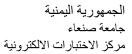


قائمة الاسئلة

الطب الباطني (2) - المستوى الثالث - قسم تخدير - كلية الطب والعلوم الصحية - برامج العلوم الطبية التطبيقية - الفترة الثالثة - درجة الامتحان (70) د/ احلام شرف الدين عبداالله المرتضي

- 1) all the following are criteria of the diagnosis of DM except
 - 1) + RBS of more than 200 mg/dl
 - 2) FBS more than 126mg/dl
 - 3) 2hours post GTT more than 200
 - 4) HbA1c more than 6.5
- 2) all the following are chronic complications of DM except
 - 1) diabetic nephropathy
 - 2) diabetic retinopathy
 - 3) diabetic foot
 - 4) + DKA
- 3) all the following are presentations of hyperparathyroidism except
 - 1) recurrent urinary stones
 - 2) bone pain and osteoporosis
 - 3) nephrocalcinosis and renal impairment
 - 4) + weight gain and cold intolerance
- 4) a 27-year-old lady presented with calcium level of 6, elevated PTH, and low vitamin What is the diagnosis
 - 1) primary hyperparathyroidism,
 - 2) + secondary hyperparathyroidism
 - 3) tertiary hyperparathyroidism
 - 4) hypoparathyroidism
- 5) all the following are causes of hypothyroidism except
 - 1) + Grave's disease
 - 2) post thyroidectomy
 - 3) iodine deficiency
 - 4) Hashimoto thyroiditis
- 6) all the following are features of leukemia except
 - 1) bleeding
 - 2) fever
 - 3) anemia
 - 4) + thrombocytosis
- 7) polycythemia is characterized by
 - 1) anemia
 - 2) + elevated red cell mass
 - 3) thrombocytopenia
 - 4) leukopenia
- 8) diagnostic test of leukemia is:
 - 1) splenic aspiration
 - 2) abdominal ultrasound
 - 3) CBC
 - 4) + bone marrow aspiration and biopsy
- 9) the main treatment of thyroid storm include all the following except:
 - 1) iodide (lugol's solution)
 - 2) antithyroid drugs
 - 3) + levothyroxine
 - 4) steroids





- 10) all the following are complications of severe hypothyroidism except
 - 1) myxedema coma
 - 2) bacterial pneumonia
 - 3) + thyroid storm
 - 4) bradycardia
- 11) main treatment of hypothyroidism is
 - 1) beta blockers
 - 2) carbimazole
 - 3) + thyroxine
 - 4) iodide
- 12) the major extracellular osmole is
 - 1) + Na
 - 2) k
 - 3) CL
 - 4) H
- 13) all the following are causes of hypokalemia except
 - 1) insulin administration
 - 2) hyperthyroidism
 - 3) + hypoaldosteronism
 - 4) vomiting and diarrhea
- 14) regarding treatment of hypokalemia all the following are true except
 - 1) mild hypokalemia are treated with oral KCL
 - 2) severe hypokalemia is treated with intravenous KCL
 - 3) + intravenous KCL must be diluted in dextrose solution
 - 4) 20-40mmol of KCL is diluted in 1 L of N/S and given over 4 hours
- 15) the most common cause of hyperkalemia is
 - 1) redistribution
 - 2) + decrease renal excretion of K
 - 3) increased K intake
 - 4) anxiety during venipuncture
- in treatment of hyperkalemia, calcium gluconate intravenous infusion starts its action
 - 1) + in 1-3 minutes
 - 2) in 30 minutes
 - 3) in 1 hour
 - 4) in 15 minutes
- 17) regarding anti-diuretic hormone, all the following are true except
 - 1) it decreases urine output
 - 2) its deficiency causes diabetes insipidus
 - 3) pain and stress triggered by surgery increase its release
 - 4) + decreases passive water absorption from collecting ducts
- 18) all the following are causes of hyponatremia except
 - 1) congestive heart failure
 - 2) + hyperaldosteronism
 - 3) nephrotic syndrome
 - 4) liver cirrhosis
- 19) which of the following drugs does not cause bleeding
 - 1) aspirin
 - 2) NSAID
 - 3) warfarin



- 4) + short term use of antibiotics
- 20) which of the following is not a cause of bleeding in patient with chronic liver disease
 - 1) deficiency of factors II,VII,X,XI,IX,
 - 2) + vitamin C deficiency
 - 3) esophageal varices
 - 4) DIC
- 21) all the following are forms of superficial bleeding except
 - 1) petechiae
 - 2) ecchymosis
 - 3) + hemarthrosis
 - 4) purpura
- 22) all the following are characteristic of bleeding due to platelet defect except
 - 1) + delayed severe bleeding post surgery
 - 2) small superficial bleeding
 - 3) bleeding with minor cuts
 - 4) skin and mucous membrane bleeding
- 23) all the following are true about PT/INR test except
 - 1) evaluates extrinsic coagulation system
 - 2) evaluates vitamin K dependant coagulation factors
 - 3) used to measure the effect of warfarin
 - 4) + used to measure the effect of heparin
- 24) all the following are causes of prolonged aPTT except
 - 1) heparin use
 - 2) liver disease
 - 3) + warfarin
 - 4) hemophilia
- all the following are true about anemia except
 - 1) a hemoglobin level less than 13.5 in males
 - 2) + a hemoglobin level less than 10 in females
 - 3) loss of 30-40% of blood leads to shock
 - 4) hematocrit level less than 36% in females
- all the following are features of anemia except
 - 1) fatigue
 - 2) pallor
 - 3) palpitation
 - 4) + vomiting
- 27) which of the following is a symptom of DM?
 - 1) cold intolerance
 - 2) + polyuria and polydipsia
 - 3) abdominal pain
 - 4) bone pain
- 28) targets of treatment of DM include all of the following except
 - 1) an HbA1c level less than 7
 - 2) + an HbA1c level less than 10
 - 3) fasting blood sugar less than 130
 - 4) one-hour post meal level less than 180
- 29) all the following are used in the treatment of acute severe hypocalcemia except
 - 1) calcium gluconate bolus 1-2 gm IV over 10-20 minutes
 - 2) + vit D3 tablets



- 3) calcitriol
- 4) calcium gluconate infusion 50 mg per hour
- 30) all the following are kidney functions except
 - 1) activation of vitamin d
 - 2) regulation of electrolytes
 - 3) regulation of acid base balance
 - 4) + secretion of ADH
- 31) all the following are features of acute renal failure except
 - 1) sudden onset
 - 2) elevated serum urea nitrogen and creatinine
 - 3) + decreased erythropoiesis
 - 4) metabolic acidosis and hyperkalemia
- 32) features of chronic renal failure include the following
 - 1) dry pruritic skin
 - 2) oliguria and volume overload
 - 3) immunodeficiency
 - 4) + all of the above
- 33) which of the following is not a cause of microcytic anemia
 - 1) iron deficiency
 - 2) + b12 deficiency
 - 3) thalassemia
 - 4) all the previous cause microcytic anemia
- 34) all the following are true regarding management of DM in the perioperative period except
 - 1) blood glucose value should be between 80-180
 - 2) + Hba1c should be less than 5
 - 3) epidural anasthesia is preferred than general anasthesia in uncontrolled complicated DM
 - 4) in emergency operation continuous insulin infusion is used to control blood sugar
- all the following are features of hypothyroidism except
 - 1) + tachycardia
 - 2) fatigue
 - 3) weight gain
 - 4) cold intolerance