

# INTRODUCTORY COURSE

**FINAL EXAM - THEORY**  
**WAREED BATCH**

إعداد :



1. During a routine neurological examination on a 39- year-old woman, the physician touches a piece of cotton to the patient's cornea and her eyes blink. The afferent limb of this reflex is on the trigeminal nerve. Which of the following contains the efferent limb?

Select one:

a. Facial nerve

b. Abducens nerve

c. Oculomotor nerve

d. Trigeminal nerve

e. Trochlear nerve

2. The following symptoms are usually indicating a serious disease except:

Select one:

a. Jaundice

b. Fever

c. Dysphagia

d. Persistent vomiting

e. Weight loss

3. Digital rectal examination can give information about all of the following Except:

Select one:

a. Melena

b. External hemorrhoids

c. Anal fissure

d. Weakness of anal sphincter

e. Uncomplicated internal hemorrhoids

4. All of the following are part of the motor examination except:

Select one:

a. Power

b. Reflexes

c. Coordination

d. Tone

e. Vibration sense

5. Chest wheezes occur in the following? Select one:

a. Pleural effusion

b. pneumonia

c. Interstitial pulmonary fibrosis

d. Bronchial asthma

e. Pneumothorax

6. Which murmur commonly radiates to the axilla? Select one:
- a. Tricuspid stenosis
  - b. Mitral regurgitation**
  - c. Aortic stenosis
  - d. Aortic regurgitation
  - e. Mitral stenosis
7. You have just assessed muscle strength in a 45 year old woman. You note that she is able to raise the leg up against gravity but not against resistance. You appropriately tell your preceptor that the muscle strength is:  
Select one:
- a. 1/5
  - b. 2/5
  - c. 3/5**
  - d. 4/5
  - e. 5/5
8. Left kidney enlargement can be differentiated from splenic enlargement by one of the following: Select one:
- a. Resonant mass on percussion**
  - b. Presence of palpable medial notch
  - c. The mass descend superficially and diagonally in inspiration
  - d. Presence of smooth and regular shape mass
  - e. The mass can cross the midline
9. Unintentional weight loss is defined as:  
Select one:
- a. Loss of more than 10% body weight over 1 year
  - b. Loss of more than 5% body weight over 6 months**
  - c. Loss of more than 15% body weight over 6 months
  - d. Loss of more than 10% body weight over 6 months
  - e. Loss of more than 15% body weight over 1 year
10. On inspection of the abdomen; which of the following is best inspected from the foot of the bed:  
Select one:
- a. Scars
  - b. Hair distribution
  - c. Visible veins
  - d. Abdominal symmetry**
  - e. Stomas

11. The most important criterion for diagnosing the cause of abdominal pain is the pain:

Select one:

- a. Acute cholecystitis
- b. Acute appendicitis
- c. Ureteric obstruction
- d. Perforated gastric ulcer**
- e. Acute colitis

12. Dysuria means:

- a. Frequent urination.
- b. Passage of red colored urine.
- c. Burning on micturition.**
- d. Passage of less urine.
- e. Waking up at night to pass urine.

13. A patient has an ulcer on the medial malleolus. The ulcer is shallow with irregular edges. The wound base is red, wound drainage is also present. What's the type of ulcer is this, based on the scenario's description?

Select one:

- a. venous ulcer**
- b. arterial ulcer
- c. diabetic ulcer
- d. Malignant Ulcer
- e. Neuropathic Ulcer

14. In lobar pneumonia, which is NOT true? Select one:

- a. Trachea deviated to the opposite side**
- b. Dullness on percussion
- c. Bronchial breath sound is heard
- d. Tactile Vocal resonance is increased
- e. Inspiratory crepitations are present

15. The upper motor neuron lesion signs are the following, EXCEPT? Select one:

- a. Muscular spasticity
- b. Exaggerated deep tendon reflexes
- c. Muscular flaccidity**
- d. Fasciculation not present
- e. Extensor plantar reflex positive

