



قائمة الاسئلة 2025-05-03 06:52

الامراض الباطنة-الرابع -طب وجراحة الفم والاسنان-كلية طب وجراحة الفم والاسنان-درجة الامتحان(50)

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- 1) Reverse cholesterol transport is primarily mediated by:
 - 1) ☒ A. LDL
 - 2) ☐ B. HDL
 - 3) ☐ C. VLDL
 - 4) ☐ D. IDL
- 2) Hypertriglyceridemia is defined as a fasting TG level above:
 - 1) ☐ A. 100 mg/dL
 - 2) ☒ B. 150 mg/dL
 - 3) ☐ C. 200 mg/dL
 - 4) ☐ D. 250 mg/dL
- 3) Familial hypercholesterolemia (FH) is characterized by:
 - 1) ☐ A. Low HDL-C and high TG
 - 2) ☒ B. LDL-C ≥ 250 mg/dL and tendon xanthomas
 - 3) ☐ C. Elevated chylomicrons
 - 4) ☐ D. Secondary to hypothyroidism
- 4) First-line pharmacotherapy for lowering LDL-C involves:
 - 1) ☐ A. Fibrates
 - 2) ☒ B. Statins (HMG-CoA)
 - 3) ☐ C. Ezetimibe
 - 4) ☐ D. PCSK9 inhibitors
- 5) In chronic hepatitis cases , which of the following is important tumour marker for development of liver cancer:
 - 1) ☒ 1. alpha. Fetoprotein (AFP)
 - 2) ☐ 2. Aspartate aminotransferase
 - 3) ☐ 3. Alkaline phosphatase
 - 4) ☐ 4. High titer human immunoglobulin
- 6) H. pylori* survives in the stomach by:
 - 1) ☒ A. Neutralizing acid with urease activity
 - 2) ☐ B. Evading immune cells via motility
 - 3) ☐ C. Resisting pepsin digestion
 - 4) ☐ D. Forming biofilms in the esophagus
- 7) A high risk of NSAID-induced ulcers is seen in:
 - 1) ☐ A. Young adults with no ulcer history
 - 2) ☒ B. Patients using antithrombotic agents
 - 3) ☐ C. Vegetarians
 - 4) ☐ D. Individuals with high vitamin D levels
- 8) The gold standard for diagnosing peptic ulcers is:
 - 1) ☐ A. Upper gastrointestinal radiography
 - 2) ☒ B. Esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD)
 - 3) ☐ C. Serum *H. Pylori* antibody testing
 - 4) ☐ D. Stool antigen test
- 9) A patient with iron deficiency anemia might exhibit which of the following signs?
 - 1) ☐ A) Spoon nails (Koilonychia)
 - 2) ☐ B) Pica (craving non-food substances)
 - 3) ☐ C) Plummer-Vinson syndrome



- 4) ☒ D) All of the above
- 10) 10.Secondary eradication therapy of H.pylori replaces clarithromycin with:
- 1) ☐ A. Amoxicillin
- 2) ☒ B. Metronidazole
- 3) ☐ C. Vancomycin
- 4) ☐ D. Doxycycline
- 11) 11.After successful *H. Pylori* eradication, patients should:
- 1) ☐ A. Stop all follow-up screenings
- 2) ☒ B. Continue gastric cancer screening
- 3) ☐ C. Avoid dietary modifications
- 4) ☐ D. Use NSAIDs prophylactically
- 12) 12.Patient with history of active peptic ulcer presenting with sudden severe upper abdominal pain and rigidity most likely has :
- 1) ☐ A. Uncomplicated duodenal ulcer
- 2) ☒ B. Gastric ulcer perforation
- 3) ☐ C. Functional dyspepsia
- 4) ☐ D. *H. Pylori* gastritis
- 13) 13.Which factor is NOT a major cause of gastroesophageal reflux (GER)?
- 1) ☐ A. Hiatal hernia
- 2) ☐ B. Transient LES relaxation
- 3) ☐ C. Increased intra-abdominal pressure
- 4) ☒ D. Excessive saliva production
- 14) 14 .Which of the following is NOT a cause of macrocytic anemia?
- 1) ☐ A) Vitamin B12 deficiency
- 2) ☐ B) Folic acid deficiency
- 3) ☒ C) Acute blood loss
- 4) ☐ D) Liver disease
- 15) 15.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
- 16) 16.Which HbA1c value is diagnostic of “diabetic type
- 1) ☐ A) $\geq 5.0\%$
- 2) ☐ B) $\geq 6.2\%$
- 3) ☒ C) $\geq 6.5\%$
- 4) ☐ D) $\geq 7.0\%$
- 17) 17.Diabetic ketoacidosis is most commonly associated with:
- 1) ☐ A) Type 2 diabetes in elderly patients
- 2) ☐ B) Hyperosmolar hyperglycemic state
- 3) ☒ C) Type 1 diabetes with insulin deficiency
- 4) ☐ D) Gestational diabetes
- 18) 18.What is the target HbA1c level for optimal glycemic control to prevent complications?***
- 1) ☐ A) $< 6.2\%$
- 2) ☒ B) $< 7.0\%$ *
- 3) ☐ C) $< 8.0\%$
- 4) ☐ D) $< 9.0\%$
- 19) 19.Which symptom is associated with significant hyperglycemia?***
- 1) ☐ A) Weight gain



