Answer:d

42)Chronic anemia sign?

- A)jaundice
- B)finger clubbing
- C)pallor conjunctive
- D)increase heart rate
- E)central cyanosis

Answer:c

43)thickend coarse skin enlarged nose and frontal bones , proganthism, macroglossia?

Acromegaly

44) To complete the surgical examination .we do all except;

- A)bilateral by comparation
- B)drainge LN
- C)all aspect
- D) do investigation

Answer:d

Head and neck

45) during inspection of anterior neck , what you do?

- A) slightly flexion of neck
- B) slightly extension of neck
- C) ask him to elevate arms

Answer:a

46) how to examine retrosternal goiter ?

- A) tracheal deviation
- B) percussion in sternum
- C) examine behind him
- D) bruits

Answer:b

47) All of the following are part of the neck examination except:

- A) Uncovering the abdomen
- B) Inspecting the neck from behind
- C) Checking for hand tremor
- D) Observing for neck pulsations

Answer:a

Neurology

48) Lower motor neuron lesion?

- A) fasciculation
- B) hypertonia
- C) spasticity
- D) clonus
- E) plantar reflex

Answer:a

49) Soft tissues include of ?

- A) skin, muscle, bone
- B) skin, fat, ligaments, tendon
- C) fat, muscle, ligaments

Answer:c

50) Which of the following is not a symptom of infection?

- A) Fever
- B) Hotness
- C) Redness
- D) Swelling
- E) Pain

Answer:b

Lumps and ulcers

51) All reducible except?

- A) lymphangioma
- B) hernia
- C) hydrocele
- D) Sephanous varix

Answer:a

52) The junction between normal skin epithelium and an ulcer is called:

- A) edge
- B) margin
- C) depth
- E) surface

Answer:a

53) related to malignancy ?

- A) rolled
- B) overhangs
- C) sloping

Answer:a

54) 44 years old female with ulcer 10 cm to medial malleus , swelling .. ulcer type?

Sloping

55) What is the most appropriate method to help diagnose a goiter during physical examination?

- A) Ask the patient to drink water
- B) Percuss the mass
- C) Palpate while patient swallows
- D) Inspect the abdomen

Answer:a

A 65-year-old man with a history of deep vein thrombosis presents with a chronic ulcer over the medial aspect of his lower leg. On examination, the ulcer is shallow with granulation tissue and gently sloping edges.

Which of the following best describes the type of ulcer edge?

- A) Everted
- B) Rolled
- C) Sloping
- D) Undermined

Answer:c

ما اجى هيك مية بالمية بس نفس فكرته

Breast

56)Not drainage to left axillary lymph node

- A)left scapula tips with infected serous cyst
- B)left mastitis
- C)infected upper median wound in skin
- D)infected umbilicus piloid sinus
- E)infected sacral piloid sinus

Answer:e

57)not consider malignant sign ?

- A)unilateral nipple discharge
- B)breast lump
- C)bloody discharge
- D)spontaneous
- E)bilateral nipple discharge

Answer:e

58)In breast examination , we examine all except ?

- A)aureole
- B)four quadrants of breast
- C)infra aspect in large breast
- D)axillary tail
- E)back of the patient

Answer:e

59)In Surgical examination must do all except?

- A)bilateral comparison
- B)started by normal one
- C)examine all aspect
- D)examine lymph drainage
- E)new x ray and investigation

Answer:e

60)All are true about breast cancer except:

- A) Unilateral nipple discharge
- B) Bilateral nipple discharge
- C) Blood discharge

Answer:b

61)All of the following are examined during breast examination except:

- A) Back of the patient
- B) Axillary tail
- C) Under the breast
- D) Upper quadrant

Answer:a

62)Which of the following does not increase the probability of malignancy in milk ejection from the breast?

- A) Unilateral milk ejection
- B) Spontaneous discharge
- C) Bilateral discharge
- D) Milk mixed with blood
- E) Presence of a mass

Answer:c

Vascular

63) In Buerger's test, the patient's legs should be elevated for 3 minutes at which angle?

- A) 90°
- B) 45°
- C) 30°
- D) 15°

Answer:b

64) Which of the following is NOT one of the 6 P's of acute ischemia (Peripheral Vascular Disease)?

- A) Pallor
- B) Cyanosis
- C) Cold limb
- D) Low blood flow

Answer:d

65) Where is the dorsalis pedis pulse best palpated?

- A) Lateral to the extensor hallucis longus tendon against the navicular bone
- B) Posterior to the medial malleolus
- C) In the popliteal fossa

Answer:a

66) In chronic venous insufficiency, venous ulceration differs from arterial insufficiency by which of the following features?

- A) Regular punched-out edge
- B) Irregular, shallow edge with hyperpigmentation
- C) Swelling and erythema in surrounding tissue
- D) Pale skin and absent pulse

Answer:b

67) All of the following are signs of arterial insufficiency except:

- A) Pallor
- B) Cyanosis
- C) Cold limb
- D) Loss of sensation
- E) Reduced or absent pulse

Answer:b

68) What is the correct anatomical landmark for palpating the femoral artery?

