Anatomy:

1. The muscle responsible for the unlock of the knee joint is: Popliteus.

1. House made bursitis is inflammation of: prepopliteal bursa.
2. The structure that doesn’t help in preventing humerus dislocation: superiorly deltoid
3. Kyphosis: increase curvature of thoracic curvature
4. Rotation of the trunk to the opposite side is caused by: transversospinalis
5. Triceps attachment is: infraglenoid tubercle
6. Injury to the surgical neck of humerus causes: teres minor paralysis
7. The muscle supplied by two nerves is: flexor digitorum profundus
8. Winged scapula: due to serratus anterior injury
9. Which one is from the errector group: longisimus
10. Scaphoid injury, which is not correct:
11. Pain in lateral side
12. Tenderness in the anatomical snuff box
13. Vascular necrosis of the distal part xxx
14. Lateral quadrant of the mammary glands is drained to: anterior axillary lymph nodes (pectoral lymph nodes)
15. Most lateral structure in the femoral triangle is: femoral nerve.
16. Nerve that supplies the muscle that prevent wedding of the pelvis when lifting the lower limb: superior gluteal nerve.
17. Hip joint ligaments, all true except: ischiofemoral nerve is triangular and prevents inferior displacement of the <it prevents the posterior displacement>
18. Ligamentum flava is between: laminae
19. Flexor retinaculum, all are true except: median and ulnar nerves pass under it
20. 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:
3. Artery and nerve xxx :\
4. Tendon and nerve
5. Muscle and tendon
6. Lig. And tendon
7. Muscle and vein

Pharma:

1. which of the following DMARDs has the greatest effect on macrophages :
2. Methotrexate
3. Leflunomide
4. Sodium Aurothioglucos
5. Hydroxychloroquine
6. Azathioprine
7. All are true except: cyproteron is used with males
8. Most potent topical glucocorticosteroid: clobestol
9. Haemophiliac patient with rheumatoid arthritis, the best medication:
10. Aspirin
11. Naproxen
12. Declofenac
13. Paracetamol
14. Abuprofen xxx\
15. A patient was given celeocoxib , what were the possible findings to prescribe this drug for him:
A. Peptic ulcer.
B. Diabetes mellitus.
C. He suffered from skin allergy due to taking sulfonamide.
16. all the following about antifungal drugs are true except:
17. topical Nystatyn is effective in candidia
18. severe ptyriasis can be treated by topical itraconazole
19. hair and nail infection is treated by systemic antifungal
20. local ring worm need topical imidazole
21. dermatophytes can be treated by terbinafine
22. one of these is not an effect of coal tar:
23. antiseptic
24. inhibits parakeratosis
25. soothes lesions found on the skin
26. 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 (reglulation): 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:
5. Dystrophy of nail
6. Under the nail bed
7. To people who use water for long time
8. Treatment is prolonged

1. Patient with burn injury in a hospital, he is mostly to get a nosocomial infection with: a. staph. Aureus

b. pseudomona aeroginosa………

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:
6. main circulatory steroid in male
7. give bone strength in male :\
8. senile osteoporosis for male above 75: false

Physiology:

1. cold weather, all are false except: piloerector muscle

pathology:

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