



All questions must be answered (5 questions) (50 marks)/The exam. is in one page.

Q 1:

A 72-year old lady presents by increasing tiredness, lethargy and easy fatigability. CBC results showed Hb 8.2 mg/dL, MCV 69, platelets 400×10^9 , WBCs 10.9×10^9 , neutrophils 70%. Blood film showed hypochromia, microcytosis, pencil like RBCs. serum ferritin was 35 ng/mL. Examination and routine investigation were unremarkable

- A) What are the investigations that should be ordered? (5 marks)
B) What is the management of such patients? (5 marks)

Q 2: Give short account on:

- A) Management of chronic obstructive lung diseases (4 marks)
B) Thrombocytopenia causes, management (6 marks)

Q 3: Mention:

- A) Extra-articular manifestations of rheumatoid arthritis. (4 marks)
B) Differential diagnosis generalized body edema. (6 marks)

Q 4: Describe: Oral hypoglycemic drugs types, side effects, doses. (4 marks)

Q 5: Enumerate

- A) Causes of liver cirrhosis? (4marks)
B) Causes low cardiac output heart failure. (4 marks)
C) Clinical picture, management of hyperparathyroidism (4 marks)
D) Classification and characteristics of small vessels vacuities? (4 marks)

ملحوظه: يرجى مراجعته سكرتاريه قسم امراض الباطنه لمعرفة موعد الامتحان الشفوي والاكلينيكي

Good luck

Diploma Internal Medicine Exam.

Pharmacology department
Faculty of Medicine
Tanta University

Date: 18-2-2018
Time allowed: 1 hour
Number of Questions: 4
Total: 45 marks



Answer all the following questions

1- Give an account on: [8 marks]

- a. Insulin (preparations , route of administrations and uses)
- b. Captopril (uses , drug interaction)

2- Mention the lines of treatment of the following cases: [10 marks]

- a. Typhoid fever
- b. Pernicious anemia

3- Give reason: [3 marks]

- a. Frusemide is preferred in treatment of heart failure than thiazide diuretics
- b. Azithromycin is better than erythromycin as antibacterial
- c. Intravenous infusion is preferred over intramuscular injection in parenteral iron preparations

4- M.C.Q. : [24 marks]

1-Ephedrine causes:

- a. Miosis
- b. Bronchodilation
- c. Hypotension
- d. Bradycardia.

2-The antagonism between glucagon and insulin on blood glucose is:

- a. Physical antagonism
- b. Chemical antagonism
- c. Physiological antagonism
- d. Competitive antagonism

3-When a drug with no action increase the drug with certain action this is called:

- a. Potentiation
- b. Addition
- c. Synergism
- d. Reversal

4-B- blockers is contraindicated in

- a. Bronchial asthma
- b. Peripheral vascular disease
- c. Diabetic patient
- d. All of the above

5-In pheochromocytoma, a drug that acts by decreasing catecholamine biosynthesis:

- a. Phenoxybenzamine
- b. Propranolol
- c. Metyrosine
- d. Dexamethasone

6-This drug is recommended in treatment of atropine toxicity:

- a. neostigmine
- b. acetylcholine
- c. physostigmine
- d. ephedrine

7-Used in the treatment of malignant hyperthermia:

- a. Dantroline
- b. Halothane
- c. Antipsychotic
- d. Succinylcholine

8-The therapeutic efficacy of antihypertensive drugs is blunted by NSAIDs because they:

- a. Cause sodium excretion
- b. Increase the clearance of antihypertensive drugs
- c. Decrease the absorption of antihypertensive drugs
- d. Decrease the synthesis of vascular prostacyclin

9-Which of the following drugs is related to anticoagulants and may be useful in disorders of cerebral circulation?

- a. Aspirin
- b. Cinnarizine
- c. Nicergoline
- d. Heparin

10-Which one of the following drugs binds bile acids in the intestine, thus preventing their return to the liver via the enterohepatic circulation?

- a. Niacin.
- b. Fenofibrate.
- c. Cholestyramine.
- d. Fluvastatin.

11-Which of the following is MOST likely to be required by a 5-year-old boy with anemia due to chronic renal insufficiency:

- a. Deferoxamine
- b. Erythropoietin
- c. Filgrastim (G-CSF)
- d. Oprelvekin (IL-11)

12-Which of the following is a side effect of oral iron therapy

- a. Epigastric pain & bowel upset
- b. Bradycardia
- c. Sedation
- d. Salt and water retention

13-Adverse effects of furosemide include all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. hypercalcaemia
- b. hyperlipidemia
- c. hypokalaemia
- d. ototoxicity

14-Digoxin is contraindicated in:

- a. Supraventricular tachycardia
- b. Atrial fibrillation
- c. Congestive heart failure
- d. Hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy

15-In acute left ventricular failure (LVF), the drug which can be administered is:

- a. Propranolol
- b. Morphine
- c. Amlodipine
- d. Epinephrine

16-An elderly hypertensive has diabetes mellitus and bilateral renal artery stenosis. The best management is:

- a. Enalapril.
- b. Hydralazine.
- c. Beta blockers
- d. Thiazides.

