

Q (R)  
Q

Course

06/14

UNIVERSITY OF ILORIN

M1 END OF POSTING EXAMINATION (2012-2015 SET)

2<sup>nd</sup> April 2013 (Multiple Choice Questions) Time 2 hours

Instructions:

- 1) Answer True T or False F to questions 1-70
- 2) There is one correct option to Questions 71-98
- 3) There are three correction options in 99-100
- 4) Correct response(s) attract a mark, wrong responses will be penalized while no response(s) neither attract a mark nor any penalty

MARK TRUE OR FALSE (T OR F): QUESTIONS 1-70

1. Concerning jugular venous pressure (JVP)
- F a. It is a reflection of pressure in the left atrium **F**
  - T b. Has three positive waves and two descents **T**
  - F c. Cannon wave occurs when the two ventricles contract at the same time **F** *Contracts of Rt Atrium*
  - T d. Ventricularization of the JVP occurs in tricuspid regurgitation **T** *Closed Tricuspid valve*
  - F e. Giant a waves are seen in atrial fibrillation **F** *absent a-wave*
2. New York Heart Association classification
- T a. Is useful in Black patients with heart failure **T**
  - F b. Patients in class 1 are dyspnoic at rest **F**
  - T c. Class 3 patients may be dyspnoic while performing routine household chores **T**
  - F d. Class 4 patients do not have symptoms even on severe exertion **F**
  - F e. The higher the class the higher the survival rate **F**
3. The following is a form of stress induced cardiomyopathy?
- F a. Dilated cardiomyopathy **F**
  - F b. Restrictive cardiomyopathy **F**
  - T c. Tako-tsubo cardiomyopathy **T**
  - F d. Arrhythmogenic cardiomyopathy **F**
  - F e. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy **F**
4. The followings are common causes of heart failure in Nigerians?
- T a. Diabetes mellitus **T**
  - T b. Mitral valve disease **T**
  - T c. Systemic hypertension **T**
  - F d. Ebstein anomaly **F**
  - F e. Chaga's disease **F**
5. DASH diet in the management of systemic hypertension
- F a. Is useful only in pre-hypertensive states **F**
  - F b. Involves high in-take of sodium chloride **F**
  - F c. Regular exercise is unlikely to affect patient outcome **F**
  - T d. Vegetable intake provide potassium **T**
  - F e. Alcohol consumption in any amount has a beneficial effect by increasing HDL-c **F**
6. The following are examples of granulomatous interstitial lung diseases
- F a. Asbestosis **T** **F**
  - T b. Silicosis **T** **T**
  - T c. Farmer's lung **T** **T**
  - T d. Hamman-Rich syndrome **T** **T**
  - T e. Churg-Strauss syndrome **T** **T**
- Sarcoidosis  
Sclerotic  
Berylliosis  
Granulomatous vasculitis  
Farmer's Lung*

Q (R)  
Q

3 layers  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{cuticle} \rightarrow \text{outermost layer} \\ \text{cortex} \rightarrow \text{middle} \\ \text{medulla} \rightarrow \text{inner} \end{array} \right.$

7. The following are the layers of hair

- a. Medulla  T
- b. Matrix  F
- c. Cortex  T
- d. Cuticle  T
- e. Lunula  F

8. The following are paraneoplastic syndromes recognised in lung cancer

- a. Systemic lupus erythematosus  T
- b. Syndrome of inappropriate ADH secretion  T
- c. Cushing's syndrome  T
- d. Digital clubbing  T
- e. Tylosis  F

9. The epidermis of the skin is made up of the following

- a. Stratum Corneum  T
- b. Hair Follicle  F
- c. Sweat gland  F
- d. Touch receptor  F
- e. Basal cells  T

10. The following are cornified appendages of the skin

- a. Nails  T
- b. Sweat glands  F
- c. Hairs  T
- d. Sebaceous glands  F
- e. Apocrine glands  F

