



Submedicine final exam

Doctor 2020

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Radiology

Q1: absolute contraindication of CT scan or Angiography contrast media involve all the following except :

- A. Pregnancy in the 3rd trimester
- B. Bronchial Asthma
- C. Previous allergy to contrast
- D. Acute Kidney injury
- E. Acute pancreatitis

Answer: E

Q2: I^{131} is used in the treatment of all of the following except:

- A. Toxic Adenoma
- B. Anaplastic Thyroid Cancer
- C. Papillary Thyroid Cancer
- D. Follicular Thyroid Cancer
- E. Toxic MultiNodular Goiter

Answer: B

Q3: 4 year old child with abdominal pain and recurrent vomit. Ultrasound showed pseudo-Kidney shaped appearance most likely diagnosis:

- A. Pyloric Stenosis
- B. Intussusception
- C. Volvulus
- D. Mesenteric adenitis
- E. Appendicitis

Answer: B

Q4: A 4 year old child presents with suspected pyloric stenosis. The best initial imaging modality is :

- A. barium swallow
- B. Abdominal ultrasound
- C. Abdominal X-ray
- D. Abdominal CT scan

Answer: B

Q5: True about Abdominal aorta:

- A. Bifurcate of Aorta at the level of L3
- B. Superior mesenteric artery arise at the level of L1
- C. Celiac trunk arise at the level of T11
- D. Splenic artery is a branch of superior mesenteric artery
- E. None of the above is correct

Answer: B

Q6:best modality for diagnosing intra cerebral hemorrhage is :

- A. T1
- B. T2
- C. T2 Star
- D. DWI
- E. ACA

Answer: C

Q7: ALARA stands for:

- A. as low as reasonably applicable
- B. as low as reasonably acceptable
- C. as low as reasonably affordable
- D. as low as reasonably achievable

Answer: D

Q8:False about radiological findings in Osteoarthritis:

- A. Bilateral
- B. More prominent at lateral sides
- C. Osteophytes
- D. Geodes
- E. Space narrowing

Answer: B

Q9:Which of the following differences favors osteosarcoma over Ewing sarcoma in a 16 year old child?

- A. Pathological fractures
- B. Metaphyseal in site
- C. Permeative reaction
- D. Lamellated periosteal reaction
- E. Absence of bone matrix

Answer: B

Q10: Recent mammogram showed an oval well-defined mass . The most appropriate BI-RADS classification is:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4
- E. 6

Answer: B

Q11: A mammogram of a woman who had previous breast surgery and radiotherapy showed calcifications at operative site that were assigned BI-RADS2. What was the morphology of these calcifications?

- A. Popcorn calcifications
- B. Fine pleomorphic microcalcifications
- C. Egg shell calcifications
- D. Rod like calcifications
- E. Fine linear microcalcifications

Answer: C

Q12: 25 year old female without trauma presented with headache and fever for 10 days, CSF revealed Lymphocytic pleocytosis and high protein, CT scan showed bilateral temporal hemorrhage. most likely diagnosis:

- A. Herpetic encephalitis
- B. Bacterial meningitis
- C. SAH
- D. West Nile

Answer: A

Q13: Which of the following is true about chest x ray:

- A. 8 pairs is the number of true ribs
- B. Retrocardiac area is considered one of the hidden areas
- C. Cardiothoracic ratio in adults is <50% in AP View
- D. Right hilum is higher than the left
- E. Right contour of heart is made by (right ventricle, SVC, IVC)

Answer: B

Q14: Regarding CXR physics, which of the following is true:

- A. Radiolucent object stops x ray beams
- B. Radiolucency is black on chest x ray
- C. Radio opaque allows that x ray beam to pass with little absorption
- D. Contrast appears radiolucent on x ray

Answer: B

Q15: Which of the following is not a site of hypertensive intracerebral hemorrhage:

