

Examination for Diploma degree in: Tropical Medicine

Course title: Medical Microbiology & Immunology

Date: 15/8/ 2018

Term: August 2018

Time allowed: 1 hour

Total assessment marks: 15 marks



Tanta University

Faculty of Medicine

Microbiology Department

Answer the following questions:

1. Compare between different **mechanisms of action of antimicrobial drugs.** (3marks)
2. **Serum sickness:** Definition and mechanism with example. (3 marks)
3. **Mention the causative agent and mode of transmission of the following diseases:** (1 mark each)
 - a- Undulant fever
 - b- Traveler diarrhea.
 - c- Scarlet fever.
4. **Blood borne diseases:** Mention the causative agents and discuss the diagnosis and the treatment of one of them. (3 marks)
5. A 55 years old patient arrived to the hospital with a history of fever and night sweats for the past weeks. He was complaining of coughing greenish bloody sputum. On examination there were crackles in the apex of his right lung and a chest X- ray showed a cavity in that location. (1 mark each)
 - A) What is your diagnosis and the causative agent?
 - B) How can you treat this case?
 - C) What are the prophylactic measures to prevent that disease?

Chairman of the Department
Prof. Mohamed Zakaria Hussein

Oral exam will be held on Wednesday 29/8/2018 at 10:00 am at Microbiology & Immunology Department.



GOOD LUCK



Examination for Diploma Degree in Tropical Medicine
Course Title: Medical Parasitology
Date: 15-08-2018
Time Allowed: 1.5 hours
Total Assesment marks: 30 marks

Tanta University
Faculty of Medicine
Medical Parasitology Dep.

All questions must be answered:

Q1. Jaundice is an important health problem facing physicians.

- a. Enumerate 5 parasites that may cause jaundice. [6 marks]
- b. Explain the mechanism of jaundice in two of them.
- c. Mention the treatment of one of them.

Q2. Give a short account on: [6 marks]

- a. Medical importance of house fly and its control.
- b. Complications of cysticercosis
- c. Importance of entero-test in the diagnosis of parasitic diseases.

Q3. Give the reasons of: [8 marks]

- a. Elephantiasis in *Wuchereria bancrofti* infection.
- b. Malariol is important in control of mosquitoes.
- c. Bleeding tendency in kala-azar.
- d. Stool examination is not conclusive in the diagnosis of schistosomiasis *mansoni*.

Q4. Choose the correct answer: [10 marks]

1. Megaloblastic anaemia may be a complication of which of the following?

- a- Taeniasis *saginata*.
- b- Hymenolepiasis.
- c- Cysticercosis.
- d- Diphyllbothriasis.

2. Which of the following is the drug of choice for treatment of strongyloidiasis?

- a- Albendazole.
- b- Praziquantel.
- c- Ivermectin.
- d- Niclosamide.

3. Which of the following is NOT a complication of Ascariasis?

- a- Pneumonitis.
- b- Intestinal perforation.
- c- Myositis.
- d- Suffocation.

Chairman of the Department: Prof. Dr.

Howarda

Turn over the page

4. Which of the following causes primary amoebic meningo-encephalitis?
- a- *Entamoeba histolytica*.
 - b- *Entamoeba coli*.
 - c- *Acanthamoeba* species.
 - d- *Naegleria fowleri*.
5. Which of the following can cause cerebral malaria?
- a- *Plasmodium vivax*.
 - b- *Plasmodium malariae*.
 - c- *Plasmodium falciparum*.
 - d- *Plasmodium ovale*.
6. Which of the following is NOT correct about visceral larva migrans?
- a- The patient may suffer from fever, cough and wheeze.
 - b- It is associated with marked eosinophilia.
 - c- It is diagnosed by serological tests mainly.
 - d- Characterized by immunosuppression and low IgM.
7. What is the most effective method for *Fasciola* control?
- a- Monthly treatment of farmers with praziquantel.
 - b- Isolation of infected animals.
 - c- Molluscicides to kill intermediate host snails
 - c- All of the above
8. Dysphagia could be a clinical presentation of which of the following?
- a- *Vivax* malaria.
 - b- Cutaneous leishmaniasis.
 - c- American trypanosomiasis.
 - d- Fascioliasis.
9. Which of the following parasite-vector is correctly paired?
- a. *Trypanosoma gambiense*-*Triatoma*.
 - b. *Loa loa*-*Simulium*.
 - c. *Leishmania donovani*-*Glossina*.
 - d. *Babesia*-hard ticks.
10. Which of the following parasites is transmitted by contact?
- a- *Hymenolepis nana*.
 - b- *Isospora belli*.
 - c- *Sarcocystis bovihuminis*.
 - d- *Leishmania major*.