- A) Midpoint between the anterior superior iliac spine (ASIS) and the pubic tubercle
- B) Midpoint between the anterior superior iliac spine (ASIS) and the symphysis pubis

Answer:b

69) Which of the following ankle-brachial pressure index (ABPI) values is considered abnormal and indicates peripheral arterial disease (PAD)?

- A) 0.8 – 0.9
- B) 1.4
- C) Less than 0.9
- D) 1.0 – 1.3

Answer:c

70) In the early stages of gangrene due to arterial insufficiency, which of the following is not typically present?

- A) Pain
- B) Discharge
- C) Crepitation
- D) Loss of sensation

Answer:c

CPR and vital signs:

71) Which of the following is correct regarding the effect of increased body temperature on vital signs?

- A) An increase of 1°C in body temperature increases pulse rate by 4 beats/min
- B) An increase of 1°C in body temperature increases pulse rate by 5–10 beats/min
- C) An increase of 1°C in body temperature increases pulse rate by 10–15 beats/min
- D) An increase of 1°C in body temperature increases pulse rate by 15–20 beats/min
- E) An increase of 1°C in body temperature increases pulse pressure by 20–30 beats/min

Answer: c

72) What is the recommended depth of chest compressions in adult CPR

- A) 1 inch
- B) 2 inches
- C) 3 inches

Answer: b

73) What is the recommended chest compression to breath ratio during CPR in adults?

- A) 30:2
- B) 15:2
- C) 30:1
- D) 15:1

Answer: a

74) During CPR with an advanced airway (e.g., endotracheal intubation) in place, what is the recommended chest compression to breath ratio?

- A) Deliver breaths every 2–3 seconds (approximately 30 breaths per minute)
- B) Deliver breaths every 4 seconds (approximately 15 breaths per minute)
- C) Deliver breaths every 6 seconds (approximately 10 breaths per minute)

Answer: c

75) Brain death occurs after:

- A) 4–6 min
- B) 6–8 min
- C) 8–10 min

Answer: a

76) Which artery is most appropriate for assessing the pulse in a child at any stage of puberty?

- A) Temporal artery
- B) Ulnar artery
- C) Brachial artery
- D) Femoral artery
- E) Carotid artery

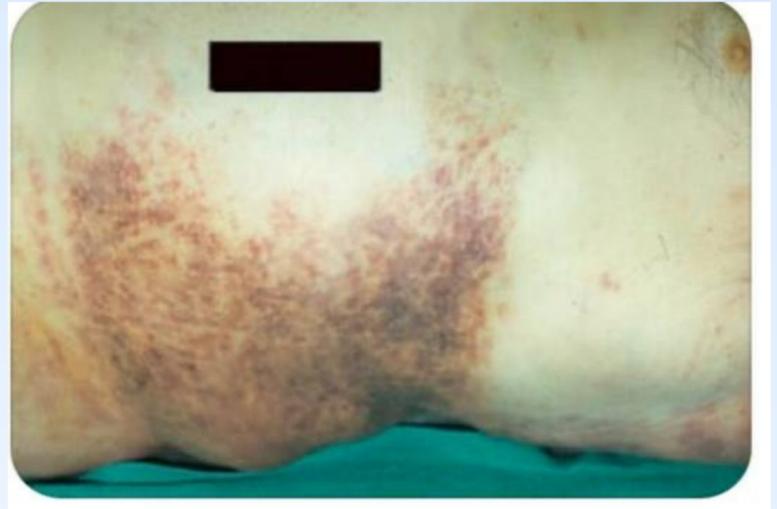
Answer: e

MINI OSCE

1) What's is the sign you see:

- A. Cullen's sign
- B. Grey Turner's sign
- C. Fox sign

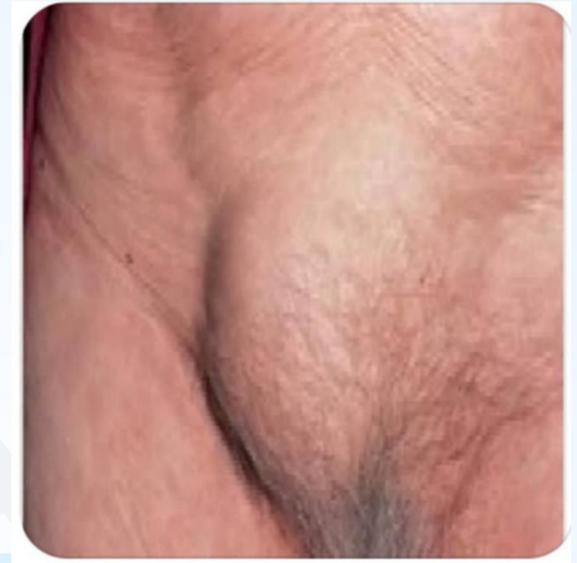
answer: b



2) A 72-year-old man presents with a groin swelling that becomes more prominent when lifting heavy objects. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Direct inguinal hernia
- B) Indirect inguinal hernia
- C) Femoral hernia

Answer: a



3) What is a possible complication of this condition?

