



# FINAL THEORY EXAM

Doctor 2020

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# Final exam

## 1- wrong about marfan syndrome

- A. Tall arms
- B. High arch
- C. Downward dislocation of the lens
- D. Mitral prolapse
- E. Aortic regurgitation

Answer: c

## 2- physician giving educational lecture about... sponsored by pharmacological Organization

- A. Don't participate
- B. Disclose about the sponsorship
- C. No need to disclose

Answer: b

## 3- you saw a collapsed victim, what is the first thing to do after verifying scene safety?

- A. Call 911 or ask someone to
- B. Start doing compressions
- C. Shake the patient
- D. Leave him

Answer: a

## 4- a 65-year old female ..... headache on the temples with tenderness, elevated ESR, positive Hepatitis B Antibodies. Early morning stiffness in knee and shoulder....

- A. Septic arthritis
- B. Temporal arteritis
- C. Reactive arthritis

Answer: b

## 5- not a feature of alcohol dependence

- A. Withdrawal symptoms
- B. Continue to drink despite knowing it's harmful effect.
- C. Drink in the evening

Answer: c

## 6- female started working in a pet shop for 6 months, 3 months ago she started complaining of allergic symptoms. She worked with cleaning bird cages and being exposed to feathers and excreta.

- A. Aspergillosis

- B. Silicosis
- C. Hypersensitivity pneumonitis

Answer: c

**7- which of the following about chest deformities is not correct?**

- A. Barrel chest... COPD
- B. funnel chest can be due childhood asthma
- C. The anterior-posterior diameter is normally less than the transverse diameter

Answer: B

**8- what is the compression-ventilation ratio for an adult (1 rescuer)**

- A. 30:2
- B. 15:2
- C. 20:2
- D. 30:1

Answer: a

**9- what is the first thing to do in chain of survival?**

- A. Early compressions
- B. Early defibrillation
- C. Early recognition

Answer: c

**10- all of the following causes increase in melanin production except:**

- A. Adrenal insufficiency
- B. Pregnancy
- C. Nelson disease
- D. Hypopituitarism
- E. Hemochromatosis

Answer: D

**11- all the following causes facial flushing except:**

- A. Chronic kidney disease
- B. Carcinoid syndrome
- C. Rosacea
- D. Calcium channel blocker
- E. Androgen deficiency

Answer: a

**12- wrong about central cyanosis (Hg= 8, normally 14-17)**

- A. Mild in hypoxic smokers

- B. Maybe absent in anemic pts
- C. May be caused by Methemoglobin
- D. If caused by sulfhemoglobin it can be treated by 100% oxygen
- E. Deoxyhemoglobin can cause it

Answer: d

**13- not found in iron deficiency anemia**

- A. Angular stomatitis
- B. Koilonychia
- C. Leukoplakia
- D. glossitis
- E. Blue sclera

Answer: c

**14- mismatch:**

- A. Nail fold telangiectasia..... Systemic lupus erythmatosis
- B. Splinter hemorrhage..... trauma
- C. Muehrcke's line..... heart failure
- D. Onychomycosis..... fungal infection
- E. Onycholysis..... thyrotoxicosis

Answer: c

**15- tumor at the apical part of the lung, suspect to see everything except:**

- A. Anhydrosis
- B. Ptosis
- C. Mydriasis
- D. Wasting of small muscles of the hand

Answer: c

**16- patient that opens his eyes when you call him, answers you and responds to command, what is his GCS score:**

- A. 15/15
- B. 14/15
- C. 13/15
- D. 12/15
- E. 11/15

Answer: b

**17- choose the correct intrarenal cause for acute kidney injury:**

- A. Renal artery stenosis
- B. Hepatorenal syndrome

- C. Neurogenic bladder
- D. Rhabdomyolysis
- E. Diuretics

Answer: d

**18- A patient known to have salmonella infection 3 weeks ago, came in with redness in eyes and pain with urination and knee joint pain ....**

