



قائمة الاسئلة 2025-04-12 07:50

الطب العام المستوى الثاني - طب وجراحة الفم والاسنان

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- 1) 1.Hyperthyroidism(clinical manifestations) include all except
 - 1) - A. increased basal metabolic rate
 - 2) + B. weight gain
 - 3) - C. high output heart failure
 - 4) - D. edema
- 2) 2.Graves' disease is characterized by all except
 - 1) - A. Goiter
 - 2) - B. Tachycardia,
 - 3) - C. Ocular proptos
 - 4) + D. Positive anti thyroglobulin antibody
- 3) 3.Glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) is secreted by which cells?***
 - 1) - A. K cells in the upper small intestine
 - 2) + B. L cells in the lower small intestine
 - 3) - C. Pancreatic β -cells
 - 4) - D. Pancreatic α -cells
- 4) 4.Which one of the following is characteristic of patients with primary hypothyroidism?
 - 1) - A .Decreased serum cholesterol
 - 2) - B .Increased serum free thyroxine (T4)
 - 3) + C .Increased serum thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH)
 - 4) - D .Increased serum triiodothyronine (T3)
- 5) 5.Mineralocorticoid deficiency associated with Addison disease leads to which of the following electrolyte abnormalities?
 - 1) - A.Low potassium and high sodium concentrations
 - 2) + B.Low sodium and high potassium concentrations
 - 3) - C.Low sodium and low potassium concentrations
 - 4) - D.High sodium and high potassium concentrations
- 6) 6.Most common cause of Addison disease is .
 - 1) - A.Drugs that block corticosteroid synthesis
 - 2) + B.Autoimmune processes
 - 3) - C. Tuberculosis
 - 4) - D. Insulin resistance
- 7) 7.in autoimmune adrenalitis(Addison disease) CT scan shows :
 - 1) - A. Calcification of the adrenal glands
 - 2) - B. B.Enlargement of the adrenal glands
 - 3) + C. .Atrophy of the bilateral adrenal glands
 - 4) - D. .None
- 8) 8.Healthcare- associated pneumonia (NHCAP) is
 - 1) - A. pneumonia which occurs in patients hospitalized for any disease (after 48 h of hospitalization)
 - 2) - B. pneumonia which occurs in people with no or minimal underlying disease .
 - 3) + C. pneumonia which occurs mainly in elderly people receiving medical care or nursing care .
 - 4) - D. Mostly caused by Chlamydophila pneumonia
- 9) 9. in typical CAP the most common causative organism is
 - 1) + A. Streptococcus pneumoniae
 - 2) - B. Chlamydophila pneumonia



- 3) - C. Staphylococcus aureus
4) - D. Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- 10) 10. Hypothyroidism clinical manifestation include :
- 1) + A. Myxedema
2) - B. Hypertension
3) - C. Weight loss
4) - D. Diarrhea
- 11) 11. In secondary (central) hypothyroidism :
- 1) - A. TSH level is normal
2) - B. TSH level is high
3) + C. TSH level is low
4) - D. free T4 is normal
- 12) 12. Iatrogenic Cushing's syndrome is caused by
- 1) - A. small cell lung cancer
2) - B. adrenal adenomas
3) - C. adrenal hyperplasia
4) + D. long term administration of glucocorticoid
- 13) 13. About ACTH-dependent Cushing's syndrome, including all except :
- 1) + A. Adrenal carcinomas is important cause
2) - B. Accounts for 80–85% of Cushing's syndrome cases
3) - C. Skin pigmentation is common sign
4) - D. may result from pituitary adenomas
- 14) 14. About Transmural myocardial infarction all true except:
- 1) - A. It's considered as ST elevation acute coronary syndrome
2) - B. All layers from endocardium to epicardium are infarcted
3) - C. Cardiac enzymes in blood increased
4) + D. Chest pain is relieved by nitroglycerin
- 15) 15. 65% of deaths due to acute myocardial infarction is caused by
- 1) + A. Arrhythmia
2) - B. Shock
3) - C. Cardiac rupture
4) - D. Ventricular septal perforation
- 16) 16. Reperfusion Therapy of MI include :
- 1) + A. Percutaneous coronary intervention
2) - B. Diet therapy
3) - C. Analgesia with morphine hydrochloride
4) - D. Exercise therapy
- 17) 17. In classification of Angina, Organic angina is, (one is true)
- 1) + A. is mainly caused by atherosclerotic stenosis of the coronary arteries.
2) - B. Coronary artery spasm is the cause of stenosis and causes symptoms
3) - C. It results in ST elevation on ECG
4) - D. non
- 18) 18. Stable angina
- 1) - A. It's angina that occurs at rest
2) - B. Symptoms are not relieved by rest or nitroglycerin
3) - C. Always associated with elevated Cardiac enzymes
4) + D. On ECG, ST depression can be seen during an attack
- 19) 19. The first choice in coronary spastic angina To reduce cardiac work load are :
- 1) + A. Calcium antagonists



