

قائمة الاسئلة

سموم - مختبرات طبية - الثالث - درجة الاختبار (40)

/منصور صالح القباطي

- 1) Methanol is:
 - 1) Used as alcoholic beverage.
 - 2) + toxic (due to metabolites).
 - 3) All the answers are true.
 - 4) All the answers are fale.
- 2) The Needle pricks ,Smell of meconic acide and Subnormal temperature are Differential diagnosis of :
 - 1) Phenol
 - 2) OPC
 - 3) + Morphine
 - 4) All the answer are true
- 3) Ethanol is:
 - 1) Used as alcoholic beverage.
 - 2) Has high absorption about 80% from small intestinal.
 - 3) Can be detect in the breath.
 - 4) + All the answera are true.
- 4) McEwen's sign is present in case of massive intake of:
 - 1) Methanol.
 - 2) + Ethanol.
 - 3) CO.
 - 4) HCN.
- 5) Fatal dose of HCN is:
 - 1) 2 ml of HCN.
 - 2) 300 g of KCN.
 - 3) One bottle of HCN.
 - 4) + 300 ml of KCN and One drop of HCN
- 6) HCN characteristic is:
 - 1) + Bitter almond Oil smell.
 - 2) Garlic smell and bitter almond oil smell
 - 3) Garlic smell
 - 4) All the answera are false.
- 7) The Carbone monoxide poison know as:
 - 1) Sedatives and Hypnotics
 - 2) + Silent killer poison.
 - 3) Narcotics poison
 - 4) All the answera are false.
- 8) Tetrahydrocannabinol is The active principle of :
 - 1) Opium
 - 2) + Cannabies
 - 3) Datura
 - 4) Cocaine
- 9) Red asphyxia clinical picture occur due to toxicity by:
 - 1) Ethanol and methanol.
 - 2) + HCN and CO.
 - 3) All the answera are true.
 - 4) All the answera are false.



- 10) In Carbone monoxide poisoning:
 - 1) The blood has high COHb.
 - 2) Decrease association of O2 and Hb.
 - 3) CO interfere with Cytochrome Oxidase enzymes.
 - 4) + All the answera are true.
- 11) Headache, fatigue and ear rining occur when COHb in the blood is:
 - 1) <10 %
 - 2) + 10 --- 20 %
 - 3) 20-30 %
 - 4) 50-60 %
- 12) Coma, coagulopathy, jaundice (hepatic necrosis) are clinical picture to:
 - 1) Aspirin poisoning.
 - 2) Hydrocynaide poisoning.
 - 3) + Iron poisoning Stage IV
 - 4) All the answera are true.
- 13) Flash or Herbic contain on:
 - 1) + hydrochloric acid
 - 2) Nitric acid
 - 3) Sodium hydroxide
 - 4) Potassium hydroxide
- 14) Mercurialentis: discoloration of the capsule of the eye lens due to Hg deposition, seen by slit lamps occur with
 - 1) acute Mercury poisoning
 - 2) + Chronic Mercury poisoning
 - 3) Chronic Lead poisoning
 - 4) acute arsenic poisoning
- (Plumbism) is atype of metal poisoning caused by :
 - 1) chronic arsenic poisoning
 - 2) chronic iron poisoning
 - 3) + chronic lead poisoning
 - 4) acute lead poisoning
- 16) The cocaine are uses as following EXCEPT:
 - 1) Local anesthesia
 - 2) Antiarrhythmic
 - 3) Drug abuse
 - 4) + Antidote of OPC
- 17) Which is true regarding chronic exposure?
 - 1) Repeated exposure occurring for a period of three months.
 - 2) Repeated exposure occurring for a period of one month.
 - 3) + Repeated exposure occurring for a period of more than three months.
 - 4) Repeated exposure occurring for a period of one day
- 18) Characteristic clinical sign of cyanide poisoning:
 - 1) Cherry red color of body.
 - 2) Clenched jaw.
 - 3) + All the answera are true.
 - 4) All the answera are false.
- 19) Eczema, keratosis (thickening of palms and soles), melanosis, degeneration, falling of hair (alopecia) and brittle nails with Mees lines by:
 - 1) · Acute arsenic poisoning.