11. The mechanism of action of digoxin include

- a. Act via inhibition of  $\text{Na}^+/\text{H}^+$  ATPase activity  F
- b. Act via  $\text{Na}^+/\text{K}^+$  symport  F
- c. It reduces intracellular  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  level  F
- d. It increases intracellular  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  level  T
- e. It act via inhibition of an electrogenic pump  F

12. Which of the following may present with diarrhea?

- a. Carcinoid syndrome  T
- b. Thyrotoxicosis  T
- c. Primary hyperparathyroidism  T
- d. Conn's syndrome  T
- e. Cystic fibrosis  F

13. Gynaecomastia may be caused by

- a. Chlorpromazine  T
- b. Nitrofurantoin  T
- c. Mumps  F
- d. Interstitial cell carcinoma of the testis  T
- e. Phenytoin  T

14. A 75 year old man was referred because of falls. His BP was 190/100mmHg lying down and 170/80mmHg standing

- a. Thiazide diuretic would be appropriate treatment.  F
- b. May have parkinson's disease.  T
- c. May have had recent myocardial infarction.  T



ant

T e. Tabes dorsalis T

17. The following investigations support a diagnosis of prerenal failure in an oliguric patient:

- F x a. Urinary sodium of greater than 20mmol/L F
- F b. Urine osmolality of 280mosmol/L F
- > 8mmol F c. C. Urine to plasma urea ratio of greater than 20 F USA >1.020 ultrazic <1.010
- T d. Urine to plasma osmolality ratio of greater than 1.1 T USA >500 <250
- T e. Urinary sediment contains red blood cells F USA <20 >40

18. Concerning Glomerular filtration rate:

- F x a. Normal value is greater in women than men T
- T b. Above 40years, value decreases with age T
- T c. Used to define chronic kidney disease T
- T d. Reduced value is a risk for cardiovascular disease T
- T e. Estimated by Cockcroft and Gault formula T

19. Rare causes of Chronic Kidney Failure in Nigeria include:

- F x a. Diabetic nephropathy F
- F b. Obstructive uropathy F
- F c. Hypertension F
- F d. Chronic glomerulonephritis F
- F x e. HIV nephropathy F

20. Common cause of massive splenomegally include:

- T a. Kala-azar T
- T b. Myelofibrotic disorder T
- T c. Tuberculosis T
- T d. Brucellosis T
- T e. Malaria T

21. In a 62-year-old farmer who presents with weakness of the right half of the body.

- F x a. If the weakness develops gradually over a period of 4 weeks before reaching its maximum deficit, a vascular disease will be highly probable F
- T b. Presence of speech abnormality localizes the lesion to the dominant hemisphere T
- F x c. Electromyography is the first investigation of choice in evaluating the patient F
- F d. Probing into the past medical history may not be of further help as the diagnosis is obvious F
- T e. A neuromuscular junction disorder is unlikely T

22. Concerning myasthenia gravis

- F a. It is the second most common neurological disease in Nigeria after stroke F
- F x b. Autoantibodies are produced against presynaptic acetylcholine receptors F
- T c. Thymic abnormalities are present in up to 75% of cases T
- F d. At least 45% of sufferers have a thymoma F 10-15%
- T e. Not all cases have acetylcholine receptor antibodies T

23. In making a diagnosis of myasthenia gravis

- F x a. Brain MRI is the preferred diagnostic investigation in a young patient to reduce the risk of radiation exposure F
- F b. Improvement of ptosis 2-3 minutes after injection of pyridostigmine is diagnostic of ocular myasthenia gravis F
- T c. Icepack test can be useful in making a diagnosis T
- F d. Nerve conduction velocity is typically reduced F
- F e. Single fibre electromyography shows reduced jitter F

24. The following are diagnostic criteria for migraine without aura:

- F x a. Headache lasts minimum of 4 minutes if untreated F
- F b. Photophobia is a mandatory criterion F
- F x c. Flashes of light before or during a headache F
- T d. Throbbing headache of moderate to severe intensity T

