

Examination for Diploma Degree in: Tropical medicine
Course Title: **TROP 7002**
Date: 25-3-2021
Term: Feb 2021
Time Allowed: 3 hours
Total Assessment Marks: 30



Tanta University
Faculty of Medicine
Department of:
Pathology

Questions Number	Marks
Q1 : Give an account on complications and differential diagnosis of ulcerative colitis.	10 marks
Q2 : Discuss the causes of viral carcinogenesis .	10 marks
Q3: Give an account on the pathological features of: a- Portal hypertension. b- Typhoid fever.	5 marks each

Examination Committee
Prof Dr. Samir Mina
Prof Dr. Zeinab Algendy
Prof Dr. Mona Abdalhak
Prof Dr. Hanan Alshenawy

Examination for Master Degree in: Tropical Medicine

Course Title: TROP 8002 Path

Date: 25-3-2021

Total Assessment Marks: 30



Tanta University
Faculty of Medicine
Department of:
Pathology

Questions Number

Marks

Discuss:

Q1: Pathological changes (gross & microscopic) in acute viral hepatitis. 10

Q2: Causes and complications of gall stones. 10

Q3: A-Types of oncogenic viruses. 5

B- Pathologic features of intestinal bilharziasis. 5

يعقد الامتحان الشفوى يوم السبت الموافق 2021-4-3 الساعة العاشرة والنصف
بالقسم .

Examination Committee:

Prof Dr. Samir Mena

Prof. Dr. Zeinab El-Gendy

Prof. Dr. Mona Abd El-Haq

Prof. Dr. Hanan El-Shenawy

**Public health Examination for master
Degree in: tropical medicine
COURSE TITLE: TROP7004 PUBLIC H 2020**



Date: march 2021
Term: first part
Time Allowed: 1.5 hours
Total Assessment Marks: 30
Number of questions: 4 in 2 page

**Tanta University
Faculty of Medicine**

Department of: public health
& community medicine

All questions should be attempted

Question I: Define

(6 marks)

- a- Public health Surveillance? (1.5 marks)
- b- Disease pandemic? (1.5 marks)
- c- Period of infectiousness? (1.5marks)
- d- Case fatality rate? (1.5 marks)

Question II: enumerate

(14 marks)

- a- Advantages of case - control studies? (2 marks)
- b- Causative agents, modes of transmission of brucellosis? (2 marks)
- c- Risk factors for meningococcal meningitis? (2 marks)
- d- Modes of transmission for rabies? (2 marks)
- e- Three diseases not transmitted from human to human? (2 marks)
- f- Enumerate steps of outbreak investigation? (2 marks)
- g- Diseases transmitted by Aedes Egypti mosquito? (2 marks)

Question III: discuss

(6 marks)

- a- The most important preventive measures for seasonal flu? (2 marks)
- b- Vaccination (specific prevention) for combating covid-19? (2 marks)
- c- Measures to be taken for expected newborn within a week for pregnant women infected with hepatitis B hepatitis (2 marks)

Question IV: MCQS

(4 marks)

1. What is the international incubation period for cholera?

- a. 3 days
- b. 5 days
- c. 1 week
- d. 2 weeks

2. All of these clinical types of plague Except?

- a. Bubonic
- b. Septicemic
- c. Pneumonic
- d. Intestinal
- e. Pharyngeal



Department of physiology
Time allowed: Three hours
Total marks: 30

Physiology
Diploma Tropical

Tanta University
Faculty of Medicine
Code: TROP 8001
Date 21/3/2021

All the questions must be answered:

1. **Discuss : Causes and manifestation of Obstructive jaundice. (5 marks)**
2. **Mention : Functions of thyroid hormones. (5 marks)**
3. **State : Factors affecting vital capacity of the lung. (5 marks)**

All the following must be answered by only one choice (15 marks)

1- **The postganglionic sympathetic neurons release:**

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| a. Acetyl choline. | c. Noradrenaline. |
| b. Adrenaline. | d. Serotonin. |

2- **Peripheral vascular resistance is:**

- a. Directly proportionate to heart rate.
- b. Inversely proportionate to heart rate.
- c. Directly proportionate to blood viscosity.
- d. Inversely proportionate to blood viscosity.