Answer: Reactive arthritis

**19- wrong about myotonic dystrophy:**

- A. Autosomal dominant
- B. Cause weakness in hand muscles
- C. Delayed grip ...
- D. Present growers sign

Answer: d (most probably)

**20- mismatch:**

- A. Feter hepaticus.... mousy smell, in chronic liver disease
- B. Ureamic fetor..... in alcoholic
- C. Ammonia smell belching in pts with gastric outlet obstruction
- D. Fetid breath with lung abscess or bronchiectasis
- E. Acetone smell in starvation

Answer: c

**21- which of the following doesn't cause massive splenomegaly:**

- A. Myelofibrosis
- B. Polycythemia rubra Vera
- C. Sickle cell anemia
- D. Lymphoma
- E. Malaria

Answer: c

**22- arthritis, low white blood cell count, splenomegaly**

Answer: Felty's syndrome

**23- pt suffuring from mouth drooping in the right side, ptosis, drooling, with present forehead wrinkles:**

- A. Lower motor neuron lesion of the trigeminal nerve
- B. Lower motor neuron lesion of the facial nerve
- C. Upper motor neuron lesion of the trigeminal nerve
- D. Upper motor neuron lesion of the facial nerve

E. Bilateral facial nerve palsy

Answer: d

**24- used to assess severity of asthma:**

- A. Use of Accessory muscle
- B. Audible Wheeze
- C. Cyanosis
- D. Inability to dress
- E. Flapping tremor

**25- case with slow rising pulse,murmur radiation to the neck**

- A. Aortic stenosis
- B. Aortic regurgitation

Answer: a

**26- not found in Down syndrome**

- A. Small head
- B. Single palmar crease
- C. Brushfield spot
- D. Epicanthic fold
- E. Shield-like chest

Answer: e

**27- mismatch:**

- A. Parkinson.... poverty of expressions and poor eye to eye contact
- B. Agitation..... hypomania
- C. Myotonic dystrophy.... paucity of expression and bilateral ptosis
- D. Hypothyroidism.... apathy with pale and puffy skin

Answer:a

**28- corneal reflex is done to test which cranial nerve(s)?**

- A. Facial nerve
- B. Ophthalmic division of trigeminal
- C. Maxillary division of trigeminal
- D. Facial + ophthalmic
- E. Facial+ maxillary

Answer: d

**29- correct about normal JVP:**

- A. Increases with inspiration
- B. Positive hepatojugular reflex

- C. Impalpable
- D. One peak per cycle

Answer: c

**30- a patient refuses blood transfusion for religious purposes:**

- A. Respect his decision and do alternative treatment.
- B. Try to talk with him showing that his beliefs are wrong.
- C. Ask another person from his family.
- D. Report his decision and call the authorities.

Answer: a

**31- pt with neck pain, developed loss of vibration and sense in the right upper and lower limbs, loss of motor function on the right side of his body, loss of pain and temperature sensation on the left side,**

- A. Intracranial hemorrhage
- B. Syringomyelia
- C. Brown-Sequard syndrome
- D. Anterior spinal artery syndrome

Answer: c

**32- pt suffers from pain in the cheeks, jaw, and pre auricular area, more with talking, eating:**

- A. Maxillary sinusitis
- B. Trigeminal neuralgia
- C. Temporomandibular joint problem
- D. Bell's palsy

Answer: b

**33- young pt with unintentional weight loss and bulky, greasy, pale, float stool is likely to have:**

- A. Celiac disease
- B. Acute pancreatitis
- C. Gastric cancer

Answer: a

**34- least likely to cause DVT:**

- A. Family history of thrombosis
- B. Cellulitis
- C. Pregnancy
- D. Malignancy
- E. Hormonal therapy

Answer: b

**35- in meralgia paraesthetica the compressed nerve is:**

- A. Lateral cutaneous nerve of the thigh
- B. Anterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh
- C. Posterior cutaneous nerve of the thigh

Answer: a

**36- painless soft tissues in the DIP, and increased nail angle, one of the following not a cause of such a condition:**

- A. COPD
- B. Lung fibrosis
- C. Liver cirrhosis
- D. Cyanotic congenital heart disease