3

- F  Absolute response to indomethacin F
25. Red flags in headache include
- T  a. Increased intracranial pressure T
  - T  b. Focal weakness F
  - F  c. Phonophobia F
  - T  d. New onset recurrent headache in someone who is older than 50 years T
  - T  e. Previous head injury T
26. Pneumococcal vaccination should be given to patients
- T  a. who are HIV positive T
  - F  b. who are heterozygous for Hb S F
  - T  c. who have had a splenectomy T
  - F  d. every five years where indicated F *vaccine after 6 years*
  - F  e. prior to travel to developing countries F
27. A 35-year-old male chronic renal failure due to focal glomerulosclerosis has a blood pressure of 170/100 mmHg, a creatinine clearance of 40 ml/min and no oedema. Treatment should include
- T  a. an ACE inhibitor T
  - F  b. a high potassium diet F
  - T  c. a low sodium diet T
  - F  d. a high protein diet F
  - F  e. fluid restriction and diuretics F
28. Concerning acute renal failure
- F  a. serum complement levels are usually low F
  - F  b. acute renal inflammatory disease (glomerular or interstitial) is the commonest cause F
  - T  c. renal function usually returns if dialysis is instituted early T
  - T  d. it may result from paracetamol poisoning T
  - F  e. renal recovery is rarely expected F
29. The following are true of the nephrotic syndrome.
- T  a. a better prognosis in children T
  - T  b. an association with chronic liver disease T
  - F  c. it is rare in tropical countries F
  - T  d. remission of proteinuria may occur with cyclosporin A T
  - T  e. there may be an accompanying hypercoagulable state T
30. Incontinence of urine
- T  a. may respond to treatment of a urinary infection T
  - T  b. is a feature of chronic retention of urine T
  - T  c. may be induced by a diuretic T
  - T  d. in the geriatric population, is less common in mobile patients T
  - F  e. is commonly due to disease of the posterior pituitary F
31. The following are typical associations of polycystic disease of the kidneys in adults.
- T  a. subarachnoid haemorrhage T *Haemorrhage*
  - T  b. nephrolithiasis T
  - T  c. polycythaemia T
  - F  d. liver failure F *Liver and*
  - F  e. nephrotic syndrome F
32. Multiple myeloma
- T  a. occasionally occurs in the absence of a serum paraprotein T
  - T  b. is a cause of a leukoerythroblastic blood picture T
  - F  c. present with bone pain in a minority of cases F
  - T  d. is a recognized cause of carpal tunnel syndrome T
  - F  e. has a peak incidence in the 5th decade F



and

Gynaecologist

- T a. prostatic carcinoma T
- F b. normal puberty T
- F c. hypothyroidism F F
- T d. diabetes mellitus F
- T e. cimetidine T

36. Each of the following is a cause of sterile pyuria

- T a. renal stones T
- F b. acute glomerulonephritis F
- T c. renal tuberculosis T
- T d. bladder/renal cell cancer T
- T e. ADPKD T

37. the following are false regarding sleep in man

- F a. melatonin is sleep initiating hormone F
- T b. In adult NREM sleep form 70% of total sleep content T
- T c. Patient with narcolepsy almost always have difficulty fallen asleep at night T
- T d. Actigraphy is one of the test used in evaluation sleep in children T
- T e. Old age is commonly associated with ease of sleep T

38. The following can cause adrenal insufficiency

- T a. HIV/AIDS disease T
- T b. Ketoconazole T
- F c. Tuberculosis T
- F d. Leprosy T
- F e. Malaria T

39. A patient being evaluated for autoimmune polyglandular syndrome could have the following

- F a. Cushing's syndrome T
- T b. Hyperthyroidism T
- T c. Hypothyroidism F T
- T d. Primary ovarian failure F
- T e. Mumps orchitis F

Concerning human kidneys, the following are True

- T a. Right kidney is more caudal than the left T
- T b. The size of the left kidney is 0.5cm more than the right T
- T c. 25% of cardiac output (CO) pass through the kidneys T
- T d. About 5% of CO pass through the medulla T
- T e. Renal poles are highly vascularized. T

