



Tanta University
Faculty of Medicine
Department of Neuropsychiatry

Phoniatics Master Degree
Psychology written examination
February, 2017

All questions to be answered
Number of questions: 2

Answer the following questions:-

All the following questions to be answered:

- 1- Discuss factors affect human development and developmental changes during prenatal life, infancy and preschool periods.
- 2- Discuss intelligence.

Date:18/2/2017

Examination For MSC Neuro & psychiatry

Term: Final

Course title: Physiology

Time Allowed: Three Hours

All questions are to be answered:

1-Discuss cholinergic receptors and their blockers. (15 marks)

2-Give a short account on thalamus and thalamic syndrome. (20 marks)

3 -Choose the most probable answer: (10 marks)

1-Pernicious anemia is due to:

- a)Intrinsic factor deficiency
- b)Folic acid deficiency
- c)Vitamin K deficiency
- d)Iron deficiency

3-Intracranial headache may be produced by all of the following Except:

- a)Meningeal inflammation or irritation
- b)Inflammation of the nasal sinuses
- c)Dilatation of cerebral blood vessels
- d)Brain tumors

5- Platelets deficiency resulted in:

- a) Prolonged coagulation time
- b)Purpura
- c)Hemophilia
- d) Anemia

7- Atropine is acting as:

- a)Muscarinic blocker
- b)Nicotinic blocker
- c)Neuromuscular blocker
- d)None of the above

9-Pain control mechanism release the following hormones Except:

- a)Beta endorphins
- b)Enkephalins
- c)Serotonin
- d)Bradykinin

11-The most important measure should be done before blood transfusion:

- a)ESR
- b)HB content
- c)RBCs count
- d)Cross matching test

Tanta University

Faculty Of Medicine

Department Of Physiology

Course Code: NEUROPSYCH 8002

Total Assessment Marks: 45

2-The factors that reduce the vital capacity are:

- a) Weakness of the inspiratory muscles
- b)Lung fibrosis
- c)Congestive heart failure
- d)All of the above

4-Prolonged coagulation time in obstructive jaundice is due to:

- a)Deficiency of bile pigments
- b)Decrease the formation of plasma protein
- c)Vitamin K deficiency
- d)iron deficiency

6-Calcitonin hormone:

- a)Lowers the basal metabolic rate
- b)Lowers the blood calcium level
- c)Is secreted from the parathyroid gland
- d)Is released when the blood phosphate level rises

8-Hyperalgesia

- a)It is a physiological condition
- b)Primary hyperalgesia is due to lesion inside the brain
- c)The pain threshold is lowered in the primary hyperalgesia
- d)Occurs in the healthy skin

10- Cretinism is:

- a-Hyperthyroidism in adult.
- b-Hyperthyroidism in children.
- c-Hypothyroidism in infancy.
- d-Hypothyroidism in adult.

12-All the following organs share in vitamin D formation Except:

- a)The lung
- b)The liver
- c)The kidney
- d)The skin

13-The heart rate is regulated by:

- a)Impulses from the baroreceptors
- b)Changes in the arterial blood pressure
- c)O₂ and CO₂ pressure
- d)All of the above

15- Cyanosis is present in:

- a)All types of anemia
- b)Histotoxic hypoxia
- c)Congestive heart failure
- d)Met-hemoglobinemia

17-Homeostasis is:

- a)Keeping the internal environment constant
- b)Stoppage of bleeding from small blood vessel
- c)keeping the external environment constant
- d)All of the above

19-Cholinergic receptors present in:

- a)Motor end plate
- b)Autonomic ganglia
- c)Sympathetic to sweat glands
- d)All of the above

14-The most important organ supplied only by sympathetic system is:

- a)Smooth muscles of the bronchi
- b)Gastric secretory cells
- c)A-V node
- d)Ventricles of the heart

16-The main stimulus of the peripheral chemoreceptors is:

- a) Increase of hydrogen ion concentration
- b) Oxygen lack
- c)Decrease of CO₂
- d)Decrease of hydrogen ion concentration

18-The maximum resistance in the vascular system is present in:

- a)Aorta
- b)Arteries
- c)Arterioles
- d)Capillaries

20- The systolic blood pressure of the left ventricle is about:

- a)130mmHg
- b)100mmHg
- c)15mmHg
- d)80 mmHg

No	A	B	C	D	No	A	B	C	D
1					11				
2					12				
3					13				
4					14				
5					15				
6					16				
7					17				
8					18				
9					19				
10					20				

Answer of MCQ at the table

ملحوظة:

26/2/2017 الامتحان الشفهي

بقسم الفسيولوجي الثامنة صباحا

اجابة الأسئلة الاختيارية بالجدول و

يديس بكراسة الاجابة

M.Sc Neuropsychiatry Exam.

Pharmacology department
Faculty of Medicine
Tanta University

Date: 13-2-2017
Time allowed: 1 hour
Number of Questions: 4
Total : 45 marks



Answer all the following questions

1- Give an account on: [7 marks]

- a- Clozapine (mode of action, adverse effects).
- b- Valproic acid (uses, adverse effects).

2- Mention the lines of treatment of the following cases: [8 marks]

- a- Migraine headache.
- b- Mania
- c- Myasthenia gravis.

3- Give reason: [6 marks]

- a- Combination of MAOIs and SSRIs drugs is contraindicated.
- b- Folic acid should be supplemented during treatment with Phenytoin.
- c- SSRI is more preferred than TCA.