- A. Putamen
- B. Thalamus
- C. Pons

- D. Cerebellum
- E. Temporal lobe

Answer: E

Q16: In a pre treatment FDG/PET CT scan of a Hodgkin lymphoma, there is increased uptake in 6 lymph nodes that are 4 to 5 cm in diameter, after completion of chemotherapy on FDG/PET CT scan there was no uptake and a residual mass 3 cm in diameter, which of the following is the next step:

- A. Reassurance and follow up
- B. Salvage chemotherapy
- C. Biopsy of the mass
- D. Excision of the mass
- E. Treat with radiotherapy

Answer: A

Q17. Which of the following is false about diverticulosis:

- A. Sac-like outpouchings
- B. Very common in elderly
- C. LIF pain is common symptom
- D. Commonest in the cecum
- E. Diverticulum has a narrow neck

Answer: D

ER

1- a case of an elderly man admitted to er for a medical complaint for which nitrates (+aspirin) has been prescribed ,after that he developed hypotension ,which of the following is most likely the reason for this deterioration ;

- A. He recently took pde-5 inhibitor
- B. Rt ventricular infarction
- C. Internal Bleeding due to aspirin
- D. Anaphylaxis due to aspirin
- E. Papillary muscle rupture

Answer: A

2- ECG of Mobitz type II heart block, but stable patient, managemnt?

- A. Atropine
- B. Admission and permanent pacing

Answer: B

3- ecg showing atrial fibrillation, patient has been having palpitations for 1 week, no syncope, hf, chest pain best next step?

- A. synchronized cardioversion 50j
- B. synchronized cardioversion 200j
- C. defibrillation
- D. amiodarone
- E. IV diltiazem

Answer: E

4- ecg showing first degree heart block in an asymptomatic 29 year old male best next step?

- A. no acute tx
- B. synchronized cardioversion 50j
- C. synchronized cardioversion 200j
- D. defibrillation
- E. admit for Percutaneous pacing

Answer: A

5- patient has stemi, came er 30 minutes ago, the closest center was 45 minutes away, it was decided that he will be transferred and get a PCI, time from door to pci should be with:

- A. 45 mins
- B. 60 mins
- C. 90 mins
- D. 120 minutes

Answer: C

6- the chest compressions to rescue brats in children

- A. 15:2
- B. 15:3

Answer: A

7- While performing CPR on an infant, another rescuer appears on the scene, what do you do next?

- A. Immediately transport the patient
- B. Wait until exhausted, then switch
- C. Have the second rescuer help with CPR, to minimize fatigue

Answer: C

8- Which of the following is wrong:

- A. Trauma patient with comorbidity should not be transferred to higher facility.
- B. Trauma patient with comorbidity should be transferred to higher facility.

Answer: A

9- all of the following are pitfalls when examining musculoskeletal system except

- A. blood loss
- B. altered sensorium
- C. injury in ligaments and soft tissues
- D. Compartment syndrome
- E. Fractures

Answer: B

10- the best artery to assess pulse in infant

- A. Femoral
- B. brachial
- C. Carotid
- D. Radial

Answer: B

11- which of the following is not of the adjuncts primary survey

- A. ABG
- B. urine output
- C. DPL
- D. FAST
- E. C spine x-ray/ chest x-ray/ pelvic x-ray

Answer: E

12- an absolute contraindication to the use of fibrinolytics in acs?

- A. suspected aortic dissection
- B. pregnancy
- C. previous ischemic stroke
- D. seizure disorder

E. concomitant warfarin use

Answer: A

13- you feel uncomfortable to give CPR for an unresponsive person, no pulse

- A. start chest compressions
- B. Head tilt, jaw thrust then attempt to give breath

Answer: A

14- the first step of development of ACS?

- A. plaque rupture
- B. plaque erosion
- C. Platelet activation
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

15- After finding an unresponsive child, yelling for help, & confirming the child isn't breathing & he has pulse, what would be your next course of action?