- A) Strangulated or incarcerated hernia
- B) Bowel obstruction and ischemic/atrophic testis
- C) Hydrocele formation and recurrence after repair
- D) Recurrence after repair and hydrocele formation

Answer: a

4) What is the most likely diagnosis based on the image?

- A) Thyroglossal cyst
- B) Branchial cyst
- C) Goiter
- D) Dermoid cyst
- E) Reactive lymph node

Answer: A

5) At what anatomical level is this swelling usually located?

- A) Mandible
- B) Sternum
- C) Hyoid
- D) Cricoid cartilage
- E) Thyroid cartilage

Answer: c



6) What is the typical surface of this lump on palpation?

- A) Smooth
- B) Rough
- C) Butterfly-shaped
- D) Nodular
- E) Impossible to define

Answer: a

MINI OSCE

7) A female patient presents to the emergency room with sudden onset shortness of breath. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Acute pulmonary edema
- B) Pulmonary embolism

answer:b



8) A female patient presents with bloody diarrhea for 6 months. Which of the following is the most likely associated condition based on the image?

- A) Erythema nodosum
- B) Erythema multiforme
- C) Pyoderma gangrenosum
- D) Cellulitis
- E) Vasculitis

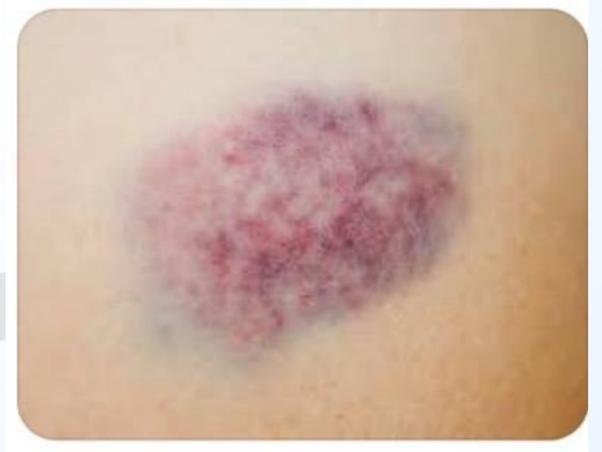
Answer:a



9) Identify the lesion shown in the image:

- A) Ecchymosis
- B) Purpura
- C) Telangiectasia

Answer:a



10) What is this chest wall deformity?

- A) Pectus carinatum
- B) Pectus excavatum
- C) Barrel chest

Answer: a



11) Which of the following conditions is commonly associated with the chest shape shown below?

- A) COPD
- B) Lung fibrosis
- C) Pulmonary embolism
- D) Pneumothorax
- E) Asthma

Answer:a

MINI OSCE

12) What is the clinical finding shown in the image?

- A) Rolled edge
- B) Sclerotic edge
- C) Periosteal reaction
- D) Callus formation
- E) Lytic lesion

Answer: a



13) What is the skin lesion shown in the image ?

- A) Basal cell carcinoma
- B) Squamous cell carcinoma
- C) Melanoma
- D) Keratoacanthoma
- E) Actinic keratosis

Answer: a

14) Look at the image provided.

What type of tissue is most likely present in the floor of this wound?

- A) Purulent
- B) Necrotic
- C) Granulation
- D) Slough

answer: c

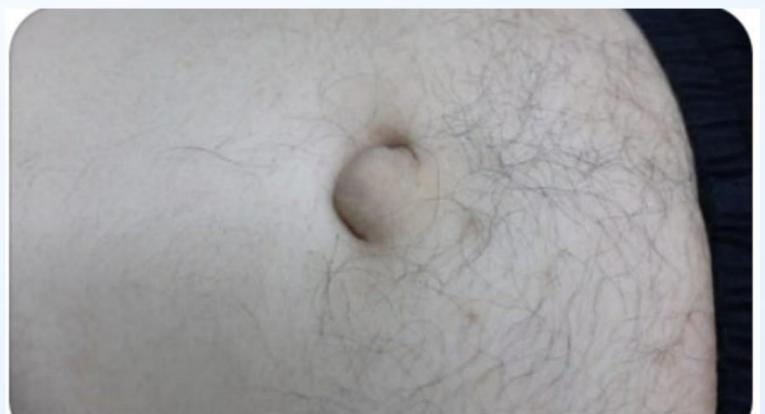


15) A middle-aged patient presents with the following bulge adjacent to the umbilicus.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Umbilical hernia
- B) Paraumbilical hernia
- C) Epigastric hernia

answer: b



16) type of ulcer at the hand:

- A) sloping
- B) rolled
- C) everted
- D) inverted

answer: a



* الصورة من عنا *