The causes of haematuria include:

- T a. Analgesic abuse T
- F b. Cyclophosphamide therapy T
- T c. OKT3 Therapy T
- T d. Chronic liver disease T
- T e. Polycystic kidney disease T

Complications of renal biopsy include:

- F a. Heart failure F
- F b. Hypertension F
- T c. Arterovenous fistula T
- T d. Gross haematuria T
- F e. All of the above F

40. Concerning Anaemia of chronic renal failure, the following are True

- F a. it is always normocytic and normochromic in nature F
- T b. Most cases are resistance to haematins T
- F c. Patients on PD tend to have better PCV than those on HD T
- T d. Few patients tolerate some degree of anaemia reasonably well F
- T e. Erythropoietin is a minor factor T

P.D > H.D  
PCV

43. Concerning erythropoietin production
- T ✓ a. About 90% is produced in the kidney T
  - F ✓ b. 60% is from the kidney F
  - F ✓ c. 10% is produced in the spleen F
  - F ✓ d. 20% is produced in the liver F
  - F ✓ e. None of the above F

44. The earliest glomerular abnormality in diabetic nephropathy is
- F X a. Endothelial cell proliferation F
  - T ✓ b. Basement membrane thickening F
  - T ✓ c. Mesangial cell proliferation T
  - F ✓ d. Fusion of foot processes F
  - F X e. crescent formation F

45. Concerning glomerular injury, the following are involved
- F X a. Interleukin - 10 F
  - T ✓ b. Tumour necrosis factor T
  - T ✓ c. Nitric oxide T
  - T ✓ d. Interleukin - 6 T
  - T ✓ e. Leukocyte adhesion molecule T

46. The following are features of HIV associated nephropathy (HIVAN)
- T ✓ a. Collapsing FSGS T
  - F X b. Non collapsing FSGS F
  - T ✓ c. Microcystic dilatation of the renal tubules T
  - T ✓ d. Echogenic kidneys T
  - F X e. Gross oedema F

47. The following are useful in distinguishing between upper and lower urinary tract infections

- T ✓ a. B<sub>2</sub> - microglobulin T
- T ✓ b. Lysozymes T
- T ✓ c. N - Acetyl - Glucosaminidase T
- F X d. Tamm Horsfall proteins F
- F X e. Transferin F

48. The following defines urinary tract infections

- T ✓ a. presence of 10<sup>5</sup> coliforms/ml of midstream urine sample T
- T ✓ b. presence of any organism/ml of urine from aseptic suprapubic aspiration T
- F X c. dysuria F
- F X d. all of the above F
- F ✓ e. none of the above F

49. The following are risk factor of asthma

- F X a. High altitude F
- T ✓ b. Involuntary Smoking T
- T ✓ c. obesity T
- T ✓ d. outdoor pollution T
- T ✓ e. gender T

50. The following are causes of haemoptysis EXCEPT.

- T ✓ a. opistorchis sinensis T
- T ✓ b. pneumonia T
- T F c. Liver fluke F
- F ✓ d. COPD F
- T X e. Wegener granulomatosis F

3



*Non-pleuritic Chest Pain*

11. Following are associated with *Non-pleuritic Chest Pain*
- a. musculoskeletal pain T
  - b. gastroesophageal reflux disease T
  - c. Pneumothorax F
  - d. pericarditis F
  - e. aortic dissection T

12. Following histories are VERY Important in patient with wheezing
- a. History of diabetes mellitus F
  - b. Family history of eczema T
  - c. history of recurrent allergic rhinitis T
  - d. multiple sexual partner F
  - e. The presence pets and other animals in the homes T

13. These clinical signs best indicate consolidation
- a. Dull percussion note on chest examination T
  - b. Use of accessory muscles F
  - c. bronchial breathing T
  - d. Rhonchi F
  - e. Reduce breath sound T