- A. Leave the child & search for an AED
- B. Open Airway by head tilt chin lift and try to restore his breathing.
- C. Begin back blows & chest thrusts
- D. Start CPR
- E. Start Heimlich maneuver

Answer: B

16- 1st line medication to treat symptomatic bradycardia

- A. atropine.
- B. Diltiazem.
- C. Propranolol

Answer : A

17-Which of the following about management in ER is false:

- A. You should know the specific injury before initiating management
- B. priorities are the same for all pts

Answer: A

Forensic & toxo

- 1- Given to all comatosed patients, poisoned
- A. Glucose for all comatosed pt
 - B. B12 for cyanide poisoning
 - C. Carbon dioxide for respiratory depression

Answer: B

- 2- Which of the following mechanism of dealing with acute poisoning enhances excretion ?
- A. Dilution
 - B. Cutting the enterohepatic circulation
 - C. Multiple gastric lavage
 - D. Induced emesis
 - E. Skin irrigation with bicarbonate

Ans B

- 3- Patient present after taking unknown amount of kerosene, what to do
- A. monitor respiration
 - B. Castrol oil to induce diarrhea
 - C. Dilution with milk
 - D. Gastric lavage
 - E. Olive oil

Ans A

- 4- 4-Which of the following is for monitoring of Organophosphate poisoning:
- A. Choline esterase activity
 - B. Response to atropine administration
 - C. Pupil reaction

Answer: B

- 5-Which of the following is the fastest:
- A. Fresh water drowning
 - B. Cold water drowning
 - C. Salt water drowning
 - D. Near drowning

Answer: A

- 6-Which of the following is present in near/intermediate range firearm injury:
- A. Red and pink skin
 - B. Tattooing on the skin
 - C. Scorching of the skin
 - D. Muzzle imprint

Answer: B

7- A patient comes with severe agitation from opioid withdrawal, what is the best treatment ?

- A. Naloxone
- B. Buprenorphine
- C. Triazolam
- D. Morphine

Answer: C

8- all found in lacerated wound except:

- A. Contused margin
- B. intact skin
- C. Tissue bridging
- D. Dirty wound
- E. Irregular edges

Answer: B

9- Which of the following is true about rigor mortis:

- A. It starts immediately after death
- B. It is faster in cold
- C. It starts in all muscles at the same time
- D. It is due to emotional death
- E. It happens in voluntary muscles only

Answer: C

10-pugilistic attitude occurs due to:

- A. protein coagulation
- B. Lipolysis
- C. Amino acid desaturation
- D. Lipogenesis

Answer: A

11- old female taking hot water bath in a small bathroom, propane geyser found in the bathroom, ... (diagnosed as poisoning due to propane)

- A. Absence of cyanosis can't be explained
- B. Give 100% oxygen
- C. Intoxication due to propane gas

Answer: B

12-Which if the following is true about ethanol :

- A. Low dose enhances the judgmental skills
- B. frontal lobe is sensitive to ethanol
- C. It improves vision
- D. no effect on ion channels
- E. No direct effect on cerebellum

Ans: B

13- Which of the following is not a cause of natural death ?

- A. stab wound in the abdomen
- B. Subarachnoid hmg
- C. MI

Ans A

14- which of the following is most likely accidental injury in children

- A. Ear
- B. Neck
- C. anterior leg aspect
- D. inner portion of thigh
- E. Abdomen

Answer: C

15- all are important factors affecting electrocution except:

- A. Type of current
- B. Duration of exposure
- C. Amount of Voltage
- D. personal's built
- E. Direction of the current

Ans D

16- which of the following is NOT a feature of molecular death:

- A.tache noir
- B.pooling of blood in vessels
- C.cessation of cardio and pulmonary function
- D.rigor mortis

Answer: C

17 A farmer came to the ER with cyanosis , difficulty in breathing , frothy mouth secretions , pinpoint pupils, what's your advice for management ?

