



Tanta University ----- Internal Medicine Exam

Faculty Of Medicine ----- Diploma of chest

Internal Medicine Department -----

19/ 8 /2021-----Time allowed: 3 hours



**Questions are (20MCQs, 5 short note Qs) = 60 Total marks)= all questions to be answered**

**I) Choose one correct answer (multiple choice questions)**

**1) Most common oral infection in diabetes mellitus?**

- a. Candida
- b. Aspergillus
- c. Streptococcus
- d. Staphylococcus

**(30 marks)**

**Each One= 1.5**

**2) Which of the following is not seen in Secondary Adrenal insufficiency?**

- a. Pigmentation
- b. Postural hypotension
- c. Hypoglycemia
- d. Lassitude

**3) Which of the following is not a cardiac manifestation of Grave' s disease**

- a. Wide pulse pressure
- b. Atrial fibrillation
- c. Pleuropericardial scratch
- d. Aortic insufficiency

**4) Hyperparathyroidism is not featured by:**

- A. Acute pancreatitis
- B. Nephrocalcinosis
- C. Palpable neck swelling
- D. Pseudogout

**5) Confirmatory investigation for Acromegaly is:**

- a. Insulin induced GH suppression
- b. Glucose induced GH suppression
- c. Random GH assay
- d. IGF -I level

**6) Medical diagnosis of obesity is based on a BMI cut-off point of**

- a. 25.0
- b. 30.0
- c. 35.0
- d. 40.0

**7) Dyspnea, syncope and angina pectoris occur most commonly in?**

- a. Mitral Stenosis
- b. Aortic Stenosis
- c. Mitral Regurge
- d. Aortic Regurge

**8) Which chamber of heart fails first in MS?**

- A. Right atrium
- B. Right ventricle
- C. Left atrium
- D. Left ventricle

**9) Which one of the following serum levels would help in distinguishing between acute and chronic liver disease**

- a. Aminotransaminase.
- b. Alkaline phosphatase.
- c. Bilirubin.
- d. Albumin

**10) Presence of diverticulosis is most commonly seen in:**

- A. Transverse colon
- B. Sigmoid colon
- C. Descending colon
- D. Caecum

**11) Biopsy in poly arteritis nodosa (PAN) shows:**

- a. Necrotizing arteritis
- b. Atrophy
- c. Granulomatous lesion
- d. Ring lesion

**12)W hich of the following is not a disease-modifying antirheumatic drug (DMARD)?**

- A. Hydroxychloroquine sulphate
- B. Leflunomide
- C. Sulphasalazine
- D. Naproxen

**13) All are true in acute renal failure EXCEPT:**

- A. Increased Urea
- B. Increased H concentration
- C. Increased  $Ca^{++}$
- D. Increased  $K^+$

**14) ACE inhibitors are contraindicated in all EXCEPT:**

- A. Bilateral renal artery stenosis
- B. Diabetes mellitus
- C. Pregnancy
- D. Aortic stenosis

**15) A 22-year-old man with hemophilia B is going to have impacted molars extracted. He has a history of prolonged bleeding after minor surgeries. Which of the following is the most appropriate transfusion therapy for this patient during his dental procedure?**

- A. Cryoprecipitate
- B. Factor IX concentrate
- C. Fresh frozen plasma
- D. Platelets

**16) Which of the following is not associated with thymoma:**

- A. Cushing's syndrome
- B. Hypergammaglobulinaemia
- C. Myasthenia gravis
- D. Pure red cell aplasia

**17) Which of the following is a cause of microcytic anemia**

- A- Acute hemolytic anemia
- B- G6PD
- C- Acute hemorrhage
- D- Chronic lead poisoning

**18) Multi drug regimen is given in TB because:**

- a. Less toxicity
- b. Less cost
- c. Less time of treatment
- d. Prevents resistance

**19) Most common cause of pleural effusion in AIDS patients?**

- a. Kaposi Sarcoma
- b. TB
- c. Pneumocystis Jiroveci
- d. mycoplasma

**20) Rhinocerebral mucormycosis is present with:**

- a. Broad spectrum antibiotic use
- b. Pregnancy
- c. Diabetic ketoacidosis
- d. Renal tubular acidosis



Tanta University ----- Internal Medicine Exam  
Faculty Of Medicine ----- Diploma of Dermatology  
Internal Medicine Department -----

19/8/2021-----Time allowed : 1.5 hours



**Questions are (15MCQs, 5 short note) = 60 Total marks)= all questions to be answered**

**D) Choose one correct answer (multiple choice questions)**

**1) Hypoglycemic unawareness is because of:**

- a. Shifting of oral hypoglycemics to insulin
- b. Insulin resistance
- c. Autonomic neuropathy
- d. Necrobiosis lipoidica