4- M.C:Q. : [24 marks]

1. Drug used in treatment of attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder:

- a. Dobutamine.
- b. Prazosin.
- c. Scopolamine.
- d. Methylphenidate.

2. Passage of the drug through blood brain barrier is enhanced if:

- a. The drug is more ionized
- b. The drug is more lipid soluble
- c. The drug is given intravenously
- d. The drug is highly bound to plasma protein

3. All of the following are false for buspirone EXCEPT:

- a. It is a rapidly acting anxiolytic useful in management of acute panic attacks.
- b. It has both anxiolytic and sedative effects.
- c. It produces physical dependence.
- d. It has no anticonvulsant or skeletal muscle relaxant effect.

4. Which of the following drugs when used for prolonged period in the maintenance treatment of tonic-clonic seizures can lead to increase metabolism of warfarin like drugs:
- Phenobarbital
 - Meprobamate
 - Chlordizepoxide
 - Triazolam
5. All of the following anti-epileptic drugs are useful in generalized tonic-clonic convulsions (grand-mal) seizures EXCEPT:
- ethosuximide
 - phenytion
 - carbamazepine
 - phenobarbitone
6. Antiepileptic drug that cause neural tube defect is:
- phenytion
 - carbamazepine
 - valproic acid
 - topiramate
7. Indicate a peripheral dopa decarboxylase inhibitor:
- Tolcapone
 - Clozapine
 - Carbidopa
 - Selegiline
8. Idiosyncrasy means:
- Drug antagonism
 - Hypersensitivity reaction
 - Inherent abnormal reaction to drug
 - Exaggerated response to drug
9. Phenytion is effective for the treatment of all of the following types of seizures EXCEPT:
- Generalized tonic-clonic.
 - Simple parial
 - Absence
 - Status epilepsy
10. In contrast to morphine, methadone:
- Causes tolerance and physical dependence more slowly
 - Is more effective orally
 - Withdrawal is less severe, although more prolonged
 - All of the above

11. All the following statements concerning adverse effects of Phenytoin are correct EXCEPT:

- a. Gingival hyperplasia.
- b. Hirsutism especially in young women.
- c. At low therapeutic drug level it causes nystagmus.
- d. Teratogenic in pregnancy.

12. All of the following statements are correct, EXCEPT:

- a. Diazepam increases the affinity of GABA for its binding site.
- b. Benzodiazepines cause confusion.
- c. Diazepam is used to relieve muscle spasm & spasticity.
- d. Midazolam is used for treatment of grand-mal epilepsy.

13. A 65-year-old male with a previous history of a stroke is treated with ticlopidine as prophylaxis for preventing further stroke. What is the mechanism of action of ticlopidine?

- a. Inhibition of platelet thromboxane production
- b. Antagonism of ADP receptor
- c. Antagonism of glycoprotein IIb/IIIa
- d. Activation of plasminogen to plasmin

14. Barbiturates are absolute contraindication in:

- a. Insomnia.
- b. Anxiety disorder.
- c. Acute intermittent porphyria.
- d. Refractory status epilepticus.

15. Redistribution is a feature of:

- a. High plasma protein binding
- b. Poor lipid soluble drugs
- c. High lipid soluble drugs
- d. None of the above

16. All of the following about flumazenil are true EXCEPT:

- a. It is a specific agonist of benzodiazepines.
- b. It can be used to treat barbiturate poisoning.
- c. It can be given intravenously.
- d. It acts on the same binding site of benzodiazepines on GABA receptors.

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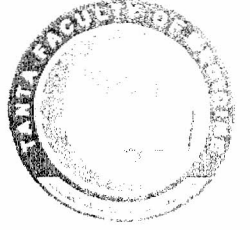
GOOD LUCK☺

Internal Medicine exam

Assistant Registrar

NO of questions 4

Time allowed : 30



All questions must be answered : (60 Marks)

Discuss:

1. Causes, clinical picture, investigations and treatment of hypothyroidism? (15 degree)
2. Causes, clinical picture and treatment of liver cell failure? (15 degree)
3. Causes, clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment of vasculitis? (15 degree)
4. Causes, clinical picture and treatment of metabolic acidosis? (15 degree)

امتحان الشفوى و العملى يوم الاربعاء الموافق ٢٢-٢-٢٠١٧ الساعة الثامنة صباحا بقسم الامراض الباطنة

Tanta University
Faculty of Medicine

Master of Science in Neuropsychiatry
Anatomy Examination

Human Anatomy & Embryology Dep.

Number of Questions: 5

13/2/2017 - Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Total: 45 Marks



NEUROPSYCHIATRY

All questions to be answered

Illustrate your answer with diagram whenever possible:

1. **Discuss** the tracts carrying proprioceptive sensations from the body. (9 marks)
2. **A. Discuss** the trigeminal reflexes. (5 marks)
B. Draw a diagram showing the sensory and motor nuclei of the brain stem. (5 marks)
3. **Enumerate** the afferent and efferent fibres in the inferior cerebellar peduncle. (8 marks)
4. **A. Enumerate** the main functional areas of the superolateral surface of cerebral hemisphere and its blood supply. (6 marks)
B. Describe the relations of body of the lateral ventricle. (3 marks)
5. **Describe** the relations of the thalamus and **discuss** the thalamic radiation. (9 marks)

END OF THE EXAM

Oral Examination:

On Sunday 26/ 2/ 2017 at 10 o'clock in the Anatomy Department
(Second floor)

WITH MY BEST WISHES

Chairman of Department: Prof. Dr. Mona Zoair