- A. Give oxygen and clear airways
- B. Give immediate pralidoxime
- C. Avoid giving atropine

Answer : A

Dermatology

1- one of the following is associated with Hepatitis C infection:

- A. Psoriasis.
- B. Rosacea.
- C. lichen planus
- D. Eczema
- E. Vitiligo

Answer: C

2- 4 yo child with red, itchy weeping rash on his cheeks and extensor surfaces, most likely dx:

- A. Seborrheic dermatitis
- B. atopic eczema.
- C. Psoriasis.
- D. Contact dermatitis
- E. Fungal infection

Answer: B

3- one of the following is associated with koebner phenomenon:

- A. Psoriasis.
- B. Rosacea.
- C. lichen planus
- D. Eczema
- E. Urticaria

Answer: A

4- one of the following is best famous for causing auspitz sign:

- A. psoriasis.
- B. Rosacea.
- C. lichen planus
- D. Eczema

Answer:A

5- 45 yo woman with tense bullae on trunk and extremities, negative niklosky's sign, immunofluorescence showed subepidermal deposition of IgG and C3, dx?

- A. pemphigus vulgaris.
- B. bullous pemphigoid.
- C. Epidermolysis bullosa.

Answer:B

6- one of the following is correct regarding herald patch:

- A. It is a well demarcated plaque over the knee.

- B. It is a scaly lesion associated with pityriasis rosea.
- C. It is a polyglonal purple lesion.
- D. Vesicular lesion

Answer:B

7- young male with scaly hypo pigmented patches over the back , dx:

- A. pityriasis versicolor.
- B. Vitiligo.
- C. Pityriasis rosea.
- D. Rosacea

Answer: A

8- one of the following is a premalignant condition:

- A. Basal cell carcinoma.
- B. actinic keratosis.
- C. Squamous cell carcinoma.
- D. Melanoma
- E. Seborrheic keratosis

Answer:B

9- old male with pearly with pearly lesion on face with central ulceration, dx:

- A. SCC.
- B. BCC.
- C. Actinic keratosis.

Answer:B

10- one of the following is first line treatment for mild acne :

- A. Topical steroids.
- B. Tar coal.
- C. topical benzoyl peroxide.
- D. Topical permethrin

Answer:C

11- Which of the following is the initial test in fungal skin infection:

- A. KOH preparation and microscopy
- B. Wood lamp.

Answer: A (from the doctor)

12- E in ABCDE of melanoma stands for:

- A. Enlargement.
- B. Edema.
- C. Evolution

- D. Erythema
- E. Elevation

Answer: C

13- one is correct regarding seborrheic dermatitis:

- A. Scaly lesion on anterior knee.
- B. greasy scales on sebum rich areas
- C. Mostly in the palm and sole
- D. Caused by staph.aureus

Answer: B

14- One of the following is used to treat scabies :

- A. Benzoyl peroxide
- B. Permethrin 5%.
- C. Topical hydrocortisone
- D. Tacrolimes

Answer: B

15- One is true regarding histology of psoriasis:

- A. Acanthosis and parakeratosis.
- B. Spongiosis.
- C. Hypergranulosis
- D. Acantholysis

Answer:A

16- one of the following genetic conditions causes freckling, Cafu-late spots. Lish nodules:

- A. Tuberous sclerosis.
- B. Mccune albright syndrome
- C. NF1
- D. NF2

Answer:C

17- patient with SJS , the best initial step is :

- A. Start IV antibiotics,
- B. Stop offending drug.
- C. Start 100% O2
- D. Give systemic steroids

Answer: B

Family medicine

1- A 65 year old patient with no cardiovascular disease with an LDL reading of 195 mg/dl, which of the following is the best next step?

- A. lifestyle modifications only
- B. high intensity statin
- C. moderately intense statin
- D. Fibrates

Answer: B

2- A 65 year old female came to the clinic with her son. She requests to allow her son to stay, complains of non-throbbing headache for several months but has become worse recently. Her English is fluent but she looks to her son to continue the rest of the answers, he said that his mother is sensitive to pain-killers. What to do?