14. The following are risk factors for pneumonia
- a. Age T
  - b. Sex F
  - c. Diabetes T
  - d. Renal failure T
  - e. HIV infection T

15. The following conditions can lead to interstitial lung diseases
- a. Sarcoidosis T
  - b. Berylliosis T
  - c. Pneumoconiosis T
  - d. Asthma F
  - e. Bronchiolitis obliterans T

16. In exudative pleural effusion
- a. The pleural fluid protein > 30g/l T FT
  - b. The pleural fluid protein < 30g/l F
  - c. The pleural fluid triglycerides < 100mg/l F
  - d. The pleural fluid specific gravity is low F
  - e. The ratio of pleural/serum fluid albumin is < 0.5 F

17. Concerning systemic lupus erythematosus
- a. There is erosive arthritis *There is non erosive arthritis*
  - b. Common in black men F
  - c. Age of onset is > 60 years T
  - d. Anti double stranded DNA is mostly present T
  - e. Exacerbation may result from used of oral contraceptives T

18. A decrease in oxygen affinity is seen in
- a. Diabetic ketoacidosis F
  - b. Residence at high altitude T
  - c. Anaemia F
  - d. Blood transfusion F
  - e. Eisenmenger's syndrome T

19. Thrombosis is a recognized complication of
- a. antithrombin III deficiency T
  - b. paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria F
  - c. systemic lupus erythematosus F
  - d. Christmas disease T
  - e. Primary thrombocytopenia T

61. In acquired immune deficiency syndrome as experienced in Africa

- a. Most sufferers are intravenous drug abusers **F**
- b. Infectivity is greater than that of hepatitis B **F**
- c. Pneumocystis pneumonia is a common complication **F**
- d. The cell most impaired is B lymphocyte **F**
- e. Toxoplasmosis is a recognized complication **T**

62. Cavitating pulmonary lesions are characteristic of

- a. Tuberculosis **T**
- b. Systemic lupus erythematosus **F**
- c. Adult respiratory distress syndrome **F**
- d. Asthma **F**
- e. Progressive massive fibrosis **T**

63. Toxic effects of rifampicin include

- a. Optic neuropathy **T**
- b. Pyridoxine deficiency **T**
- c. Deranged liver function tests **T**
- d. Gastrointestinal intolerance **T**
- e. hyperuraecemia **F**

64. The following are neurophysiologic tests

- a. electroencephalogram **T**
- b. nerve conduction study **T**
- c. brain computer tomography scan **F**
- d. visual evoke potential **F**
- e. sensory conduction study **F**

65. One of the following are features of upper motor neurone lesion.

- a. Severe muscle atrophy **F**
- b. Extensor plantar response **T**
- c. Flexor plantar response **F**
- d. Fasciculation **F**
- e. Fibrillation **F**

66. The following are characteristics of lower motor neurone atrophy

- a. Minimal muscle atrophy **F**
- b. Sustained clonus **F**
- c. Hypertonia **F**
- d. Hypotonia **T**
- e. Fasciculation **T**

67. Concerning Hepatitis B the following are true

- a. It is a RNA virus **F**
- b. It is transmitted through faeco-oral route **F**
- c. Transmission risk has nothing to do with the viral load **T**
- d. Vaccine against infection is presently available **T**
- e. It employ a reverse transcriptase **T**

68. Constipation may result from

- a. Hypothyroidism **T**
- b. Hyperkalemia **F**
- c. Hypercalcemia **T**
- d. Chaga's disease **T**

HBV = DNA



am

- causes of periorbital edema include
- a. Congestive heart failure **F**
  - b. Liver cirrhosis **T**
  - c. Malabsorption syndrome **T**
  - d. Nephrotic syndrome **T**
  - e. Nephritic syndrome **T**