Chairman of the Department:

Prof. Dr. *Howard*

Good Luck



Examination for Diploma Degree in Tropical Medicine
Course Title: Medical Parasitology
Date: 15-08-2018
Time Allowed: 1.5 hours
Total Assessment marks: 30 marks

Tanta University
Faculty of Medicine
Medical Parasitology Dep.

All questions must be answered:

Q1. Jaundice is an important health problem facing physicians.

- a. Enumerate 5 parasites that may cause jaundice. [6 marks]
- b. Explain the mechanism of jaundice in two of them.
- c. Mention the treatment of one of them.

Q2. Give a short account on: [6 marks]

- a. Medical importance of house fly and its control.
- b. Complications of cysticercosis
- c. Importance of entero-test in the diagnosis of parasitic diseases.

Q3. Give the reasons of: [8 marks]

- a. Elephantiasis in *Wuchereria bancrofti* infection.
- b. Malariol is important in control of mosquitoes.
- c. Bleeding tendency in kala-azar.
- d. Stool examination is not conclusive in the diagnosis of schistosomiasis *mansoni*.

Q4. Choose the correct answer: [10 marks]

1. Megaloblastic anaemia may be a complication of which of the following?

- a- Taeniasis *saginata*.
- b- Hymenolepiasis.
- c- Cysticercosis.
- d- Diphyllbothriasis.

2. Which of the following is the drug of choice for treatment of strongyloidiasis?

- a- Albendazole.
- b- Praziquantel.
- c- Ivermectin.
- d- Niclosamide.

3. Which of the following is NOT a complication of Ascariasis?

- a- Pneumonitis.
- b- Intestinal perforation.
- c- Myositis.
- d- Suffocation.

Chairman of the Department: Prof. Dr.

Howardia

Turn over the page

4. Which of the following causes primary amoebic meningo-encephalitis?
- a- *Entamoeba histolytica*.
 - b- *Entamoeba coli*.
 - c- *Acanthamoeba* species.
 - d- *Naegleria fowleri*.
5. Which of the following can cause cerebral malaria?
- a- *Plasmodium vivax*.
 - b- *Plasmodium malariae*.
 - c- *Plasmodium falciparum*.
 - d- *Plasmodium ovale*.
6. Which of the following is NOT correct about visceral larva migrans?
- a- The patient may suffer from fever, cough and wheeze.
 - b- It is associated with marked eosinophilia.
 - c- It is diagnosed by serological tests mainly.
 - d- Characterized by immunosuppression and low IgM.
7. What is the most effective method for *Fasciola* control?
- a- Monthly treatment of farmers with praziquantel.
 - b- Isolation of infected animals.
 - c- Molluscicides to kill intermediate host snails
 - c- All of the above
8. Dysphagia could be a clinical presentation of which of the following?
- a- *Vivax* malaria.
 - b- Cutaneous leishmaniasis.
 - c- American trypanosomiasis.
 - d- Fascioliasis.
9. Which of the following parasite-vector is correctly paired?
- a. *Trypanosoma gambiense*-*Triatoma*.
 - b. *Loa loa*-*Simulium*.
 - c. *Leishmania donovani*-*Glossina*.
 - d. *Babesia*-hard ticks.
10. Which of the following parasites is transmitted by contact?
- a- *Hymenolepis nana*.
 - b- *Isoospora belli*.
 - c- *Sarcocystis bovis*.
 - d- *Leishmania major*.

Chairman of the Department:

Prof. Dr. 

Good Luck

TANTA UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

INTERNAL MEDICINE DEPARTMENT / Diploma Tropical Medicine

TIME ALLOWED: 3 hours



1-Which one of the following is not associated with active SLE:

- a) High serum level of ANA
- b) High serum level of anti-ds DNA
- c) High serum level of C- reactive protein
- d) High ESR

2-Drug induced lupus is not commonly associated with:

- a) Polyarthrititis
- b) Renal involvement
- c) Polyserositis
- d) Skin rash

3- Neurological features of myxedema include all the following except

- a) Delayed relaxation of ankle jerk
- b) Hypertonia
- c) Coma
- d) Carpal tunnel syndrome

4-The features of classical polyarteritis nodosa include the following except:

- a) More common in males
- b) An association with circulating immune complexes containing hepatitis B virus
- c) Involvement of small arteries and arterioles
- d) Multiple peripheral nerve palsies

5-Hashimoto's thyroiditis may be associated with

- a) Sjogren's syndrome
- b) Pernicious anemia
- c) ITP (idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura)
- d) All of the above

6-The earliest clinical evidence of diabetic nephropathy includes one of the following:

- a) Microalbuminuria
- b) Haematuria
- c) Renal colic
- d) Burning micturation

7-The oral antidiabetic drug that acts as insulin sensitizers is:

- a) Sulphonylurea
- b) Thiazolidendion
- c) Alpha glucosidase inhibitor
- d) Meglitinide

8-Incretin (glucagon like peptide 1) enhancer includes:

- a) Thiazolidendions
- b) Biguanides
- c) Dipeptidyl peptidase 4- Inhibitors (DPP4-I)
- d) Sulphonylurea.