Answer:a

**37. Patient diagnosed with UTI, after several weeks he came with Achillius tendon rupture, which of the following medications he probably had)**

- A. Ciprofloxacin
- B. Amoxicillin

Answer: a

**38. If a patient had a pituitary adenoma that compresses the optic chiasm, which of the following regarding his visual field is correct:**

- A. Bitemporal hemianopia
- B. Right homonymous hemianopia
- C. Right upper quadrantanopia
- D. Left homonymous hemianopia
- E. Left Inferior Quadrantanopia

Answer: a

**39. A case of suspected hypothyroidism, which of the following increase the risk of hashimoto:**

- A. Family history if autoimmune diseases
- B. Bradycardia
- C. Dry, coarse skin

Answer:a

**40. Severe constant and diffuse low back pain, normal examination with diurnal variation, what is the most likely to be the diagnosis:**

- A. Fibromyalgia



B. Reactive arthritis

C. Osteoarthritis

Answer: a

**41. All of the following are considered as a red flag low back pain except:**

A. Age 40-55

B. Fever

C. Erectile dysfunction

D. Motor weakness

E. Fecal incontinence

Answer: a

**42- finger extension on the PIP, flexion on the DIP:**

A. Swan

B. Mallet

C. Boutonniere

Answer: a

**43- pt moves his muscles when the gravity effect is eliminated, what is his muscle power score?**

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

E. 5

Answer: b

**44- murmur heard at the left sternal border, associated with a thrill:**

Answer: VSD

**45: A case of long standing smoker with sputum and inflated lung, what is the diagnosis**

A. Asthma

B. Chronic bronchitis

C. Pneumonia

Ans: B (the case was obvious COPD)

**46- 66 years old patient with heart failure, previously she only had dyspnea on strenuous activities. Now she complained of shortness of breath while doing her normal activities. according to the new york heart heart association of heart failure symptom severity, she staged as?**

A. I

- B. II
- C. III
- D. IV

Answer: C

**47- which of the following is associated with left tracheal deviation:**

- A. left apical lung tumor
- B. left pneumothorax
- C. left pleural effusion
- D. Right lung fibrosis
- E. Right pneumonectomy

Answer: A

**48-17 years old patient, DM type 1 came to the emergency room with severe central abdominal pain, with ketone smell-like breath, what is the most likely to be the diagnosis?**

Answer: Diabetic ketoacidosis

**49- In the case of a lady who had a loss of consciousness for a few minutes while standing in a supermarket line, she felt hotness all over her body. The lady who helped her was a nurse, when she measured her heart rate it was 40 bpm and she also was pale. what is most likely to be the diagnosis:**

- A. Orthostatic hypotension
- B. Neurocardiogenic syncope
- C. Seizure

Answer: b

**50- patient who has a sharp stabbing pain relieved by leaning forward and exacerbated by standing up or lying down. which of the following correlates with such complaints:**

- A. Ruptured aortic aneurysm
- B. pericarditis
- C. Myocardial infarction

Answer: b

**51. Not a sign of pseudobulbar palsy:**

- A. Increased deep tendon reflexes
- B. Weak, wasted tongue and fasciculations
- C. Emotional lability
- D. Brisk jaw jerk
- E. Dysarthria, dysphonia and dysphagia

Answer: b

**52.Hypertrophic pulmonary osteoarthropathy presents with what cancer:**

- A. Small cell lung cancer
- B. Adenocarcinoma of the lung
- C. Squamous cell carcinoma

Answer: b (not sure)

**53.Patient who drinks alcohol presents with vomiting blood after forceful retching,he's now hemodynamically stable,what is the diagnosis:**

- A. Bleeding esophageal varcies
- B. Mallory weiss tear

Answer: b

**54.Patient presented with recurrent episodes of acid regurgitation especially at night,which of the following may be present:**

- A. Epigastric tenderness
- B. pain radiating to the back -not sure-
- C. Halitosis