CHOOSE ONLY ONE CORRECT OPTION. QUESTIONS 71-100

71. One of the following is the most common chromosomal abnormality in Turners syndrome

- a. 46XXP
- b. 46X1(xq)
- c. 45/46XY
- d. 45X **D**
- e. 45X/46XX

72. One of this biochemical equations is correct

- a.  $2(\text{serum Na}^+ + \text{k}^+) + \text{serum glucose} + \text{serum Urea}$
- b.  $\text{HCO}_3^- + \text{Cl}^- - \text{Na}^+ + \text{K}^+$
- c.  $\text{Plasma glucose in mg/dL} = \text{plasma glucose mmol}^L / 18$  **A**
- d. The future height of a boy can be predicted by  $\text{paternal height} - 15\text{cm} + \text{maternal height} / 2$
- e.  $\text{Type 2 DM} = \text{Type 1 DM} + \text{GDM}$

73. One of the following is most appropriate for assessing glycaemic control

- a. HbA1c
- b. FBS
- c. FBS/2Hrpp
- d. FBS/RBS **E**
- e. Urinalysis

74. The following are True concerning muscular dystrophies, except

- a. They are genetically determined disorders
- b. Presence of fasciculations **B B**
- c. Preservation of tendon reflexes
- d. Absence of sensory loss
- e. Fatty replacement of muscle fibres

75. Duchenne's muscular dystrophy is also known as:

- a. Laundouzy - Dejerine disease
- b. Becker's disease
- c. Meryon's disease **BMA**
- d. Gower's disease
- e. Ewing's disease

76. The following are features of Dystrophia Myotonica, except

- a. Ptosis
- b. Temporal wasting
- c. Sagging of lower jaw **?**
- d. Scapular winging **D**
- e. Frontal baldness

77. Concerning Becker's muscular dystrophy, the following are false, Except

a

- a. An autosomal dominant disorder
- b. An X-linked disorder
- c. Death is usually in the 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> decade of life
- d. There is cardiac involvement
- e. Age of onset is between 3 and 10 years

B  
D

78. \_\_\_\_\_ is a bad prognostic feature in live-related renal transplant
- a. Short warm ischaemic time
  - b. Prolonged cold ischaemic time
  - c. Prolonged warm ischaemic time
  - d. Short cold ischaemic time
  - e. None of the above

C

79. The following are risk factor of COPD EXCEPT
- a. High altitude
  - b. Smoking
  - c. biomass fuel
  - d. outdoor pollution
  - e. gender

A

80. Shortness of breath experienced upon assuming the upright position is called
- a. orthopnoea
  - b. paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnoea
  - c. bradypnoea
  - d. platypnoea
  - e. cardypnoea

B

81. What questions should be asked about a patient's smoking history? EXCEPT
- a. Age at which smoking began
  - b. Type of tobacco used
  - c. Brand of cigarette
  - d. Amount of smoking
  - e. Attempts at smoking cessation

C

82. The following are pulmonary manifestations of AIDS EXCEPT
- a. Pulmonary TB
  - b. Pneumonia
  - c. Asthma
  - d. Pulmonary arterial hypertension
  - e. lymphoma

C

83. The following are key points for evaluating complaints of dyspnoea EXCEPT
- a. Onset
  - b. Precipitants of symptoms
  - c. Positional component
  - d. cough
  - e. history of paraesthesia

E

84. Cushing's syndrome may present with the following except
- a. Hirsutism
  - b. Glucose Intolerance
  - c. Hypokalaemia
  - d. Hypotension
  - e. Muscle wasting

D

85. One of the following investigations is of high diagnostic value in pulmonary embolism
- a. Chest X ray
  - b. Electrocardiogram
  - c. Arterial blood gases analysis
  - d. Isotope perfusion scan
  - e. Pulmonary angiography

E

86. Pulmonary fibrosis may be caused by the following except
- a. Pulm...



e. Radiotherapy

87. The following statements concerning asthma are true except

- a. The morning peak expiratory flow is usually higher than the evening value
- b. May present with cough without wheezing
- c. Airway hyperresponsiveness is a prominent feature
- d. Exercise induced asthma usually occur 5-10 minutes after exercise
- e. An acute attack may be precipitated by aspirin