16. Regarding pleuritic chest pain, which is NOT correct ? Select one:
- a. Is localized stitching pain
  - b. Increases with inspiration
  - c. Relieved by leaning forwards.
  - d. Decreases by holding breath
  - e. Mostly due to dry pleurisy
17. The presence of ptosis suggests damage to cranial nerve? Select one:
- a. Trochlear nerve
  - b. Trigeminal nerve
  - c. Oculomotor nerve
  - d. Facial nerve
  - e. Optic nerve
18. If you are assessing a patient with headache, fever and photophobia. The most relevant test that you would examine him for is: Select one:
- a. Kernig's sign
  - b. JVP
  - c. Displaced apex of the heart
  - d. Visual acuity
  - e. Temperature
19. The patient presented with an acute stroke; he has weakness in the right upper and lower limb and spasticity. One of the following features is expected to be seen in this patient: Select one:
- a. Hypo-reflexia
  - b. Hypotonia.
  - c. Clonus.
  - d. Fasciculation.
  - e. Flexor planter reflex.
20. Constipation can be caused by all of the following Except: Select one:
- a. Stroke
  - b. Parkinson disease
  - c. Hyperthyroidism
  - d. Hypercalcemia
  - e. Intestinal obstruction
21. Symptoms of acute arterial occlusion are all EXCEPT? Select one:
- a. Increased pulse on peripheral arteries
  - b. Skin pallor
  - c. Muscle pain
  - d. Skin paresthesias
  - e. Muscle paralysis

22. All of the following are about JVP when compared to carotid pulse, except: Select one:
- a. Palpable
  - b. Rapid inward movement
  - c. Varies according to patient position
  - d. Double peak pulse
  - e. it is of low pressure
23. All the following regarding abdominal examination are true, Except? Select one:
- a. Rebound tenderness is a sensitive sign of intra-abdominal disease
  - b. The direction of spleen enlargement is mainly towards the left iliac fossa
  - c. The aorta may be palpable in thin person
  - d. Shifting dullness is a sensitive test for ascitis
  - e. The liver edge palpation can be started in the right iliac fossa
24. If a patient says that he had abdominal pain, fever and diarrhea for 1 month but came to ER last night because he passed black soft stool per rectum, then his chief complaint is: Select one:
- a. Abdominal pain.
  - b. Fever
  - c. Melena
  - d. Hematochezia.
  - e. Diarrhea.
25. One of the following is true,,a patient reports that she has difficulty breathing in a supine position and requires two or three pillows to breathe comfortably. This history is consistent with which of the following? Select one:
- a. Paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea
  - b. Dyspnea at rest
  - c. Increased respiratory rate on examination
  - d. Orthopnea
  - e. Platypnea
26. Exudative ascites can be caused by: Select one:
- a. liver cirrhosis
  - b. Nephrotic syndrome
  - c. Protein-losing enteropathy
  - d. Hepatic vein thrombosis
  - e. Intra-abdominal malignancy with peritoneal spread
27. One of the followings is NOT a character of Barrel shaped chest?
- a. Is symmetrical deformity of the chest
  - b. Is a deformity in which transverse diameter is equal to antero-posterior diameter.
  - c. Is accompanied with acute subcostal angle.
  - d. Transverse ribs, wide intercostal spaces
  - e. Occurs in COPD

28. A 65-year-old male patient comes with a complaint of blood in the sputum. He has:

Select one:

- a. Hemoptysis.
- b. Hematemesis.
- c. Melena.
- d. Hematuria.
- e. Hematochesia.

29. One of the followings is NOT correct statement concerning intermittent (arterial) claudication? Select one:

- a. Is clinically diagnosed as rest pain
- b. Is relieved with short periods of rest
- c. Pain is located in the calves (less frequently in the buttocks or thighs)
- d. Is caused by arterial obstruction proximal to affected muscle beds
- e. Is lower extremity muscular pain induced by exercise

30. Regarding the palpation of apex of the heart, which is False?

Select one:

- a. Normally, The apex beat is situated in the sixth intercostal space along the midclavicular line.
- b. The apex beat may be impalpable in obese individuals.
- c. Displacement of the apex inferiorly and laterally suggests cardiomegaly.
- d. If you are unable to feel the apex try rolling the patient further to the left to bring the heart closer to the chest wall.
- e. If there is still no beat palpable, try feeling on the right for dextrocardia.