- 2) - B) Reduced thirst (hypodipsia)
3) + C) Polyuria and fatigue
4) - D) Bradycardia
- 20) 20. Gestational diabetes is defined as:
1) - A) Diabetes diagnosed before pregnancy
2) + B) Glucose metabolism abnormalities first detected during pregnancy
3) - C) A permanent form of diabetes requiring lifelong insulin
4) - D) Diabetes caused by genetic mutations
- 21) 21. Which complication is unique to UC (not seen in Crohn's)?
1) - a) Fistulas
2) + b) Toxic megacolon
3) - c) Strictures
4) - d) Perianal abscesses
- 22) 22. Which complication is associated with long-term UC?
1) - a) Gallstones
2) + b) Colorectal cancer
3) - c) Osteoporosis
4) - d) Nephrolithiasis
- 23) 23. A 25-year-old presents with recurrent oral ulcers, genital ulcers, and blurred vision. Colonoscopy reveals ileocecal ulcers. The diagnosis mostly is
1) - a) Crohn's Disease
2) - b) Ulcerative Colitis
3) + c) Behçet's Disease
4) - d) Celiac Disease
- 24) 24. Which feature differentiates Crohn's from UC?
1) - a) Bloody diarrhea
2) + b) Transmural inflammation
3) - c) Association with PSC
4) - d) Responsiveness to 5-ASA
- 25) 25. When is hepatitis considered chronic?
1) - A) When it lasts more than 3 months
2) + B) When ALT levels remain abnormal for over 6 months
3) - C) When jaundice persists for 2 weeks
4) - D) When it causes immediate liver failure
- 26) 26. Which hepatitis virus has both acute and chronic forms and is mainly transmitted through blood and body fluids?
1) - A) Hepatitis A
2) + B) Hepatitis C
3) - C) Hepatitis E
4) - D) Hepatitis D
- 27) 27. What is fulminant hepatitis?
1) - A) A mild form of hepatitis that resolves within days
2) + B) A severe form of hepatitis that can lead to loss of consciousness and requires liver transplantation
3) - C) A chronic type of hepatitis with no symptoms
4) - D) A hepatitis type that only affects children
- 28) 28. What is the mainstay treatment for HBV infection?
1) + A) Reverse transcriptase inhibitors
2) - B) Interferon therapy
3) - C) Corticosteroids