- A. Ask the son to allow her answer alone
- B. Maintain direct eye contact with the patient
- C. Tell the son to leave and Assess her for elderly abuse
- D. Screen her for depression
- E. Continue as normal

Answer: C

3- Which of the following is a feature of metabolic syndrome?

- A. hypertriglyceridemia
- B. hypomagnesemia
- C. peripheral obesity
- D. high LDL-C
- E. hypophosphatemia

Answer: A

4- 70 year old female, medically free, non smoker, drinks alcohol occasionally, comes for follow up, she had done lipid profile mammogram and pap smear 3 years ago, and a colonoscopy 7 years ago, that was normal. what is the most appropriate screening test to do on the next visit?

- A. lipid profile
- B. pap smear
- C. colonoscopy
- D. Mammography
- E. Chest X ray

Answer: D (from the doctor)

5- pt present after injury holding his hand in adduction, with internal rotation what is the best image to do?

- A. True AP X-ray
- B. Lateral axillary xray
- C. Interscapular X-ray
- D. Scapular Y view

Answer: D

6- A 40 yr old male came with fever, low back pain, and peritoneal discomfort. Which of the following is true?

- A. If physical exam turns out normal, a diagnosis of acute bacterial prostatitis is less probable.
- B. If acute bacterial prostatitis is diagnosed, IV penicillin must be given
- C. If you suspect acute prostatitis, you should not consider chronic prostatitis or chronic pelvic pain syndrome as differentials

Answer: A

7- Which of the following represents an advanced cognitive error in the diagnostic process?

- A. Anchoring bias- Insisting on the first differential and not considering other possible ones, in case of suspected peptic ulcer disease .

8- A known case of hypertension came to the clinic for follow up, he is on lifestyle modification, his Bp 150/95 what to do?

- A. Reassure and continue on lifestyle modification
- B. start ACEI or CCB
- C. discontinue lifestyle
- D. Start on aspirin

Answer: B

9- What is the best clinical research study that can determine causality between intervention and outcome?

- A. Case series
- B. Case study
- C. Cross sectional
- D. Randomised clinical trial

Answer: D

10- An old lady with chronic low back pain has taken nsoids without an improvement , she was offered physiotherapy and declined because she thinks that it is useless. She asked for stronger analgesics , what to do next?

- A. Prescribe opioids for her
- B. Tell her that opioids are not indicated for her and not suitable for long time treatment
- C. Tell her that even if she was prescribed opioid, it will not be enough alone and she will need physiotherapy eventually
- D. Ask her why she refuse physiotherapy
- E. " A lot of patients think that at first, but they improve when they try it"

Answer: D

11- A young lady comes to the ER with palpitations, and she thinks that she is going to die, and reports having dizziness. What is the most relevant question that you should ask her ?

- A. Why do you think that you are going to die?
- B. Ask her if she ever had a similar episode before
- C. Do you have a heart disease?
- D. Are you anxious?

Answer: B

12- A patient with insomnia and anxiety, what is the best first step for a GP to do?

- A. CBT and life modifications
- B. Prescribe SSRI and follow up
- C. Immediate psychiatry referral

Answer: A

13- Which of the following is the most common cause of sudden death in young athletes after trauma?

- A. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
- B. Aortic dissection
- C. Acute coronary syndrome

Answer: A

14- Which of the following is an average risk patient that will have the maximum benefit of colonoscopy?

- A. 51 year old female with metastatic breast CA
- B. 77 year old patient who is medically free and never done endoscopy before
- C. 75 year old Female patient who has done colonoscopy 7 years ago
- D. 54 year old with class IV heart failure

Answer: B

15- Definition of entitled demander?

- A. require constant reassurance, and have an unquenchable need for explanation, affection and attention.
- B. attempt to control the doctor through intimidation and by inducing guilt or fear in the doctor.
- C. a self-destructive path but refuse to take important medical advice.
- D. want to damage themselves, their motivation driven by self-loathing.

Answer: B

16- patient is 35, her sister who is 47 just got diagnosed with breast cancer, no family history of ovarian, colon cancers, clinical exam revealed no abnormality, appropriate next step?