31. During the interview, the patient tells you "I think I have cancer doctor". The most appropriate response on your side should be:

Select one:

- a. So what.
- b. All cancers are not the same. You may have a curable one.
- c. What made you say this? Tell me about your fears?
- d. Cancer can be killing. But many would survive it.
- e. Cancer is a curable disease especially if is discovered at early stage.

32. Right upper quadrant pain with pain at the tip of right shoulder due to acute cholecystitis best described as:  
Select one:
- a. Right upper quadrant pain referred to the tip of right shoulder
  - b. Right upper quadrant pain radiate to the tip of right shoulder
  - c. Right upper quadrant pain shifted to the tip of right shoulder
  - d. No relation between pain at the tip of right shoulder and right upper quadrant pain
  - e. The association between the two sites is embryological in origin
33. Tenesmus is:
- a. Inability to pass gas on bowel movement
  - b. Frequent passage of hard stool
  - c. Anal pain during defecation
  - d. The passage of coffee grounds- like dark brown stool
  - e. The sensation of needing to defecate although the rectum is empty
34. Regarding Jugular venous pressure (JVP), which of the following is true? Select one:
- a. It's base is measured with the patient lying at about 45 degrees.
  - b. It may indicate heart failure when the JVP is not raised.
  - c. The filling pressure should be more than 3 cm above the sternal angle.
  - d. It has no visible pulsation.
  - e. Checked on the posterior aspect of the neck
35. Bronchial breathing differs from vesicular breathing in that?  
Select one:
- a. The vesicular is high pitched
  - b. The bronchial has a gap between inspiration and expiration.
  - c. The bronchial sound has longer Inspiratory time.
  - d. The vesicular can be heard over the trachea
  - e. The bronchial is heard in COPD
36. Which of the following describes dysphagia correctly?  
Select one:
- a. Neurological dysphagia is worse for solids than for liquids
  - b. Neuromuscular dysphagia presents in old age group
  - c. Dysphagia of recent onset with weight loss and no history of heart burn could suggest esophageal cancer
  - d. Mechanical dysphagia is often due to esophageal spasm
  - e. Neuromuscular dysphagia can be a manifestation peptic esophagitis

37. Abdominal rigidity by physical examination is best described as:

Select one:

- a. Voluntary muscle contraction.
- b. Involuntary muscle contraction.**
- c. Reflects a localized inflammatory process.
- d. Can be a physiological finding.
- e. Firstly detected by deep palpation

38. During examination of an ulcer, which is INCORRECT:

Select one:

- a. The size of the ulcer should be measured.
- b. The base of the ulcer is examined by inspection.**
- c. The surroundings of the ulcer should be examined for signs of inflammation.
- d. The draining lymph nodes should be examined.
- e. The floor of the ulcer is described by inspection.

39. Unconjugated bilirubin became conjugated bilirubin by the action of: Select one:

- a. Heme oxygenase
- b. Beta glucuronidase
- c. Alpha glucuronidase
- d. UDP-glucuronyl-transferase**
- e. Alkaline Phosphatase

40. Which of these is most likely to cause deviation of the trachea to the left side? Select one:

- a. A left lower lobe pneumonia
- b. A right massive pleural effusion**
- c. right upper lobe pulmonary fibrosis
- d. Right pneumonectomy
- e. Left sided pneumothorax

41. One of the following statements is considered WRONG about massive hemoptysis?

Select one:

- a. Coughing of fresh blood about 600 ml over a 24-h period.
- b. Coughing of 150 ml of fresh blood per time
- c. Coughing of blood-streaked sputum**
- d. It is considered life-threatening hemoptysis with increased patient mortality.
- e. Should be differentiated from haematemesis and epistaxis.

42. Palpation is NOT the unique local chest examination for detection of? Select one:

- a. Localized tenderness
- b. Tactile vocal fremitus
- c. Chest expansion
- d. The upper border of liver**
- e. Apical cardiac pulsations



43. One of the following is true, bilateral basal lung crepitations (crackles) seen in :

Select one:

- a. Heart failure
- b. Apical pulmonary fibrosis.
- c. asthma
- d. acute bronchitis
- e. tracheal stenosis

44. Acute diarrhea usually occurs with: Select one:

- a. Ulcerative colitis
- b. Bacterial colitis
- c. Irritable bowel syndrome
- d. Parasitic infestations
- e. Colorectal cancer

45. The following cases are noted to cause painful mouth ulcers except: Select one:

- a. Peptic ulcer disease
- b. Iron deficiency
- c. Celiac disease
- d. Ulcerative colitis
- e. Vitamin B12 deficiency

46. Heart burn means:

- a. Chest pain.
- b. Acidity sensation that goes up and down the chest.
- c. Difficulty in swallowing.
- d. Pain in the upper abdomen.
- e. Pain in the heart.