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GOOD LUCK☺

امتحان الشفوى بالقسم السبت 2/3 / 2018 الساعة 9 صباحا



All questions must be answered:

Q1	Give an account on: 1. Different types of renal casts and their significance. 2. Disturbance of potassium level.	7 10
Q2	Enumerate: 1. Causes of Monocytosis 2. Causes of chronic hepatitis and diagnostic strategy	5 5
Q3	Discuss: 1. Etiology, Clinical manifestation and laboratory finding of aplastic anemia. 2. Clinical features and laboratory finding of chronic lymphocytic leukemia.	10 8

سوف يتم عقد الامتحان الشفوي يوم الاثنين الموافق ٢٦ / ٢ / ٢٠١٨ بقسم الباثولوجيا الأكلينيكية الساعة العاشرة صباحاً

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Faculty of Medicine
Department of Medical Biochemistry

First part examination (Medical Biochemistry)
for Diploma in Internal Medicine

Date 22/2/2018

All questions should be answered

Write short notes on the following items:

- 1. PCR**
- 2. Biochemical changes in obesity**
- 3. Biochemical changes in DM type I**

Good luck

Date:22/2/2018
Examination For Diploma Internal Medicine
Term: Final
Course Title: Physiology
Time Allowed: Three Hours

Tanta University
Faculty Of Medicine
Department Of Physiology
Course Code: MED 7002
Total Assessment Marks: 60

All questions are to be answered:

1-Discuss arterial blood pressure and pathophysiological basis of hypertension. (20 marks)

2-Explain briefly Mechanism of hemostasis and hemorrhagic disorders. (20 marks)

3-Choose the most probable answer: (20 marks)

1-The active form of vitamin D is:

- a)1,25-dihydroxycholecalciferol
- b)Is formed in the absence of parathormone
- c)Decrease the absorption of calcium from the intestine
- d)Can be formed by the liver

2-Infantile thyroid deficiency is characterized by all of the following Except:

- a)Retarded growth and delayed walking
- b)Protruded tongue and abdomen
- c)Moon face and buffalo hump
- d)A low basal metabolic rate and inability to tolerate cold weather

3-The heart rate is regulated by:

- a)Impulses from the baroreceptors
- b)Changes in the arterial blood pressure
- c)O₂ and CO₂ pressure
- d)All of the above

4-The systolic blood pressure of the left ventricle is:

- a)130mmHg
- b)100mmHg
- c)15mmHg
- d)80 mmHg

5-Prolonged coagulation time in obstructive jaundice is due to:

- a)Deficiency of bile pigments
- b)Decrease the formation of plasma protein
- c)Vitamin K deficiency
- d)Iron deficiency

6-All of following organs share in vitamin D formation Except:

- a)The lung
- b)The liver
- c)The kidney
- d)The skin

7-Curare is cholinergic blocker of:

- a)Autonomic ganglia
- b)Motor end plate
- c)Muscarinic receptors
- d) β receptors

8- Atropine is acting as:

- a)Muscarinic blocker
- b)Nicotinic blocker
- c)Neuromuscular blocker
- d)None of the above

9-Gastric emptying is delayed by:

- a)Vagal stimulation
- b)Excess fat and hypertonic sugar solutions in the duodenum
- c)Increase of the fluidity of gastric chyme
- d)Small size diet

10-Cortisone increases the blood glucose level by:

- a) Increasing the gluconeogenesis
- b)Exerts insulin like effect on the skeletal muscles
- c)Decrease glucose absorption from the intestine
- d)Produces osteoporosis

11- Platelets deficiency resulted in:

- a) Prolonged coagulation time
- b) Purpura
- c) Haemophilia
- d) Anemia

13--The following hormones elevate the arterial blood pressure Except:

- a) Vasopressin (ADH)
- b) Angiotensin II
- c) Aldosterone
- d) Histamine

15-Hyperalgesia

- a) It is a physiological condition
- b) Primary hyperalgesia is due to lesion inside the brain
- c) The pain threshold is lowered in the primary hyperalgesia
- d) Occurs in the healthy skin

17- Glucocorticoides decrease the number of circulating:

- a- Microphages.
- b- lymphocytes.
- c- Red blood cells.
- d- Platelets.