88. The following are complications of massive blood transfusion except

- a. Hyperkalaemia
- b. Hypercalcaemia
- c. Lactic acidosis
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

89. The diagnosis of Conn's syndrome may be suspected as a cause of hypertension if

- a. serum sodium is 138mmol/L
- b. serum sodium is about 119mmol/L
- c. serum urea is 10mmol/L
- d. serum potassium is 2.4 mmol/L
- e. serum potassium is 6.5mmol/L

90. All the following medications are asthma controller medication except?

- a) Budesonide
- b) Prednisolone
- c) salbutamol
- d) Fluticasone
- e) Formoterol

91. The histology of the airway of a patient having asthma attack will show the following except?

- a) Upper and lower airway inflammation
- b) Airway oedema
- c) Mucus hypersecretion
- d) Smooth muscle atrophy
- e) Airway "remodeling."

92. The following are triggers of acute exacerbation of asthma except

- a) Exercise
- b) Air pollution
- c) Pregnancy
- d) Menstruation
- e) Renal failure

93. Inhaled asthma medications can be administered via the following delivery instruments EXCEPT?

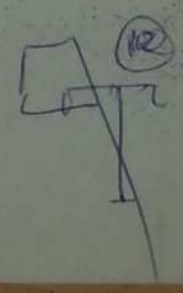
- a) Nebuliser
- b) Accuhaler/Diskus
- c) Spacer
- d) Metered dose Inhaler
- e) Metered Dose Suppositories

94. Concerning severe asthma attack

MCQ



76. The following can cause false - positive widal test except
- a. Malaria
  - b. Brucellosis
  - c. Dengue
  - d. Military tuberculosis
  - e. Malnutrition
77. Concerning Typhoid fever, the following statements are false except
- a. Antigen screening from stool samples
  - b. A single widal agglutination test in an endemic region can be used
  - c. Blood culture is superior to stool culture even in the 3<sup>rd</sup> week
  - d. Complications such as intestinal perforation will not occur if treatment is adequate
  - e. A live oral vaccine is 90% protective
78. The followings are metabolic causes of vomiting except
- a. Uraemia
  - b. Diabetes
  - c. Hypercalcaemia
  - d. Gastric paresis
  - e. Sickle cell vasocclusive crisis
79. The followings are contraindications to oesophagogastroduodenoscopy (OGD) except in
- a. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)
  - b. Myocardial infarction
  - c. Instability of atlanto-axial joints
  - d. Uncooperative patient
  - e. Sedated patient
80. Factors which increase gastro-oesophageal reflux include except
- a. Pregnancy
  - b. Obesity
  - c. Smoking
  - d. Nifedipine
  - e. Sitting upright
81. The commonest cause of upper gastrointestinal tract bleed is
- a. Oesophageal varices
  - b. Gastroesophageal reflux disease
  - c. Duodenal ulcer
  - d. Gastric ulcer
82. Causes of acute pancreatitis include except
- a. Gallstones
  - b. Infection
  - c. Alcohol
  - d. Corticosteroid
  - e. Hypertension
83. Complications of acute pancreatitis include except
- a. Malnutrition
  - b. Hypoglycaemia
  - c. Hypocalcaemia
  - d. Acute renal failure
  - e. Hyperlipicaemia
84. Diabetes Mellitus type 2 is often associated with except
- a. Systemic hypertension
  - b. Obesity
  - c. Hyperlipicaemia
  - d. Metabolic syndrome
  - e. Cushing's syndrome
85. ACE inhibitors are indicated in Diabetes mellitus with except
- a. Hypertension
  - b. Hypercholesterolemia





86. Causes of Hypopituitarism include except:  
a. Radiation damage  
b. Postpartum necrosis (Sheehan syndrome)  
c. Encephalitis  
d. Starvation  
e. metabolically active fat cell lung Ca