47. What is false about Cyanosis?

- a. Usually indicates a venous oxygen saturation of less than 90%
- b. It is easily curried by blood transfusion
- c. always indicates anemia
- d. Usually indicates an arterial oxygen desaturation of less than 10%
- e. can be seen in congenital heart disease

48. All of the following are common causes of chest pain except one:

- a. Myocardial infarction
- b. Angina
- c. Pericarditis
- d. Aortic dissection
- e. Heart failure

49. The consensual response in the eye refers to:
- The pupil constricts when light is directed into it.
  - The pupil constricts when the eye focuses on an object moving closer to the nasal bridge.
  - The eyeballs move together to follow an object in the horizontal plane.
  - The pupil constricts when light is directed into the opposite eye.
  - When you gaze deeply into your lover's eyes, and he/she gazes back at you.
50. A 64-year-old male comes with episodes of shortness of breath that awakens him from sleep. The term that best describes his symptoms is:
- Orthopnea.
  - Paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea.
  - Shortness of breath.
  - Right sided heart failure.
  - Heart burn.
51. Visceral abdominal pain, one is FALSE:
- Can be caused by distension of holloworgans.
  - Poorly localized in the midline.
  - Conducted via sympathetic splanchnic nerves.
  - Pain arises from the parietal peritoneum and abdominal wall.
  - Central abdominal pain arises from midgut structures.
52. One of the following is true, radial pulse rate normally is :
- 60-100 /minute
  - 150 -250 /minute
  - 40-80 /minute
  - 40-60 /minute
  - 100-120 /minute
53. Right upper quadrant tenderness may indicate pathology in the?
- Liver, or gallbladder
  - Spleen and stomach
  - Sigmoid colon,
  - Appendix or ileocecal valve
  - Spleen, or rectum
54. One of the following is true, radiofemoral delay is due to :
- aortic stenosis
  - mitral stenosis
  - pulmonary stenosis
  - tricuspid stenosis
  - coarctation of aorta

55. Radio-femoral delay is examined to check?

- a. Aortic Regurgitation
- b. Atrial fibrillation
- c. Pulmonary Stenosis
- d. Coarctation of aorta
- e. heart block

56. Which of the following is one of the rotator cuff muscle of the shoulder?

- a. Pectoralis minor.
- b. Triceps.
- c. Supraspinatus
- d. Deltoid.
- e. Pectoralis major.

57. Chronic diarrhea can be caused by all of the following Except:

- a. Malabsorption
- b. Short gut syndrome
- c. Inflammatory bowel disease as ulcerative colitis
- d. Coeliac disease
- e. Infective gastroenteritis

58. Jaundice appears first in the:

- a. Trunk
- b. Upper limb
- c. Sclera
- d. Lower limb
- e. Stool

59. One of the classical symptoms of acute appendicitis is shifting of pain which best described as:

- a. The pain starts in the periumbilical area, which disappears after a while then the pain appears in the right iliac fossa.
- b. The pain starts in the periumbilical area then the pain appears in the right iliac fossa simultaneously.
- c. Classically the pain of acute appendicitis starts in the right iliac fossa then appears in the periumbilical area.
- d. Shifting of pain can be explained by the dermatome of the appendix.
- e. Shifting of pain can be explained as somatic pain became visceral pain.