- 2) Chronic Mercury poisoning.
- 3) + · Chronic arsenic poisoning.
- 4) · Acute Mercury poisoning.
- 20) Induction of emesis is contraindication in the toxicity case with:
 - 1) Sulfuric acid
 - 2) Hydrochloric acid
 - 3) Volatile poison
 - 4) + All the aanswers are true.
- 21) Ethanol in the liver is oxidezed to
 - 1) Acetaldehyde and Formaldehyde.
 - 2) Acetaldehyde and formic acid.
 - 3) + Acetaldehyde and acetic acid.
 - 4) Formaldehyde and acetic acid.
- 22) Finger to nose test and walk along a straight line investigation to:
 - 1) Carbone monoxide toxicity.
 - 2) Methanol dranking.
 - 3) Diazepam intake.
 - 4) + Ethanol dranking.
- 23) Methyl alcohol is metabolized mainaly in the liver by
 - 1) Lactic dehydrogenase.
 - 2) + Alcohol dehydrogenase
 - 3) Acetaldehyde dehydrogenase
 - 4) All the answers are true.
- Which use as Homicidal to facilitate rape and robbery:
 - 1) Aspirin.
 - 2) Paracetamol.
 - 3) Diazepam.
 - 4) + Ethanol
- 25) Epistaxis, Hematuria and Melina symptoms are due to:
 - 1) + Warfarin
 - 2) Parathion
 - 3) Diquat
 - 4) All the answers are true
- 26) The mode of poisoning by phenol mainly:
 - 1) + Accidental and Suicidal.
 - 2) Accidental and Homicidal.
 - 3) Homicidal and suicidal.
 - 4) All the answers are true.
- 27) Which one of the following are the main targets of lead toxicity?
 - 1) Liver and kidneys
 - 2) + Nervous system and hematopoietic system
 - 3) Heart and lung
 - 4) Skin and hair
- 28) Cyanosis, metabolic acidosis, retinal edema, optic neuritis, optic atrophy and blindness are the following action to:
 - 1) + Methanol poisoning.
 - 2) Ethanol poisoning.
 - 3) Methanol and Ethanol poisoning.
 - 4) All the answers are true.



- 29) The active principle of opium is present mainly in :
 - 1) The leaves
 - 2) The roots
 - 3) The seeds
 - 4) + The capsules
- 30) Muscles Incoordination with impairment of Vision and hearing (fail to escape) Sings & symptoms occur when COHb in the blood is:
 - 1) 0.2
 - 2) 0.3
 - 3) + 0.4
 - 4) 0.5
- 31) The target organs which effect by carbone monoxide are:
 - 1) + Brain and Heart
 - 2) GIT
 - 3) Lung
 - 4) Liver
- 32) CO causing its blocked and altered cellular respiration when bind to:
 - 1) Pyravite redactase
 - 2) + cytochrome oxidase
 - 3) All the answers are true.
 - 4) All the answers are false.
- The following most investigation test to identify of cocaine toxicity EXCEPT:
 - 1) Benzylogonine in urine
 - 2) + decrease of cholinesterase level
 - 3) CPK is high.
 - 4) GOT & GPT in blood is high
- 34) Amygdaline is the plant source of poison:
 - 1) phenol
 - 2) + Cyanide
 - 3) Barbaturates
 - 4) CO
- 35) Mee's lines caused by arsenic toxicities are
 - 1) + Transverse lines in nails
 - 2) Transverse lines in bones
 - 3) Transverse lines in gums
 - 4) Longitudinal lines in bones
- 36) Indication of emesis is contraindication in the toxicity case with:
 - 1) Sulfuric acid
 - 2) Sodium hydroxide
 - 3) Hydrochloric acid
 - 4) + All the answers are true
- Which one of the elements is not required by our body?
 - 1) + Arsenic (As)
 - 2) Potassium (K)
 - 3) Copper (Cu)
 - 4) Selenium (Se)
- 38) Which of the following pesticides is acetylcholinesterase inhibitor?
 - 1) DDT
 - 2) + Organophosphates



- 3) Pyrethroids
- 4) Warfarin
- 39) In a child who definately ingested some household dishwashing powder your treatment would consist of?
 - 1) giving ipecac
 - 2) + giving the child milk and water to drink
 - 3) inserting a NGT and aspirating stomach contents
 - 4) urgent gastroscopy
- 40) All of the following are signs of acetylcholinesterase inhibitor toxicity EXCEPT
 - 1) Miosis
 - 2) + Anhydrosis
 - 3) Salivation
 - 4) Muscle fasciculations