- 2) - B. ☐ Beta blockers
3) - C. ☐ ACE blockers
4) - D. ☐ Angiotensin antagonist
- 20) 20. Clinical manifestation of Right Heart Failure include all except:
1) - A. ☐ Jugular venous distention
2) - B. ☐ Edema
3) ☒ C. ☐ Pulmonary Congestion
4) - D. ☐ Hepatomegaly
- 21) 21. A Biomarker that reflects the degree of ventricular load (stretching caused by increased ventricular blood volume) in the Heart failure is :
1) ☒ A. ☐ Brain natriuretic peptide (BNP)
2) - B. ☐ Alkaline phosphatase
3) - C. ☐ CK- MB
4) - D. ☐ Troponin
- 22) 22. Which diagnostic method is essential for identifying the causative organisms in infective endocarditis?
1) - A. ☐ MRI
2) ☒ B. ☐ Blood cultures
3) - C. ☐ Chest X-ray
4) - D. ☐ ECG
- 23) 23. What imaging technique is most sensitive for detecting valvular vegetations in infective endocarditis?
1) - A. ☐ Chest X-ray
2) ☒ B. ☐ Transesophageal Echo-cardiography (TEE)
3) - C. ☐ MRI
4) - D. ☐ CT scan
- 24) 24. Which medication is used to decrease heart rate and myocardial oxygen demand in Stable Angina patients?
1) ☒ A. ☐ Beta-blockers
2) - B. ☐ Antacids
3) - C. ☐ Diuretics
4) - D. ☐ Antihistamines
- 25) 25. Which type of angina is characterised by chest pain occurring predictably with exertion?
1) - A. ☐ Unstable Angina
2) - B. ☐ Microvascular Angina
3) ☒ C. ☐ Stable Angina
4) - D. ☐ Variant Angina
- 26) 26. Which group of Pt is more likely to experience a silent myocardial infarction :
1) - A. ☐ Young adults
2) ☒ B. ☐ Pt with diabetes
3) - C. ☐ Hypertension pt
4) - D. ☐ Individuals with low cholesterol
- 27) 27. Which medication is commonly administered to reduce clot size during a myocardial infarction?
1) - A. ☐ Beta blockers
2) - B. ☐ ACE inhibitors
3) ☒ C. ☐ Aspirin
4) - D. ☐ Statins
- 28) 28. In an ECG, which abnormality is indicative of a myocardial infarction?
1) - A. ☐ Lack of P wave
2) - B. ☐ Shortened PR interval
3) ☒ C. ☐ ST elevation