- 4) - D) Antibiotics
- 29) 29. What is a major complication of chronic viral hepatitis?
- 1) - A) Peptic ulcer
- 2) + B) Liver cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma
- 3) - C) Hypertension
- 4) - D) Pancreatitis
- 30) 30. What does the presence of HBe antigen indicate?
- 1) - A) The patient is in the late stage of infection
- 2) + B) High viral load and infectivity
- 3) - C) The virus has been eliminated
- 4) - D) The patient has received a vaccine
- 31) 31. What are the main enzymes used to evaluate liver damage in hepatitis?
- 1) - A) Creatine kinase and lactate dehydrogenase
- 2) + B) AST (aspartate aminotransferase) and ALT (alanine aminotransferase)
- 3) - C) Amylase and lipase
- 4) - D) Urea and creatinine
- 32) 32. What does the presence of HBs antibody indicate?
- 1) - A) Active HBV infection
- 2) + B) Previous HBV infection or successful vaccination
- 3) - C) High viral load and infectivity
- 4) - D) Liver failure
- 33) 33. Hepatic encephalopathy occurs due to:
- 1) - A) Excessive protein intake
- 2) + B) Accumulation of ammonia in the blood
- 3) - C) Overproduction of bilirubin
- 4) - D) Viral load increase
- 34) 34. Which pathogen was conventionally responsible for 80–90% of post-infectious acute glomerulonephritis cases?
- 1) - a) Staphylococcus aureus
- 2) + b) Group A beta-hemolytic streptococcus
- 3) - c) Parvoviruses
- 4) - d) Escherichia coli
- 35) 35. What is a common finding in more than half of rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis cases?
- 1) + a) Presence of antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (ANCA)
- 2) - b) Increased urinary calcium levels
- 3) - c) Decreased serum creatinine
- 4) - d) Enlarged kidneys with multiple cysts
- 36) 36. What is a characteristic finding on renal biopsy in rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis?
- 1) + a) Crescentic glomerulonephritis
- 2) - b) Calcium deposits in the renal cortex
- 3) - c) Complete absence of immune complexes
- 4) - d) Hyperplasia of renal tubules
- 37) 37. The KDIGO criteria for diagnosing AKI include all of the following EXCEPT:
- 1) - A. Δ serum creatinine (sCr) ≥ 0.3 mg/dL within 48 hours
- 2) - B. sCr elevation to 1.5 times baseline within 7 days
- 3) - C. Urine output < 0.5 mL/kg/h for ≥ 6 hours
- 4) + D. Hyperkalemia > 5.5 mmol/L
- 38) 38. A patient with AKI has a fractional excretion of sodium (FENa) $< 1\%$. This is MOST consistent with:
- 1) - A. Postrenal obstruction



- 2) - B. Acute tubular necrosis (ATN)
3) + C. Prerenal AKI
4) - D. Glomerulonephritis
- 39) 39. Which finding distinguishes acute tubular necrosis (ATN) from prerenal AKI? **
1) - A. Low FENa (<1%)
2) + B. Elevated urine sodium
3) - C. Rapid response to fluids
4) - D. Normal urine sediment
- 40) 40. What is the most common cause of microcytic hypochromic anemia?
1) - A) Vitamin B12 deficiency
2) + B) Iron deficiency anemia
3) - C) Aplastic anemia
4) - D) Hemolytic anemia
- 41) 41. Which of the following laboratory findings is most characteristic of sideroblastic anemia?
1) - A) Decreased serum iron
2) + B) Increased serum iron and ferritin
3) - C) Increased unsaturated iron-binding capacity
4) - D) Normal iron levels
- 42) 42. Which of the following laboratory findings is most characteristic of sideroblastic anemia?
1) - A) Decreased serum iron
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3) - C) Increased unsaturated iron-binding capacity
4) - D) Normal iron levels
- 43) 43. Which type of macrocytic anemia is associated with autoimmune destruction of gastric parietal cells?
1) - a) Folic acid deficiency anemia
2) + b) Pernicious anemia
3) - c) Sideroblastic anemia
4) - d) Aplastic anemia
- 44) 44. Neurological symptoms such as numbness and ataxia are seen in:
1) - a) Iron-deficiency anemia
2) - b) Folic acid deficiency anemia
3) + c) Vitamin B12 deficiency anemia
4) - d) Sickle cell anemia
- 45) 45. Which of the following conditions is not associated with normocytic normochromic anemia?
1) - a) Acute hemorrhage
2) - b) Hemolytic anemia
3) + c) Sideroblastic anemia
4) - d) Leukemia
- 46) 46. Glucocorticoids cause osteoporosis by:
1) - a) Enhancing calcium absorption
2) + b) Suppressing bone formation and increasing resorption
3) - c) Stimulating osteoblast activity
4) - d) Increasing collagen cross-linking
- 47) 47. Which marker indicates bone formation?
1) - a) Urinary NTX
2) + b) Serum BALP
3) - c) Urinary DPD
4) - d) Blood CTX
- 48) 48. The gold standard for measuring bone density is:



- 1) - a) MRI
2) - b) CT scan
3) + c) DXA (DEXA)
4) - d) Ultrasound
- 49) 49. The most frequent site of hypertensive intracerebral hemorrhage is the:
- 1) - a) Thalamus
2) + b) Putamen
3) - c) Cerebellum
4) - d) Pons
- 50) 50. In putaminal hemorrhage, conjugate deviation of the eyes is typically directed:
- 1) - a) Away from the lesion
2) + b) Toward the lesion
3) - c) Upward
4) - d) Downward