60. Normal ABI is:

- a. 0.9
- b. 1.5
- c. 2.5
- d. 3.5
- e. 4

61. Regarding Finger Clubbing, all are true except?

a. Painful

b. It is a soft tissue swelling of terminal Phalanges

c. Schamroth's window sign is absent

d. The angle increases to 180° or more, and the nail bed feels spongy

e. can occur in malignancy

62. The most common benign tumor in the breast from the age of 18-32, is?

a. Fibroadenoma

b. Fibrocystic change

c. Intraductal papilloma

d. Cystosarcomaphyllodes

e. Mondor's disease

63. Symptoms arising from the GIT are usually due to:

a. Peptic ulcer disease

b. Inflammatory bowel disease

c. Irritable bowel disease

d. Hidden cancer

e. GI infections

64. Which of the followings is CORRECT about difference between jugular venous pulsations and carotid arterial pulsations?

a. The carotid pulse has a double waveform, the JVP is single

b. The jugular venous Impulse palpable and non-compressible

c. The Carotid is not strongly pulsatile

d. Carotid pulsations variable with respiration

e. The JVP rises with pressure on the liver (hepatojugular reflux)

65. One of the following is NOT correct about JVP (jugular venous pressure) measurement:

a. It is best measured at 30 degrees.

b. We look for palpable non-wavy pulsations.

c. Normally should be below 3-4 cm.

d. Level is usually measured as height above the sternal angle.

e. We usually take the highest level of pulsations for measurement.

66. Which of the following best describes the pain arising from foregut derivatives:

a. Well-localized

b. Sharp

c. Usually associated with huge abdominal distention

d. Usually localized in the epigastric area

e. Usually felt as superficial pain



67. For measurement of JVP (Jugular venous pressure) we use the internal jugular vein because:
- It has NO direct continuity with the heart.
  - Has NO valves.
  - It is superficial.
  - It is wavy.
  - Has NO palpable pulsations.
68. Patients with critical limb ischemia typically have an ankle Brachial Pressure:
- 65
  - 60
  - 55
  - 50
  - 45
69. Which of the followings is NOT a cause of dullness on chest percussion ?
- Pleural effusion
  - Emphysema
  - Pneumonia
  - Lung mass (bronchogenic cancer)
  - Pulmonary fibrosis
70. Which of the following can NOT be noted through inspection of the abdomen?
- Huge splenomegaly is seen as abdominal asymmetry while standing at foot of bed.
  - Dilated veins are a sign of portal hypertension
  - Outward movement of abdominal wall is noticed during inspiration
  - Liver cirrhosis in males may produce a female distribution of body hair
  - Fluid thrill indicates massive ascites
71. The history usually ENDS with an open ended question about your patient's:
- General state of his health.
  - Chief complaint.
  - Severity of his problem.
  - Duration of symptoms.
  - Other concerns the patient would like to talk about.
72. The diaphragm of the stethoscope is best used to auscultate:
- Third and fourth heart sounds.
  - Thrills.
  - First and second heart sounds.
  - Diastolic heart murmurs.
  - Auscultate in the lateral decubitus.

73. A 68 year old male presents to ER because of sudden difficulty of breathing that awakens him from sleep. The best term that describes his condition is:
- Shortness of breath.
  - Paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea.**
  - Orthopnea.
  - Dyspnea.
  - Anemia
74. Which of the following terms is used to describe bad mouth odor?
- Xerostomia
  - Dysgeusia
  - Aerophagia
  - Halitosis**
  - Lichen Planus
75. Examination of the optic nerve include all the following except :
- Visual acuity.
  - Visual field.
  - Color blindness.
  - Corneal reflex.**
  - Optic disc by fundoscopy (ophthalmoscopy).
76. The MOST common cause of peripheral arterial disease is?
- Diabetes
  - Deep vein thrombosis
  - Atherosclerosis**
  - Pregnancy
  - Drug abuse
77. Orthopnea is dyspnea on ?
- Lying on one side
  - Upright posture
  - Lying supine**
  - Exercise
  - At rest
78. Vocal resonance increases in?
- Lung collapse
  - Interstitial lung fibrosis
  - lung consolidation e.g. pneumonia**
  - Bronchial asthma
  - Pneumothorax

79. Which of the following conditions will not cause bile-stained vomiting?

- a. Colonic obstruction
- b. Pyloric obstruction
- c. Jejunal obstruction
- d. Cecal obstruction
- e. Ileal obstruction

80. The most important criterion for diagnosing the cause of abdominal pain is the pain:

- a. Radiation
- b. Character
- c. Site
- d. Severity
- e. Frequency

أنتهى،

نسأل الله الفلاح والتوفيق للجميع.