Answer:c

**55.A 68-year-old male known case of hyperlipidemia presented with buttock pain and erectile dysfunction,ABPI of the left leg 0.7, ABPI of the right leg is 1, which of the following arteries is occluded:**

- A. Abdominal aorta
- B. Left common femoral artery
- C. Left common iliac artery

Answer: c

**56.Which of the following is mismatched:**

- A. Grey Turner sign - hemorrhagic pancreatitis
- B. Murphy sign - acute cholecystitis
- C. Rovsing sign - acute appendicitis
- D. Courvoisier sign-ruptured ectopic pregnancy

Answer:d

**57.33-year-old pharmacist presented with low TSH and high T4. Exophthalmos was also noted, what is the diagnosis:**

- A. Iatrogenic thyrotoxicosis
- B. Toxic multimodular goiter
- C. Graves disease

Answer: c

**58.33-year-old female who is one month postpartum presented with pain exaggerated by movement of the wrist and thumb,what is the diagnosis:**

Answer: De Quervain's tenosynovitis

**59.Patient presented with fever,cough,green sputum,there is dullness to percussion and increased TVF,what is the diagnosis:**

Answer:Lobar pneumonia

**60.Which one of the following is mismatched:**

- A. Shoulder abduction - Axillary C5
- B. Finger flexion - Posterior interosseous C6
- C. Hip extension - Sciatic L5/S1
- D. Knee flexion - Sciatic S1
- E. Ankle dorsiflexion - Deep peroneal L4/L5

Answer: b

**61.Which of the following is specific for graves' disease:**

- A. Lid lag
- B. Lid retraction
- C. Pretibial myxedema

Ans: c

**62.Which of the following is not in the range of motion of the wrist:**

- A. Flexion
- B. Extension
- C. Internal rotation
- D. Abduction
- E. Adduction

Answer: c

**63. Respecting patient's right to make informed decision about their own healthcare.**

- A. Justice
- B. Accountability
- C. Autonomy
- D. Beneficences

Answer: c

**64. Which of the following is not of Obstructive Sleep Apnea symptoms:**

- A. Loud snoring
- B. Unrefreshed sleep
- C. Morning headache
- D. Excessive daytime sleepiness
- E. Nighttime wheeze

Answer: e

**65. Patient presented with postprandial central abdominal pain, shock, bloody diarrhea with a history of Afib, what is the diagnosis:**

- A. Ruptured aortic aneurysm
- B. Pancreatitis
- C. Biliary colic
- D. Mesenteric ischemia

Answer: d

**66. Patient (with a history of gallstones) presented with chills, fever, jaundice, right upper quadrant pain, what is the diagnosis:**

- A. Acute cholecystitis
- B. Acute pancreatitis
- C. ascending cholangitis

Answer: c

**67. Patient with HTN presented with colicky central abdominal pain and constipation, which of the following is not present in this case:**

- A. Palpable mass

- B. Visible peristalsis
- C. Dilated superficial vessels
- D. Tympanic abdomen

Answer: c

**68. Patient presented with tachypnea, cyanosis and fine inspiratory crackles, what is the diagnosis:**

- A. Pneumothorax
- B. Pulmonary effusion
- C. pulmonary fibrosis

Answer: c

**69. Patient presented with hemoptysis and shortness of breath. Chest was hyperresonant on percussion with pleural rub, what is the diagnosis:**

- A. Pneumothorax
- B. Pulmonary embolism
- C. Pleural effusion

Answer: A

**70. Patient mentioned that he was able to walk around his neighborhood (daily), now he gets tired on even minor activities, no discomfort at rest, what is the NYHA classification of heart failure in this case:**

- A. I
- B. II
- C. III
- D. IV
- E. Can't determine based on the information given.