19- Cyanosis is present in:

- a) All types of anemia
- b) Histotoxic hypoxia
- c) Congestive heart failure
- d) Met-hemoglobinemia

12-Pain control mechanism release the following hormones Except:

- a) Beta endorphin
- b) Enkephalin
- c) Serotonin
- d) Bradykinin

14- Hyperglycemia occurs in all the following Except:

- a) Thyrotoxicosis
- b) Diabetes insipidus
- c) Acromegaly
- d) Cushing's Syndrome

16-The following factors are essential for erythropoiesis :

- a) Iron
- B) Vitamin B₁₂
- c) Healthy bone marrow
- d) All of the above

18- Heparin has the following effects Except:

- a) Lipemia clearing effect
- b) Combines with antithrombin III and increase its action
- c) Can be given orally and by injection
- d) Acts both in vivo and vitro

20-Intra cranial headache may be produced by all of the following Except:

- a) Meningeal inflammation or irritation
- b) Inflammation of the nasal sinuses
- c) Dilatation of cerebral blood vessels
- d) Brain tumors

الامتحان الشفوي يوم الأربعاء ٢٠١٨/٢/٢٨ الساعة الثامنة والنصف صباحا بقسم الفسيولوجي



Question I:

- a. Define surveillance (2 marks)
- b. Discuss in brief different types of surveillance systems (4 marks)
- c. Define screening (2 marks)
- d. Calculate sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive values from the following table: (8 marks)

Screening test	Disease		Total
	Positive	Negative	
Positive	95	20	115
Negative	5	180	185
Total	100	200	300

Question II: Give recommended dietary modification for the following

- a. Renal diseases (7 marks)
- b. Hepatic cirrhosis with ammoniacal encephalopathy (7 marks)

Question III: give one best answer:

(15 marks 1 mark each)

1. Age, and height are examples of :
 - a. Qualitative variable
 - b. Discrete variable
 - c. Ordinal variable
 - d. Continuous variable
2. Systolic blood pressure can be presented as
 - a. Numerical variable
 - b. Ordinal variable
 - c. Binary variable
 - d. All of the above
3. Social class and educational level are examples of
 - a. Qualitative variable
 - b. Discrete variable
 - c. Ordinal variable
 - d. Binary variable
4. A bar chart can be used to graphically represent
 - a. Educational level of a sample of rural Egyptian women
 - b. Contraceptive methods used
 - c. Number of children in the sample
 - d. All of the above
5. A histogram can be used to graphically represent
 - a. Discrete variable
 - b. Ordinal variable
 - c. Binary variable
 - d. Continuous variable

11. Systolic blood pressure is normally distributed in a population with a mean of 120 mmHg and standard deviation of 5 mmHg. The middle 95% of that population have a systolic blood pressure between

- a. 110 mmHg and 120 mmHg
- b. 110 mmHg and 130 mmHg
- c. 110 mmHg and 140 mmHg
- d. 110 mmHg and 150 mmHg

12. Type I error or level of α means:

- a. Probability of rejecting a false Null Hypothesis
- b. Probability of rejecting a correct Null Hypothesis
- c. Probability of not rejecting a correct Null Hypothesis
- d. Probability of not rejecting a false Null Hypothesis

13. Standard deviation is

- a. Measure of location
- b. Used only when data has extremes of values
- c. Measure of dispersion
- d. Used in morbidity statistics

14. The Modal age of the following group of diabetics (24 23 25 35 34 45 67 14 26 12) is

- a. 30.5
- b. 25.5
- c. 45
- d. The data has no mode

15. The median age of the following group of diabetics (24 23 25 35 34 45 67 14 26 12) is

- a. 30.5
- b. 25.5
- c. 45
- d. 26.8

With my best wishes to you all

6. The median and inter-quartile range are represented graphically by
- Dot Plot
 - Bar chart
 - Box and whisker chart
 - None of the above
7. The area under the normal distribution curve and between the mean and mean \pm one standard deviation in one side is:
- 14%
 - 24%
 - 34%
 - 68%
 - 95%
8. If systolic blood pressure (SBP) is normally distributed with mean =120 mmHg and standard deviation = 5 mmHg, the probability to find an individual from that population whose SBP =135 mmHg or higher is equal to
- 0.05%
 - 0.03%
 - 0.02%
 - 0.15%
9. If serum cholesterol is normally distributed with mean =180 mg and standard deviation = 4 mg, the probability to find an individual whose serum cholesterol is above 176 mg% is:
- 54%
 - 84%
 - 74%
 - 34%
10. Height of adult men is normally distributed with a mean of 165 cm. and a standard deviation =9 cm. The military Air Forces' regulations not to enroll men shorter than 174 cm. what is the proportion of men that will be eligible to join Air Forces?
- 0.16%
 - 16%
 - 1.60%
 - 0.016%

Exam for Diploma in: Internal Medicine
Course Title: Histology
Date: 18/2/2018
Term: February
Total marks: 15 marks

Tanta University
Histology Department
Faculty of Medicine

Answer all of the following questions and illustrate your answers with diagrams

Give an account of:

- 1- Draw only a labelled diagram of proteasome. (4 marks)
- 2- Specializations of bladder urothelium. (4 marks)
- 3- Basophil leucocyte. (4 marks)
- 4- Circumvallate papilla. (3 marks)

GOOD LUCK

الامتحان الشفوي الساعة 1 بعد الامتحان التحريري يوم 2018-2-18