



Tanta University

Internal Medicine Exama.

Faculty of Medicine

Diploma Exam. Paper I

Time allowed: three hours

April 2019

No of Questions: 5

Marks: Total (180)

36 marks/Question

All questions must be answered

1A. A 40-year-old woman develops light-headed episodes with sweating, palpitations, and hunger whenever she misses a meal. On examination she is normal, and she is not taking any medications. On one such episode, her blood glucose level was 40 mg/dl and the symptoms resolved with giving her juice.

- What is the most probable diagnosis of this case? Explain.
- What are the (causes and required investigations) of this similar condition in Non-diabetic

1B. Describe the causes, clinical features, investigations and treatment of hypercalcemia

1C. Discuss causes and investigations of endocrinal hypertension.

2A. A 55-year-old man is known to have chronic liver disease, secondary to hepatitis B infection. He has recently felt unwell, with rapid loss of weight. On exam, temp 38.5°C, with a very hard nodular liver in abdominal exam.

- What is your provisional diagnosis? What investigations would you recommend to confirm diagnosis?
- What are the clinical signs of hepatic cell failure?

2B. Discuss causes and treatment of inflammatory bowel diseases.

2C. Discuss causes and complications of drug-induced Hepatitis.

3A. A 63-year-old woman on diuretic and digitalis for heart failure with AF. She experiences anorexia, nausea, fatigue, dizziness, and visual disturbances. Her pulse rate is 50 beats/min, and the heart sounds, chest, and abdominal examinations are normal.

- What is your provisional diagnosis? What is your opinion about drugs in this case?
- What is the diagnostic workup needed to investigate this condition?

3B. Discuss causes and treatment of acute heart failure?



**Tanta University**  
**Faculty of Medicine**  
**Ophthalmology Department**

**20 / 4 / 2019**  
**Diploma exam; Medicine**  
**(All questions must be answered)**  
**(Time allowed : 2 hours)**

1. Diagnostic and prognostic role of OCT & OCT-angio in macular edema management (20 marks)
2. Diagnosis of open angle glaucoma (20 marks)
3. Diagnostic work-up of a case of watery eye (20 marks)

**Choose only one answer**

- 1- On examining the pupillary light reflex of the right eye of one patient, the direct reflex was absent but the consensual was present.  
Which one of the following lesions can cause such presentation?
  - A. Right optic atrophy
  - B. Right oculomotor nerve palsy
  - C. Left optic atrophy
  - D. Left oculomotor nerve palsy
- 2- Which one of the following rectus muscles is the most commonly involved in Grave's ophthalmopathy?
  - A. Medial
  - B. Lateral
  - C. Superior
  - D. Inferior
- 3- Uveoscleral outflow accounts for what percentage of total aqueous outflow facility?
  - A. <5%
  - B. 5% to 10%
  - C. 10% to 20%
  - D. 30% to 50%
- 4- On examining the angle of anterior chamber of one patient, only Schwalbe line and the trabecular meshwork were seen. According to Shaffer's grading system of the anterior chamber angle, what will be the grade of the angle of this patient?
  - A. One
  - B. Two
  - C. Three
  - D. Four

- 5- Follicular conjunctivitis are typically more severe inferiorly than superiorly, *except* in:
  - A. Adult inclusion conjunctivitis
  - B. Epidemic keratoconjunctivitis
  - C. Trachoma
  - D. Medicamentosa
- 6- Which of the following will cause hypofluorescence in fluorescein angiography?
  - A. Drusen
  - B. Hemorrhage
  - C. Neovascularization
  - D. Microaneurysms
- 7- Which of the following risk factors for glaucoma has the highest predictive value for developing primary open-angle glaucoma:
  - A. A sibling with primary open-angle glaucoma
  - B. African descent
  - C. Caucasian race
  - D. A grandfather with glaucoma
- 8- Dynamic gonioscopy is a function of
  - A. Goldmann-type goniolens
  - B. A zeiss-type goniolens
  - C. Direct Koeppel goniolens
  - D. Swan-Jacop goniolens
- 9- Giant papillary conjunctivitis is seen in all the following except:
  - A. Soft contact lens wearers.
  - B. Acrylic lens implants.
  - C. Hard contact lens wearers.
  - D. Protruding ocular sutures.
- 10- Most of the peripheral corneal ulcers are commonly:
  - A. Infectious in nature
  - B. Immunogenic in nature
  - C. Traumatic
  - D. Post-infectious
- 11- Which one of the following does not occur with high myopia?
  - A. subnormal visual acuity.
  - B. suboptimal binocularity.
  - C. abnormal color vision.
  - D. image magnification.
- 12- Granulomatous uveitis is not associated with:
  - A. large, poorly defined keratic precipitates.
  - B. Koeppel nodules iris at the papillary border.
  - C. darkly pigmented keratic precipitates.
  - D. hypopyon.
- 13- All about Arteritic anterior ischemic optic neuropathy are true except:
  - A. results from long ciliary artery vasculitis.
  - B. is more common in women than in men.
  - C. is usually associated with a pale disk.
  - D. rarely is associated with spontaneous improvement of visual acuity.

**14- Chlamydial infections cause all the following except:**

- A. Trachoma.
- B. Adult inclusion conjunctivitis.
- C. Middle to deep stromal corneal infiltrates.
- D. Neonatal conjunctivitis.

**15- A pterygium is similar to a pinguecula in all the following except:**

- A. It has an association with ultraviolet light.
- B. It demonstrates elastotic degeneration of the conjunctival substantia propria.
- C. It shows fibrovascular invasion of Bowman's membrane.
- D. It is a degenerative process.

**16- Herpetic keratitis is characterized by all the following except:**

- A. Recurrent
- B. Central
- C. Strictly unilateral
- D. Shows double staining

**17- In fungal keratitis, the most suitable medium for growth of the organism is**

- A. Blood agar
- B. Nutrient agar
- C. Sabaraud agar
- D. Brain heart infusion

**18- The most common cause of chronic bacterial conjunctivitis, especially angular blepharoconjunctivitis, is:**

- A. *Proteus mirabilis*.
- B. *Moraxella lacunata*.
- C. *Escherichia coli*.
- D. *Klebsiella pneumoniae*.

**19- In UV keratopathy, the most characteristic lesion is**

- A. Superficial punctuate keratitis in the inter-palpebral area
- B. Disciform epithelial lesion
- C. Dendritiform epithelial lesion
- D. Deep peripheral keratitis

**20- Which one of the following is the most common cause of posterior uveitis in the adult population?**

- A. Toxocariasis
- B. Sarcoidosis
- C. Toxoplasmosis
- D. Idiopathic posterior uveitis

**Good luck**