3- **Stimulation to alpha 1 adrenergic receptors induce :**

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. Miosis. | c. Contraction to splenic capsule |
| b. Decrease heart rate . | d. Bronchoconstriction. |

4- **Intrinsic mechanism of blood coagulation start by activation of factor :**

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|---------|---------|
| a. VIII. | b. X. | c. XII. | d. III. |
|----------|-------|---------|---------|

5- **Heart rate is:**

- a. Directly proportionate to arterial blood pressure.
- b. Inversely proportionate to arterial blood pressure.
- c. Increased by vagal stimulation.
- d. Decrease by sympathetic stimulation.

6- **Pulse pressure normally equal:**

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| a. 120 mmHg. | c. 90 mmHg |
| b. 40 mmHg. | d. 70 mmHg. |

7- **Irreversible shock induce:**

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a. Increase sympathetic activity. | c. Increase cardiac output. |
| b. Increase capillary permeability. | d. Decrease capillary permeability |

Look to back



Tanta University
Faculty of Medicine
Medical Biochemistry Department

Date: 21-3 - 2021

Biochemistry Exam. For Tropical Medicine Diploma

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Write on the following:

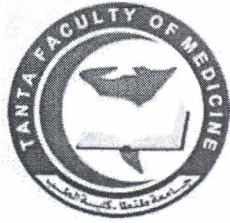
1. Heme catabolism with reference to obstructive jaundice.
2. Sources and deficiency of Niacin.
3. Pathogenesis of sickle cell anemia.

Good Luck

سيعقد امتحان الشفوى بمشيئة الله بمراجعة القسم
مع ضرورة التزام الطالب بارتداء الكمامة



Tanta University ----- Internal Medicine Exam
Faculty Of Medicine ----- Diploma of Tropical Medicine
Internal Medicine Department -----
23/3/2021-----Time allowed : 3 hours



**Questions are (30MCOs, 5 short note Qs, 5 Enumerate Qs) = 60 Total marks)=
all questions to be answered**

I) Choose one correct answer (multiple choice questions) (30marks)

1) Which one of the following serum levels would help in distinguishing between acute and chronic liver disease

- a. Aminotransaminase.
- b. Alkaline phosphatase.
- c. Bilirubin.
- d. Albumin

2) In type II respiratory failure there is:

- a. Low p O₂ and Low pCO₂
- b. Low p O₂ and High pCO₂
- c. Normal p O₂ and High pCO₂
- d. Low p O₂ and Normal pCO₂

3) Which one of the following markers in the blood is the most reliable indicator of recent hepatitis B infection?

- a. HbsAg
- b. IgG anti-HBs
- c. IgM anti-HBc
- d. IgM anti-Hbe

4) Earliest sign in hepatic encephalopathy is:

- a. Asterixis
- b. Alternate constriction and dilated pupil
- c. Constructional apraxia
- d. Psychiatric abnormalities

5) Gold standard test in the diagnosis of Celiac disease is:

- a. Detection of IgA antiendomysial antibodies
- b. Small intestinal biopsy
- c. Malabsorption studies
- d. Upper GI endoscopy

6) Eradication of infection by anti-H.Pylori antibiotics is best determined by

- a. S. ELISA
- b. Breath urea test
- c. Rapid urease test
- d. Biopsy

7) Biopsy in poly arteritis nodosa (PAN) shows:

- a. Necrotizing arteritis
- b. Atrophy
- c. Granulomatous lesion
- d. Ring lesion

8) Best blood product to be given in a patient of multiple clotting factor deficiency with active bleeding?

- a. Fresh Frozen Plasma
- b. Whole blood
- c. Packed RBCs
- d. Cryoprecipitate

9) Anti-topoisomerase 1 is marker of:

- a. Systemic sclerosis
- b. Bi-basilar fibrosis
- b. Classic polyarteritis nodosa
- d. Rheumatoid arthritis

10) Best treatment for acute gout with kidney impairment?

- a. Allopurinol
- b. Febuxostat
- c. Uricase
- d. Benzbromarone

11) Most common lymph nodes involved in Hodgkin's lymphoma is:

- a. Inguinal
- b. Cervical
- c. Axillary
- d. Subclavian

12) A young lady with symptoms of hyperthyroidism with elevated T4, has TSH levels 5.5. Further examination reveals bitemporal hemianopia. Next step of management?