- A. observe and rtc after 6 weeks
- B. monthly self breast test
- C. mammogram

- D. ultrasound
- E. genetic counseling

Answer: D

17- patient calling in the middle of the night, different times in the week, and all for minor complaints, and demands urgent appointments, dr is frustrated how to deal with patients?

- A. set boundaries and schedule regular follow ups
- B. confront patient and tell him that he shouldn't call
- C. explain to the patient his symptoms and give tx

Answer : A

18- you are in a group, your friend pediatrician asks about one of your patients who is her neighbor and wants to know the diagnosis, this patient was recently diagnosed with hiv what do you tell your friend?

- A. it is inappropriate to discuss pt information with you
- B. it is better for the patient to tell you his diagnosis
- C. tell her the diagnosis

Ans: A

19- test related to rotator cuff tear?

- A. drop arm test
- B. popeye's muscle

Ans: A

20- elderly patient came for a diabetes follow up, found to have elevated hba1c, when asked about it, he was frustrated and said no one cares, no doctor ever listens to me, how do you initiate the conversation?

- A. this must be frustrating, tell me what are your concerns?
- B. sad to hear, let's talk about what you can do to lower your a1c
- C. that can be disappointing, but if you don't take it your medications you will get worse

Ans: A

21- A patient with peripheral vascular disease, what is the best confirmatory test?

- A. Digital Subtraction Angiography
- B. ABPI more than 1.1
- C. ABPI less than 0.9

Answer: A

22- A 74 year old female, recently having problems with language, she forgot how to reach home after shopping. Which of the following is the best indicator of dementia in this patient?

- A. impaired daily function
- B. loss of memory, especially short term memory

C. old age, especially more than 80 years.

Answer: A

23- shy 17 yr old boy, hesitates while talking, can't get information from him, how to make sure you get a full history?

- A. Use active listening and ask him reflective questions to keep it going
- B. move on with consultations
- C. involve the parents immediately

Answer: A

24- 69 yr old, has upper abdominal discomfort, nausea, unintentional weight loss for the past 2 months, early satiety, using hypotheticodeductive method, how do you rank diagnosis?

- A. gastric ca, pancreatic pathology, diverticulosis
- B. Functional dyspepsia, iron deficiency anemia, breast cancer
- C. Gallbladder disease UTI diverticulitis

Answer: A

25- Which of the following is true regarding exercise?

- A. intense exercise hasn't been found to be beneficial over moderate/ mild exercise.
- B. To be beneficial, exercise must be everyday
- C. Counseling on exercise has not shown to increase exercise
- D. There is no benefit from exercising without weight loss

Answer: A

26- Geriatric patient assessment should involve all the following except?

- A. questionnaire expedites
- B. full systemic assessment of mental, social, physical health
- C. Drug review

Answer: A

27-What is a normal physiological finding in the elderly that doesn't need further evaluation?

- A. S4 heart sound
- B. S3 heart sound
- C. Ejection click
- D. Midsystolic murmur heard best at the right 2nd parasternal space

Answer: D /A (in slides but wrong)

28- A patient that is hard to get information from, how can you make him give true information?

- A. open ended questions
- B. redirecting the conversation every time he diverts from the topic
- C. Engage him in his treatment plan

D. ask him directive questions

Answer: C

29- A patient has chest, back, abdominal pain, has non-specific symptoms, has been having these symptoms for long, seen a lot of drs, does not have an answer?

- A. order extensive workup and take detailed history and physical
- B. Don't order many tests blindly and we will follow your symptoms closely and then order investigations accordingly
- C. None of the above

Answer: B

30- An old lady came with low back pain , after investigation it turned out to be metastases. What is the best way to approach breaking the bad news to her ?

- A. What do you know about your back pain?
- B. Whether she wants to know the results or not if it will no affect treatment
- C. Unfortunately, you have metastasis

Answer: A

31 😊

32 😊

33 😊