- 4) - D. T wave flattening
- 29) 29. Which of the following hepatitis viruses are primarily transmitted through oral ingestion?
- 1) - A) Hepatitis A and B
- 2) - B) Hepatitis C and D
- 3) + C) Hepatitis A and E
- 4) - D) Hepatitis B and E
- 30) 30. Bone remodeling involves a balance between:
- 1) - A) Osteocytes and chondrocytes
- 2) + B) Osteoblasts and osteoclasts
- 3) - C) Red blood cells and platelets
- 4) - D) Adipocytes and fibroblasts
- 31) 31. What is the typical cause of fungal pneumonia?
- 1) - A. Streptococcus pneumoniae
- 2) - B. Haemophilus influenzae
- 3) + C. Histoplasma capsulatum
- 4) - D. Mycoplasma pneumoniae
- 32) 32. What is the primary metabolic characteristic of diabetes mellitus?
- 1) - A. Chronic hypoglycemia
- 2) + B. Chronic hyperglycemia due to insufficient insulin action
- 3) - C. Acute hyperglycemia from stress
- 4) - D. Hyperkalemia
- 33) 33. A patient with fasting plasma glucose of 130 mg/dL and HbA1c of 6.8% would be classified as:
- 1) - A. Normal
- 2) - B. Prediabetic
- 3) + C. Diabetic
- 4) - D. Gestational diabetic
- 34) 34. diabetic patient with numbness and pain in both feet likely has:
- 1) - A. Diabetic ketoacidosis
- 2) + B. Polyneuropathy
- 3) - C. Retinopathy
- 4) - D. Coronary artery disease
- 35) 35. 16-year-old patient presents with hyperglycemia and positive anti-GAD antibodies. Which type of diabetes is most likely?
- 1) - A. Type 2 diabetes
- 2) - B. MODY
- 3) + C. Type 1 diabetes (autoimmune)
- 4) - D. Gestational diabetes
- 36) 36. Postmenopausal osteoporosis is primarily caused by:
- 1) - A. Increased bone formation
- 2) + B. Estrogen deficiency leading to elevated IL-1 and IL-6
- 3) - C. Excessive vitamin D synthesis
- 4) - D. Reduced dietary calcium intake
- 37) 37. In immobilization osteoporosis, bone loss occurs due to:
- 1) - A. Increased bone formation and reduced resorption
- 2) + B. Decreased mechanical load, increasing resorption and reducing formation
- 3) - C. Excessive vitamin D synthesis
- 4) - D. Autoimmune destruction of osteoclasts
- 38) 38. The Nobel Prize-winning discovery related to peptic ulcers involved
- 1) - A. Identification of NSAIDs as a cause



- 2) ☒ B. Isolation of *H. Pylori* by Warren and Marshall
- 3) ☐ C. Development of proton pump inhibitors (PPIs)
- 4) ☐ D. Link between stress and ulcers
- 39) 39.NSAIDs cause ulcers by:
- 1) ☐ A. Increasing gastric acid secretion
- 2) ☒ B. Inhibiting COX and prostaglandin synthesis
- 3) ☐ C. Promoting *H. Pylori* colonization
- 4) ☐ D. Damaging the esophageal sphincter
- 40) 40.Which lipoprotein supplies cholesterol to peripheral tissues Via the endogenous pathway
- 1) ☐ A. chylomicrons
- 2) ☐ B. HDL
- 3) ☒ C. LDL
- 4) ☐ D. All
- 41) 41. Which parameter represents “non-HDL-C
- 1) ☐ A. Total cholesterol + HDL-C
- 2) ☒ B. Total cholesterol – HDL-C
- 3) ☐ C. LDL-C + VLDL-C
- 4) ☐ D. $TG \div 5$
- 42) 42.Hypertriglyceridemia exceeding 1000 mg/dL increases the risk Of :
- 1) ☐ A. Coronary arterydisease
- 2) ☒ B. Acute pancreatitis
- 3) ☐ C. Fatty liver
- 4) ☐ D. Cerebral infarction
- 43) 43.Aggravating factors for GERD include all EXCEPT:**
- 1) ☐ A. Obesity
- 2) ☐ B. Smoking
- 3) ☐ C. Aging
- 4) ☒ D. High-fiber diet
- 44) 44. Extrasophageal symptoms of GERD include:**
- 1) ☐ A. Heartburn
- 2) ☒ B. Laryngopharyngeal reflux
- 3) ☐ C. Epigastric pain
- 4) ☐ D. Dyspepsia
- 45) 45.What is the mainstay treatment for HBV infection?
- 1) ☒ A) Reverse transcriptase inhibitors
- 2) ☐ B) Interferon therapy
- 3) ☐ C) Corticosteroids
- 4) ☐ D) Antibiotics
- 46) 46. First-line *H. Pylori* eradication therapy includes:
- 1) ☒ A. PPIs + Amoxicillin + Clarithromycin
- 2) ☐ B. NSAIDs + Metronidazole
- 3) ☐ C. Bismuth + Tetracycline
- 4) ☐ D. Antacids + Vitamin K