

Tanta University

Faculty of Medicine

Microbiology & Immunology Department

Master of Chest Diseases

(Microbiology)

February/2022

Date 26/2/2022

Time allowed: one Hour

Answer the following questions:

1- Give an account on: (12 Marks)

- a) Difference between exotoxin and endotoxin.
- b) Hyposensitization.
- c) Mechanism of antibiotic resistance.
- d) Monoclonal antibodies.

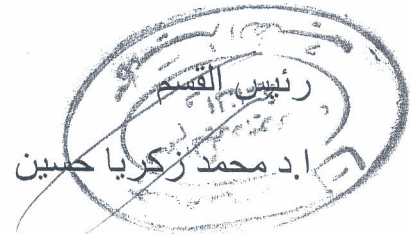
2--Mention the causative organism and methods of diagnosis of each of the following: (6 marks)

- a) Fungus ball.
- b) wool sorter's disease.

3-Give an account on each of the following: (12 marks)

- a) Differential diagnosis of atypical pneumonia.
- b) Diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Good Luck



Pathology examination for Master degree in: Chest

Code No.: chest 8003

Date: 26/2/2022

Term: February 2022

Time Allowed: 1 hour

Total Assessment Marks: 30



Tanta University
Faculty of Medicine
Department of: pathology

<i>Questions Number</i>	<i>Marks</i>
Q1- Comment about abscess pathological features and its complications.	10
Q2- Short notes about plrural effusions.	10
Q3- What you know about lung non small carcinomas.	10

NB : Time of oral exam.: Monday : 7/3/2022---- 11 A.M.

MS.c chest Exam. حديث

Pharmacology department
Faculty of Medicine
Tanta University

Date: 26-2-2022
Time allowed: 1 hour
Number of Questions: 4
Total : 30 marks



Answer all the following questions

1. Give short notes on: [9 marks]

- a. Methylxanthines e.g aminophylline (mechanism of action, use, and adverse effects)
- b. Thrombolytics (classification, uses, contraindications)
- c. Quinolones (examples, mechanism of action , adverse effects)

2. Mention the pharmacological treatment of the following conditions [6 marks]

- a. Non Productive cough
- b. Status asthmaticus

3. Give reason: [2 marks]

- 1- NSAIDs induce bronchospasm and may precipitate asthmatic attacks in susceptible patients
- 2- Corticosteroids used in treatment of bronchial asthma

4. M.C.Q.: [13 marks]

1. Which one of the following is antimuscarinic bronchodilator
 - a. ketotifen
 - b. Bromhexine
 - c. Ipratropium
 - d. Budesonide
2. Which of the following describe the action of zafirlukast ?
 - a. Leukotrienes (LT) - receptor blocker
 - b. Antihistaminic H₁ blocker
 - c. Beta2 adrenergic agonist
 - d. Non selective adrenoreceptor agonist

3. NSAIDs e.g. Ibuprofen side effects include which one of the following conditions
 - a. Osteoporosis
 - b. Peptic ulcer
 - c. Myalgia
 - d. Leukemia

4. Cefotriaxone acts by inhibition of which of the following ?
 - a. Bacterial folic acid synthesis
 - b. Bacterial cell wall synthesis
 - c. Bacterial protein synthesis
 - d. Bacterial DNA synthesis of bacteria

5. Morphine is used in which one of the following conditions
 - a. Head trauma
 - b. Postoperative cholecystectomy pain
 - c. Bronchial asthma
 - d. Neurogenic shock

6. Regarding effects of Morphine which of the following is Accurate
 - a. Inhibits respiratory center
 - b. Stimulates cough center
 - c. Direct bronchodilation
 - d. Inhibits edinger – westphal nucleus

7. Which of the following is an example of potassium sparing diuretics?
 - a. Furosemide
 - b. Spironolactone
 - c. Hydrochlorothiazide
 - d. Mannitol

8. Which of the following is an adverse effect is produced by Glucocorticoids ?
 - a. Hyperkalemia
 - b. Hypoglycemia
 - c. Hypotension
 - d. Increased risk of infection

9. Which one of the following is an oral direct factor X inhibitor
 - a. Enoxaparin
 - b. Warfarin
 - c. Dabigatran etixalate
 - d. Rivaroxban

10. Which one of the following is **First line** Anti-tubercular drug?
- Rifampicin
 - Amikacin
 - Ethionamide
 - Cycloserine
11. Which of the following is true regarding second generation antihistamines
- They are sedating
 - They pass BBB
 - They are contraindicated in Motion sickness
 - Astemizole and loratadine are examples
12. Which one of the following describe the mechanism of action of Atenolol
- Angiotensin II receptor blocker
 - Central α_2 agonist
 - Beta adrenergic blocker
 - Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor
13. 55 years old female patient was brought to the hospital unconscious with severe hyperglycemia. Which one of the following insulin preparation is of choice for her management in emergency
- Glargine
 - Neutral Protamine Hagedorn (NPH)
 - Soluble regular
 - Detemir
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GOOD LUCK



Give short account on: (30 Marks)

- 1- Hyperthyroidism. (5 Marks)
- 2- Management of hypertension. (5 Marks)
- 3- Causes and treatment of peptic ulcer. (5 Marks)
- 4- Rheumatoid arthritis complications on the chest. (5 Marks)
- 5- Causes and treatment of iron deficiency anemia. (5 Marks)
- 5- Causes of acute kidney injury. (5 Marks)

10 MCQs, 3 marks of each: (30 Marks)

1- Which of the following is a pro-inflammatory cytokine?

- a) CRP
- b) Interleukin 4 (IL-4)
- c) IL-10
- d) Serum amyloid precursor protein
- e) Tumor necrosis factor-alpha

2- Extrinsic coagulation pathway of hemostasis includes activation of:

- a) factor VII
- b) factor VIII
- c) factor IX
- d) factor XII

3- Match the murmur with the disease associated with it.

Carey Coombs	Rheumatic heart disease
Osler's node	Infective endocarditis
Austin Flint	Aortic regurgitation
Graham Steell	Pulmonary regurgitation

- a) Metformin
- b) Healthiest life style
- c) Healthiest lifestyle and metformin both were equally effective
- d) Neither metformin nor healthiest lifestyle were effective

5-The leading cause of death among patients with ESRD is

- a) uremia.
- b) Anaemia
- c) liver failure.
- d) cardiovascular complications.

6-The two leading causes of end-stage renal disease (ESRD) are

- a) allergies and diabetes.
- b) infection and diabetes.
- c) diabetes and hypertension.
- d) infection and hypertension.

7-Which is the most common complication of Peptic ulcer disease?

- a) Perforation
- b) Gastric outlet obstruction
- c) Penetration
- d) Haemorrhage
- e) All are uncommon occurring in less than 5% of patients

8-What is the most dangerous adverse effect following use of biguanides?

- a) Lactic acidosis
- b) Hypoglycaemia
- c) Diabetic ketoacidosis
- d) Hyperosmolality
- e) Hyperglycaemia

9-Macroangiopathy, as a symptom of diabetes mellitus, most often destroy vessels of:

- a) Brain
- b) Lung
- c) Retina
- d) Kidneys
- e) Liver

10- All of the following are manifestations of hemolytic anemia except:

- a) fatigue
- b) splenomegaly
- c) increased levels of free haptoglobin
- d) dark urine

Good Luck