- a. Start anti-thyroid drugs, And do urgent MRI brain
- b. Start beta blockers
- c. Conservative management
- d. Start anti-thyroid drugs and wait for symptoms to resolve

13) Hypoglycemic unawareness is because of:

- a. Shifting of oral hypoglycemics to insulin
- b. Insulin resistance
- c. Autonomic neuropathy
- d. Necrobiosis lipoidica

14) Most common acute complication of dialysis is:

- a. Hypotension
- b. Bleeding
- c. Dementia
- d. Muscle cramps

15) Drug for management of hypertension in Pheochromocytoma?

- a. Phenoxybenzamine
- b. Phentolamine
- c. Labetalol
- d. Esmolol

16) Diuretic which can be given in mild to moderate hypertension?

- a. Loop diuretic
- b. Thiazide
- c. Osmotic diuretic
- d. Potassium sparing diuretic

17) Most common complication of blood transfusion:

- a. Transfusion associated hepatitis
- b. Hyperkalemia
- c. Hemolysis
- d. Febrile non hemolytic transfusion reaction

18) Thiamine deficiency causes:

- a. Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome
- b. Pellagra
- c. Scurvy
- d. Night blindness

19) Mineral which activates action of insulin

- a. Selenium
- b. Chromium
- c. Zinc
- d. Copper

20) Renin catalyzes the

- a. conversion of angiotensinogen to angiotensin I
- b. conversion of angiotensin I to angiotensin II
- c. conversion of angiotensin II to angiotensin III
- d. degradation of aldosterone hormone

21) Diagnosis of diabetes is made when the fasting blood glucose is more than:

- a. 126 mg/ dl
- b. 100 mg/ dl
- c. 140 mg/ dl
- d. 200 mg/ dl

22) Most common site of peptic ulcer:

- a. first part of duodenum
- b. second part of duodenum
- c. Antrum
- d. Terminal ileum

23) Sheehan's syndrome presents with:

- a. Striking cachexia
- b. Cardiac failure
- c. Fever
- d. Persistent lactation

24) All of the following are causes of iron deficiency anemia EXCEPT:

- a. Chronic renal failure
- b. Celiac disease
- c. Hookworms
- d. Carcinoma colon

25) Serum-ascites albumin gradient.(SAAG) > 1.1 g/dl in all EXCEPT:

- a. Tuberculous peritonitis
- b. Congestive cardiac failure
- c. Cirrhosis of liver
- d. Budd-Chiari syndrome

26) Which is the most common site of subcutaneous nodules in rheumatoid arthritis?

- a. Elbow
- b. Wrist
- c. Achilles tendon
- d. Occiput

27) Diagnostic feature of chronic renal failure is:

- a. Broad casts in urine
- b. Elevated blood urea
- c. Proteinuria
- d. Bleeding diathesis

28) Which of the following is not transmitted by parenteral route:

- a. HBV
- b. HCV
- c. HDV
- d. HEV

29) While inserting a central venous catheter, a patient develops respiratory distress. The most likely cause is:

- a. Hemothorax
- b. Ventricular arrhythmia
- c. Pleural effusion
- d. Hypovolemia

30) Aspirin-sensitive asthma is associated with:

- a. Obesity
- b. Urticaria
- c. Nasal polyp
- d. Extrinsic asthma

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II) 1) Give short account on:

1. Causes of acquired thrombophilia
2. Gastrointestinal complications of end stage renal disease
3. Risk factors for osteoporosis
4. Complications of obesity.
5. Laboratory diagnosis of HIV

(15 marks)

Each One 3 Marks

2) Enumerate

1. Causes of hypoglycemia
2. Extrapulmonary manifestations of COVID19
3. Causes of hyperprolactinemia
4. Risk factors for ischemic heart disease
5. Treatment of rheumatoid arthritis

(15 marks)

Each One 3 Marks

Good Luck

Clinical [20 marks] and Oral [20 marks] exams are Sunday 4/4/2021 at Internal Medicine department