Answer: c

**71. Patient presented with diplopia, right eye was pointing downward and outward, right dilated eye. Which of the following is not seen in his condition:**

- A. Ptosis (in the right eye)
- B. Present consensual left pupil reflex when directing light to the right eye.
- C. anisocoria Improves on dim lighting
- D. Normal corneal reflex
- E. Diplopia

Answer: b

**72. Patient presented with fever, nausea and vomiting, central abdominal pain that shifts to the right iliac fossa, pelvic peritonitis on rectal examination, what is the diagnosis:**

- A. Acute pancreatitis
- B. Acute appendicitis

Answer: b

**74. The best position of AED pads in adults is:**

Answer: On the right shoulder and left armpit

**75. A 26-year-old female patient with diabetes presented with feeling numbness and paresthesia on the lateral two fingers, and she denies feeling anything in the palm, she also presented with wasting of thenar muscles, what is the nerve compressed and where:**

- A. Ulnar nerve at the wrist
- B. Radial nerve at the wrist
- C. Median nerve at the elbow
- D. Median nerve at the wrist

Answer: d

**76. Case of patient with pronounced HTN and radiofemoral delay, what is the diagnosis:**

Answer: Coarctation of the aorta

**77. Case of pansystolic murmur heard over the lower left sternal border and pulsatile liver, what is the diagnosis:**

- A. Ventricular septal
- B. Tricuspid regurgitation

Answer: b

**78. A 27-year-old patient presented with numbness and paresthesia in the palm, Durkan test is positive, increases at night (not sure), relieved by ترمي ايدها what is the diagnosis:**

Answer: Carpal tunnel syndrome

**79. Correct about S2:**

- A. Fixed splitting occurs in VSD
- B. In normal S2 the aortic component is before the pulmonic component
- C. Exaggerated splitting occurs in pulmonary stenosis during inspiration.
- D. Reversed splitting occurs in RBBB

Answer: b & c (the question was deleted)

**80. Which of the following nerves are responsible of corneal reflex:**

- A. Facial nerve

- B. Ophthalmic branch of trigeminal nerve (V1)
- C. mandibular branch of trigeminal nerve (V3)
- D. Facial nerve and maxillary branch of trigeminal nerve (V2)
- E. Facial nerve and ophthalmic branch of trigeminal nerve (V1)

Answer: e

**81. Which of the following is the correct test for medial meniscus:**

- A. Extension, external rotation and valgus stress
- B. Flexion 90 degrees, external rotation and valgus stress
- C. Flexion 30 degrees, external rotation and valgus stress
- D. Flexion 90 degrees, internal rotation and varus stress
- E. Flexion 30 degrees, internal rotation and varus stress

Answer: b

**82. False about neurogenic claudication: \_NOT SURE ABOUT ALL CHOICES-**

- A. Normal pulses
- B. Relieved by bending forward
- C. Bilateral
- D. Standing still relieves pain

Answer: d

**83. A man with sacroiliac joint pain and abdominal pain with bloody diarrhea, what is the most likely diagnosis:**

Answer: crohn's disease (IBD cause joint pain and is associated with ankylosing spondylitis)

**8 Case: Woman.... awakens and after 5-10 she feels stiffness in her DIP joints, the pain worsens after using tools her garden, she has a history of RA:**

- A. Gout
- B. Osteoarthritis

Answer: b

**85. case of back pain and fecal incontinence and urinary retention with lower limb weakness:**

Answer: cauda equina syndrome

**86. A hallmark indicator suggestive of an essential tremor rather than parkinson's disease:**

- A. Unilateral
- B. Arm outstretching increase essential tremor

Answer: b



**87: case of sudden abdominal pain with chronic use of NSAIDs:**

- A. Ruptured AAA
- B. Mesenteric ischemia
- C. Perforated peptic ulcer

Answer: c

**88. A case of hepatic obstruction with pale stool and dark urine, what is the least likely cause:**

Answer: hepatitis A

**89. which of the following is correct:**

Answer: pendular reflex suggests cerebellar disease

**90. The most common cause of glomerulonephritis is:**

Answer: IgA nephropathy

**91. Case: loss of sensation in the lower limbs, hemoglobin 7 (normal 14-19), MCV 110 (normal 80-100), what is the cause:**

- A. Iron deficiency anemia
- B. Folate deficiency
- C. B12 deficiency
- D. Hemolytic anemia

Answer: c