9-Addison' disease is associated with:

- a) Elevated sodium and low potassium
- b) Elevated potassium and low sodium
- c) Elevated sodium and potassium
- d) Decreased sodium and potassium

10-Patients with Conn's are presented with

- a) Hypotension and Hypokalemia
- b) Hypertension and hyperkalemia
- c) Hypotension and Hyponatremia
- d) Hypertension and hypokalemia

11-Which of the following anemia is associated with splenomegaly?

- a) Anemia of chronic renal failure
- b) Aplastic anemia
- c) Hereditary spherocytosis
- d) Sideroblastic anemia

12- Which one of the following is a risk factor for developing acute renal failure in a patient about to receive intravenous contrast dye?

- a) Dehydration
- b) Hypertension
- c) Concomitant fluconazole
- d) Female sex

13-Treatment with warfarin is best monitored by

- a) Prothrombin time (PT)
- b) Activated partial thromboplastin time (a PTT)
- c) Fibrin degradation product (FDP)
- d) D- dimer

14- Serum of patient contain only anti-HBs Ab, he is

- a) Acutely infected by type B virus
- b) Vaccinated
- c) Highly infective
- d) Suffering from chronic hepatitis B virus infection

15- Which of the following is a first line treatment for life threatening hyperkalaemia

- a) Calcium resonium oral
- b) Calcium gluconate IV
- c) Salbutamol nebulised
- d) Labetalol IV

16-All the following produce systemic hypertension except:

- a) Pheochromocytoma
- b) Addison's disease
- c) Crohn's disease
- d) Unilateral renal artery stenosis

17-Paroxysmal hypertension is classically found in:

- a) Coarctation of aorta
- b) Renal artery stenosis
- c) Pheochromocytoma
- d) Autonomic neuropathy

18-The following antihypertensive treatment should be avoided in patient with bronchial asthma:

- a) Angiotensin receptor blockers
- b) Calcium channel blockers
- c) Beta blockers
- d) diuretics

19- Obscure GI bleeding usually originates from:

- a) Stomach
- b) Esophagus
- c) Small Intestine
- d) Colon

20-The most common cause of upper GI bleeding in Egypt is:

- a) Gastroesophageal varices
- b) Peptic ulcer
- c) Mallory-Weiss tear
- d) Erosions

21-All are causes of CKD except:

- a) Snake bite
- b) DM
- c) Obstructive nephropathy
- d) Analgesic abuse

22- In a 24 hour collected urine sample micro-albuminuria is defined as

- a) 10 to 100 mg/day
- b) 20 to 200 mg/day
- c) 30 to 300 mg/day
- d) 40 to 400 mg/day

23-Which of these monitors is mandatory when treating life threatening hyperkalaemia

- a) Pulse oximetry
- b) Central venous pressure
- c) ECG
- d) Blood pressure

24-Which of the following is not a typical symptom of kidney failure?

- a) Insomnia
- b) Hallucinations
- c) Itching
- d) Restless legs

25-All of the following are true for CKD-Mineral and Bone Disorders except

- a) Abnormalities of calcium, phosphorus, PTH, or vitamin D metabolism
- b) Abnormalities in bone turnover, mineralization, volume, linear growth, or strength
- c) Vascular or other soft tissue calcification
- d) Hypokalemia

26- Which of the following is a complication of chronic kidney disease

- a) Anaemia
- b) Hypokalaemia
- c) Hypotension
- d) Increase of libido

27- Comments cause of portal hypertension is:

- a) Acute viral hepatitis
- b) Chronic active hepatitis
- c) Liver cirrhosis
- d) Steatohepatitis

28- The following antihypertensive treatment may be associated with cough:

- a) Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors
- b) Calcium channel blockers
- c) Beta blockers
- d) diuretics

29- A 32 years old female is referred with shortness of breath, myalgia and skin rash. SLE was suspected. Which one of the following antibodies is most specific:

- a) ANA
- b) Anti-double strand DNA
- c) Anti-Ro
- d) C-ANCA

30- Which of the following does not give rise to hematemesis?

- a) Carcinoma of the stomach
- b) Mallory weiss syndrome
- c) Somatostatinoma
- d) Peptic ulcer

Answer the following questions:

1- A) Mention the extrahepatic manifestation of hepatitis C infection

B) Enumerate the complications of diabetes mellitus

2- A) Mention causes of secondary hypertension

B) Enumerate classification of Vasculitis

3- A) Enumerate clinical manifestations of systemic lupus erythomatosus (SLE).

B) Enumerate causes of thrombophilia.

الامتحان الشفوى والعملى يوم الاحد الموافق ٢٠١٨/٨/١٩ فى تمام الساعة الثامنة صباحاً
بمستشفى الامراض الباطنة .