**(30 marks)**

**Each One= 2 Mark**

**2) The best marker to diagnose thyroid related disorders is:**

- a. T3
- b. T4
- c. TSH
- d. Thyroglobulin

**3) Addison's disease is characterized by all EXCEPT:**

- a. Hyperglycemia
- b. Hypotension
- c. Hyperkalemia
- d. Hyponatremia

**4) Which of the following is NOT a characteristic for familial hypercholesterolaemia:**

- A. Obesity
- B. Xanthelasma
- C. Tendon xanthoma
- D. Arcus comeae

**5) Most common cause of hypertension is?**

- a. Renal A. Stenosis
- b. Essential HTN
- c. Pheochromocytoma
- d. Chronic Glomerulonephritis

**6) Risk factor for acquiring tuberculosis is maximum in:**

- A. Diabetes mellitus
- B. Prolonged corticosteroid therapy
- C. HIV infection
- D. Silicosis

**7) Which of the following is NOT ANCA positive vasculitis:**

- a. Wegner' s granulomatosis
- b. Churgstrauss syndrome
- c. Microscopic PAN
- d. Good pasture'ssyndrome

**8) Lupus anticoagulant causes all of the following EXCEPT:**

- a. Recurrent abortion
- b. Arterial thrombosis
- c. Increase aPTT
- d. Nephritis

**9) 14 year old girl on exposure to cold has pallor of extremities followed by pain and cyanosis. In later stages of life she is most prone to develop:**

- a. SLE
- b. Scleroderma
- c. Rheumatoid Arthritis
- d. Dermatomyositis

**10) Best blood product to be given in a patient of multiple clotting factor deficiency with active bleeding?**

- a. Fresh Frozen Plasma
- b. Whole blood
- c. Packed RBCs
- d. Cryoprecipitate

**11) Which of the following can cause macrocytic anemia**

- a. Acute hemorrhage
- b. Aplastic anemia
- c. Iron deficiency
- d. Myxoedema.

**12) Diagnostic feature of CRF is:**

- a. Broad casts in urine
- b. Elevated blood urea
- c. Proteinuria
- d. Bleeding diathesis

13) A 28 year old boy met with an accident and sustained

He is most likely to develop:

- a. Acute Renal Failure
- b. Hypophosphatemia
- c. Hypercalcemia
- d. Acute Myocardial Infarction

14) Rose spot, if present, is diagnostic of:

- A. Grandular fever
- B. Malta fever
- C. Scarlet fever
- D. Enteric fever

15) Acquired toxoplasmosis features:

- A. Anterior uveitis
- B. Neutrophilic leukocytosis
- C. Cervical lymphadenopathy
- D. Exudative pharyngitis

**II) Give short account on:**

1. Clinical features of hypothyroidism

**(30 marks)**

2. Dermatological complications of uncontrolled DM

**Each One 6 Marks**

3. Pregnancy adverse effects of systemic lupus erythematosus(SLE)

4. Differential diagnosis of lower GIT bleeding

5. Diagnostic workup for a case of suspected TB

**Good Luck**

**Oral / clinical exam [40 marks] is Sunday 5 / 9 / 2021 at Internal Medicine department at 8AM exactly**

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D) Choose the correct answer (30 marks)

1-A 78-year old woman is admitted with heart failure. The underlying cause is determined to be aortic stenosis. Which sign is most likely to be present?

- A. Pleural effusion on chest x-ray
- B. Raised jugular venous pressure (JVP)
- C. Bilateral pedal oedema
- D. Bibasal crepitations
- E. Atrial fibrillation

2-A 55-year-old man has just arrived in accident and emergency complaining of 20minutes of central crushing chest pain. Which feature is most indicative of myocardial infarction at this moment in time?

- A. Inverted T waves
- B. ST depression
- C. ST elevation
- D. Q waves
- E. Raised troponin

3-A 41-year-old woman is referred for assessment after suffering a second pulmonary embolus within a year. She has not been travelling recently, has not had any surgery, does not smoke and does not take the oral contraceptive pill. She is not currently on any medication as the diagnosis is retrospective and she is now asymptomatic. What should be the next step in her management?

- B. ECG
- C. Thrombophilia screen
- D. Insertion of inferior vena cava filter
- E. Duplex scan of lower limb veins and pelvic ultrasound

4- Which of the following organisms would typically be found in a patient with atypical community-acquired pneumonia?

- A. Staphylococcus aureus
- B. Pseudomonas spp
- C. Streptococcus pneumoniae
- D. Legionella pneumophila
- E. Haemophilus influenzae

5. A 16-year-old boy presents with a low-grade fever which started 1 week ago. The patient also reports feeling fatigued and indicates pain in his joints. His parents mention that he has been visiting the toilet more often than usual. A urine dipstick shows trace proteins, while a blood test shows raised eosinophils. The most likely diagnosis is:

- A. Acute tubulointerstitial nephritis
- B. Renal failure
- C. Diabetes mellitus
- D. UTI
- E. Reactive arthritis

6. A 28-year-old woman patient who is 13 weeks pregnant presents for an antenatal clinic appointment. The patient feels embarrassed when asked to provide a urine sample and produces enough for a urine dipstick test only which is positive for leukocytes and nitrites. The patient denies any symptoms. The most appropriate treatment is: