

Date: 26/07/2018
Time allowed: 3 hours

العزقة الخاصة
Sohag University
Faculty of Medicine
Department of Internal Medicine

Internal Medicine Examination for 5th year
Medical Students (paper I)

I-Discuss: Etiology, diagnosis and treatment of aortic valve disease.(20 marks)

II. Give an account on the following questions: (10 marks each)

1. Supraventricular Tachyarrhythmias.
2. Types and management of Polycythemia.
3. Enumerate non-proliferative Glomerulonephritis and discuss one of them.
4. Etiology and diagnosis of chronic renal failure.
5. Definition, Diagnosis and Complications of Metabolic Syndrome.
6. Manifestations of Scleroderma.
7. Enumerate causes of mono-arthritis and discuss one of them.

III. Case scenarios (10 marks each)

Case 1. 56 years-old man presented to emergency department with severe central chest pain of one hour duration, pain is radiating down to the epigastric region and is compressing in character and associated with excessive diaphoresis and the patient vomited twice within first 30 minutes. The patient was known to be diabetic since 5 years on irregular oral antidiabetics but not hypertensive. He is currently heavy smoker. On examination patient looks overweight, significantly distressed and sweaty his pulse rate was 42/ min. and regular, BP was 130/75 mmHg. Chest, heart and abdominal examinations were unremarkable. Immediate ECG was done and revealed ST rising in leads II, III and aVF.

- 1- What is the most likely diagnosis?
- 2- Mention 4 risk factors for this condition?
- 3- Mention the available treatment options and what is the best for this patient?
- 4- What is the explanation for patient's bradycardia?

Case 2. A 45-year-old female noticed the sudden appearance of multiple petechiae on her extremities and mild epistaxis. She had no other symptoms and denied taking any medications. CBC performed by her primary-care physician identified an isolated thrombocytopenia with a platelet count of $30 \times 10^9/L$. She was referred to a haematologist who did an extensive work-up revealing no other significant abnormalities. A bone marrow biopsy result was unremarkable, apart from numerous megakaryocytes.

- 1- Discuss the differential Diagnosis of this case?
- 2- What are the investigations?
- 3- What are the lines of treatment for this patient?

IV. MCQ

(1 mark each)

Choose ONE correct answer

1. **One of the following should be avoided during management of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy:**
 - a. B- blockers.
 - b. Ca. Ch. Blockers.
 - c. Digoxin.
 - d. Anti-arrhythmic drugs (e.g. Amiodarone).

2. **Which of the following is not a mechanism by which beta-blockers relieve angina**
 - a. Decreasing heart rate which decreases oxygen demand
 - b. Decreasing contractility which decreases oxygen demand
 - c. Lowering blood pressure which decreases LV pressure in turn decreasing wall stress which decreases oxygen demand.
 - d. Increasing oxygen supply via arterial vasodilation.

3. **The serum iron is often raised in the following condition:-**
 - a. Anaemia of chronic disorders.
 - b. Beta thalassemia.
 - c. Iron deficiency anaemia.
 - d. Congenital spherocytosis

4. **Reticulocytosis is a manifestation of all except**
 - a. Aplastic anemia.
 - b. Hemolytic anemia.
 - c. Iron treatment.
 - d. Hemorrhage.

5. **DMARDS include all of the following except**
 - a. Gold
 - b. Methotrexate.
 - c. NSAIDS.
 - d. Rituximab.

6. **The following is true for Statins therapy except**
 - a. They act mainly on LDL cholesterol
 - b. Can be used safely during pregnancy in small doses
 - c. Avoided in active liver diseases
 - d. Cannot be used in combination with ezetimibe

7 -Neutropenia can be caused by all of the followings except:

- a- Tuberculosis.
- b- Aplastic anemia.
- c- Hypersplenism.
- d- Acute follicular tonsillitis.

8 -The most contraindicated antihypertensive drug in pregnancy is?

- a. BB
- b. ACEIs
- c. Ca CH blocker
- d. Diuretics

9 -Hypercoagulable states include all the following except:-

- a- Protein C deficiency
- b- Protein S deficiency
- c- Antithrombin deficiency
- d- Thrombocytopenia

10 -Typical features of the nephritic syndrome include the following except:

- a. Bilateral renal angle pain.
- b. Generalised oedema and pleural effusions
- c. Hypoalbuminaemia and proteinuria<3.5g/day.
- e. Hypertension and polyuria.



Clinical Pathology
5th grade Bch

1. MCQ :

I- Complete : one mark for each space

A- Neonatal hemoglobin level g/dl, while adult hemoglobin is

B- The micro organism that causes enteric fever is, while that causes mltia fever is.....

II- True or false: one mark for each

A- Normal aPTT is 26 sec. It reflects the extrinsic pathway of coagulation ()

B- The first antibody to appear following stimulation by antigen is Ig A ()

C- ALT is the specific liver enzyme ()

D- Normal WBCs count in the urine is 5 /HPF ()

2- Write short notes on:

A- Indications and complications of platelets transfusion ? 3 marks

B- Hepatitis B virus markers ? 4 marks

C- Laboratory findings in TB meningitis? 3 marks

D- Laboratory diagnosis of acute post streptococcal glomerulonephritis ? 3 marks

E- Laboratory diagnosis of CML ? 4 marks

3. Case: 5 marks

How to proceed in diagnosis of 8 years old boy, was admitted to hospital because of very dark urine and stool, yellow discoloration of skin, severe pallor.

- What is the possible causes?

- What is the most suitable samples and laboratory investigations to diagnose the case?

Good luck

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Date: 19/08/2018

Time allowed: 3 hours

الفرقة الخامسة

ورقة ثالثه
باله

Sohag University
Faculty of Medicine
Department of Internal Medicine

Internal Medicine Examination for 5th year

Medical Students (paper III)

Chest Diseases (30 marks)

I. **Discuss:** Management of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. (7 marks)

II. **Give a short account on the followings:-**

- A. Diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis. (5 marks)
- B. Diagnostic approach for interstitial lung disease. (5 marks)
- C. Clinical spectrum of pulmonary embolism. (4 marks)
- D. Treatment of parapneumonic pleural effusion. (4 marks)

III. **MCQs :-** (one mark each)

1. Which of the following is NOT true about mesothelioma?
 - a) It is associated with smoking
 - b) It is a form of lung cancer
 - c) It affects the pleura of the lungs
 - d) It is associated with poor outcomes
2. Which of the following list is NOT a cause of exudative pleural effusion:
 - a) Pancreatitis
 - b) Tuberculosis
 - c) Malignancy
 - d) Nephrotic syndrome
3. The anti-tubercular activity of rifampin involves inhibition of:
 - a) Folic acid transport
 - b) RNA polymerase
 - c) Cytochrome P450 enzymes
 - d) DNA replication
4. The commonest cause of mediastinal syndrome is:
 - a) Lymphoma
 - b) Thymoma
 - c) Lung cancer
 - d) Germ cell tumors

(1)

5. Which of the following are the most important drugs which should be given in an acute severe asthma attack?

- a) Salbutamol, Beclomethasone and Hydrocortisone
- b) Salbutamol, Ipratropium and Hydrocortisone
- c) Salbutamol, Prednisolone and Hydrocortisone
- d) Salmeterol, Ipratropium and Hydrocortisone

(Dermatology and Venereology) (30 marks):

All Questions must be attempted (30 marks):

- 1. Clinical picture and treatment of tinea pedis (6 marks)
- 2. Diagnosis and treatment of acne vulgaris (6 marks)
- 3. Clinical features and treatment of pityriasis rubra pilaris (6 marks)
- 4. Diagnosis of secondary acquired syphilis (6 marks)
- 5. Diagnosis of male infertility (6 marks)

(Neurology and Psychiatry) (30 Marks)

Neurology (20 Marks)

Give a short account on each of the following:

- 1. Trigeminal neuralgia.
- 2. Clinical picture of grandmal epilepsy.
- 3. Differential diagnosis of subarachnoid hemorrhage.
- 4. Clinical presentation of acute bacterial meningitis.
- 5. Types of tremors.
- 6. Enumerate causes of intramedullary spinal paraplegia

Choose the correct answer:

- 1. Only one of the following antiepileptic drugs is effective in treatment of absence epilepsy:
 - a) Carbamazepine
 - b) Oxcarbazepine
 - c) Sodium valproate
 - d) Phenytoin

(2)

2. Motor neuron disease can present with all the following **except**:

- a) UMNL
- b) LMNL
- c) Both UMNL and LMNL
- d) Dermatomal sensory loss

3. All of the following muscles are supplied by the third cranial nerve **except**:

- a) Superior rectus
- b) Superior oblique
- c) Inferior rectus
- d) Inferior oblique

4. The **hallmark sign** for diagnosis of peripheral neuropathy is:

- a) Sensory level
- b) Hemihypoesthesia
- c) Bilateral positive Babinski sign
- d) Glove and stocking hypoesthesia

Psychiatry (10 Marks):

1- Mention diagnostic criteria of agoraphobia.

(2.5 marks)

2- Mention in brief Criteria diagnosing Oppositional defiant disorder in children

(3marks)

3- Complete the following sentences:

(0.5 mark/each question)

- a) Trichotillomania is characterized by.....
- b) A Vietnam veteran startles and starts hyperventilating whenever he hears a sharp noise. This is considered one of diagnostic criteria of
- c) A talented 21-year-old violinist's musical career is in trouble because he becomes acutely anxious whenever he is asked to play in front of an audience. Your diagnosis for this case is
- d) Among groups of drugs inducing substance abuse disorders, withdrawal from is a critical emergency lethal condition
- e) A case presented with only one episode of mania should be diagnosed as disorder

(3)

4- MCQ: (0.5 mark/each question)

- 1- A 40-year-old woman is arrested by the police after she is found crawling through the window of a movie star's home. She states that the movie star invited her into his home because the two are secretly married and "it just wouldn't be good for his career if everyone knew." The movie star denies the two have ever met, but notes that the woman has sent him hundreds of letters over the past 2 years. The woman has never been in trouble before and lives an otherwise isolated and unremarkable life. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
 - a. Delusional disorder
 - b. Schizoaffective disorder
 - c. Bipolar I disorder
 - d. Schizophreniform disorder

- 2- Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD) is a pervasive condition in which the sufferer experiences:
 - a. Fear of fear.
 - b. Continual apprehension and anxiety about future events.
 - c. Continual flashbacks to past events.
 - d. A desire to check that the environment is safe.

- 3- 'Childhood disruptive behavior disorders' is a collective psychological term include all the following except
 - a) Oppositional defiant disorder
 - b) ADHD
 - c) Conduct disorder
 - d) Non of the above

- 4- Benzodiazepine as a treatment of sleep disorders in elderly is
 - a) Amust
 - b) A wise prescription
 - c) A Contraindication
 - d) A Preferred optional treatment

GOOD LUCK

(4)

Date: 06/08/2018
Time allowed 3 hours

الفرقة الخامسة
دور اول
ورقة ثانية
باطنه

Sohag University
Faculty of Medicine
Department of Internal Medicine

Internal Medicine Examination for 5th year
Medical Students (paper II)

- I. Discuss: Causes, classification and treatment of ascites. (20 marks)
- II. Give a short account on the following questions: (10 marks each)
1. Etiology and management of Gastro-esophageal Reflux Disease.
 2. Diagnosis and treatment of Cushing Syndrome.
 3. Indications and regimens of insulin therapy in patients with diabetes mellitus.
 4. Causes and management of Hyperosmolar Nonketotic Hyperglycemia.
 5. Diagnosis and treatment of Crohn's Disease.

III. Case scenario (10 marks)

History

A 16-year-old woman had visited the outpatient clinic with recent jaundice, vomiting, malaise, and anorexia. Two other family members were ill with similar symptoms. HBs-Ag and HCV-Ab were negative.

Examination

BP was 100/70 mmHg, Pulse 82 and oral temperature 37.6 C. Abdominal examination was unremarkable apart from slight tenderness of the epigastric area.

- A) What is the most likely diagnosis.
- B) Mention 3 more investigations to confirm the diagnosis.
- C) Discuss treatment plan of this patient.

IV. MCQ

(2 marks each)

Choose ONE correct answer

1. Which clinical or laboratory finding is most consistently seen in malabsorption syndromes
 - a. Hypercalcemia
 - b. Iron overload
 - c. Elevated zinc levels in serum
 - d. Steatorrhea
2. The clinical features of acromegaly include all of the following except
 - a. Arthropathy and myopathy.
 - b. Hypertension and impaired glucose tolerance.
 - c. Cardiomegaly.
 - d. Skin atrophy and decreased sebum secretion

(1)

3. The clinical features of thyrotoxicosis include all of the following except

- a. atrial fibrillation with a collapsing pulse
 - b. weight loss and oligomenorrhoea
 - c. proximal myopathy and exophthalmos
 - d. decreased insulin requirements in diabetes mellitus
4. The following are features of coeliac disease are true except:
- (a) Hypocalcaemia.
 - (b) Bulky diarrhea.
 - (c) Hypoalbuminaemia.
 - (d) Positive antiparietal cell antibodies.
5. Haemochromatosis: All are true except:
- (a) Is a genetic defect resulting in copper overload in the liver.
 - (b) Is a risk factor for the development of hepatoma.
 - (c) Has an equal sex incidence but presents earlier in males than females.
 - (d) Can cause hypogonadism in the absence of cirrhosis.

Tropical Medicine (30 marks)

Answer the following questions

[3 marks each]

- 1) Clinical and laboratory diagnosis of brucellosis
- 2) Diagnosis of amoebic liver abscess
- 3) Treatment of Bilharziasis
- 4) Mention 4 differences between HCV and HBV infections
- 5) Rabies vaccines

6) Choose the single correct answer

[2marks each]

1- Ebola virus disease is

- a) Transmitted to human from wild animals
- b) Spread in the human population through human to human transmission
- c) is a severe often fatal disease in humans and non-human primates
- d) cause no clinical symptoms in humans

2- Which of the following tests is used to diagnose glandular fever?

- a) Widal test
- b) Rose Bengal test
- c) Monospot test
- d) Sabin-Feldman test

(2)

3- Typical features of botulism include

- a) Hemiplegia
- b) Flaccid paralysis
- c) Fever
- d) Confusion

4- *Giardia lamblia* affects mainly

- a) Upper small intestine
- b) Caecum
- c) Appendix
- d) Rectum

5- Filariasis is transmitted by

- a) Flees
- b) Water contact
- c) Mosquito bites
- d) Louse

7) Case Scenario

[5 marks]

A 50-year-old woman returned from tropical Africa several days ago. She presented to hospital with severe headache, retro-orbital pain, myalgia, fever of 38.5°C and epistaxis. Examination revealed multiple petechiae. Her blood showed: Hb 13 g/dL, WBC 11×10^9 /L, Platelets 70×10^9 /L.

1- Which of the following infections is most likely? [1 mark]

- a) Plasmodium malaria
- b) Brucellosis
- c) Dengue fever
- d) Typhoid fever

2- How can a person get this infection? [1 mark]

3- Mention 2 complications of this infection [1marks]

4- Mention 2 methods of prevention [2 mark]

****Good Luck***

(3)