87. Causes of gynaecomastia include except:  
a. Liver diseases  
b. Spironolactone  
c. Cimetidine  
d. Hypothyroidism  
e. Testicular atrophy

88. Cause of Hyperprolactinaemia include except:  
a. Sleep  
b. Stress  
c. Coitus  
d. Suckling  
e. None of the above

89. Drugs used in Thyroid disease include except:  
a. Potassium iodide  
b. Corticosteroids  
c. Atenolol  
d. Radioiodine  
e. Domperidone

90. Features of Addison's disease include except:  
a. Hyponatraemia  
b. Hypocalcaemia  
c. Hyperkalaemia  
d. High urea  
e. darkening of skin colour

91. The normal renal bipolar length by ultrasound is:  
a. 10cm - 12cm  
b. 9.5cm - 11cm  
c. 8.5cm - 10cm  
d. 7.5cm - 9.5cm  
e. None of the above

92. The following can complicate peritoneal dialysis except:  
a. Volume depletion  
b. Cardiac arrhythmias  
c. Diabetes mellitus  
d. Basal pneumonia  
e. Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis

93. The followings are false about normal kidney, except:  
a. There are 100,000 nephrons  
b. Renin is produced by juxta cells  
c. About 1/3 of glomerular filtrate is reabsorbed by the proximal tubules  
d. Angiotensin II receptors are located in the efferent arterioles  
e. 25 hydroxycholecalciferol is produced

94. In adult polycystic kidney, the following are true, except:  
a. Inheritance is autosomal dominant  
b. Hepatic failure is uncommon  
c. Polycythemia is a feature  
d. Risk of later development of the disease is rare after 25 years  
e. It is not associated with subarachnoid haemorrhage

95. Concerning rheumatoid arthritis, the followings are true except:  
a. Early morning joint stiffness  
b. Predominant involvement of small joints  
c. Presence of bouchard's nodes  
d. Absence of boutonniere deformity  
e. Swan neck deformity

ost. ortho. 7/20

Ans

66) The following reflexes correspond to their innervations

- a) Ankle Jerk - L1,2 F ~~F~~
- b) Bicep Jerk - C5,6 T ~~T~~
- c) Cremasteric reflexes - L1,2 T ~~T~~
- d) Supinator Jerk - C5,6 T ~~T~~
- e) Knee Jerk - L3,4 T ~~T~~

67) The following muscles are paired with the corresponding innervations

- a) Brachioradialis - C6 T
- b) Quadriceps femoris - L4 T
- c) Triceps - C7 T
- d) Plantar flexors - S1 T
- e) Extensor Hallucis Longus - L5 ??? T

68) Genital warts are

- (a) Invariably sexually transmitted diseases T
- (b) Not seen in the none sexually active F
- (c) Difficult to treat T
- (d) Differentiated from condyloma lata by their smooth and moist surface. F
- (e) Caused by HTLV viruses F

69) The following are modifiable risk factor for ischemic cerebrovascular accident

- a) male gender F
- b) systemic hypertension T
- c) diabetes mellitus T
- d) genetic predis position F
- e) vasculitis T

70) The following characterises cerebellar syndrome

- a) Macrographia T
- b) Micrographia F ~~F~~
- c) Apraxia F ~~F~~
- d) Truncal tremor T
- e) Limb Paralysis F ~~F~~

71) Single seizure should be treated in the presence of the following

- a) Generalised seizures T
- b) Positive family history T
- c) Normal Electroencephalogram F
- d) Evidence of structural brain lesion T
- e) Preceded by febrile illness in children F

72) Causes of Hypoglycaemia include

- a) Hypopituitarism T
- b) Addison's disease T
- c) ACTH deficiency T
- d) Hereditary fructose intolerance F
- e) Cushing's disease F

73) In adult polycystic kidney, the following are true, except:

- a) Inheritance is autosomal dominance F
- b) Hepatic failure is uncommon F
- c) Polycythermia is a feature F
- d) Risk of later development of the disease is rare after 25 years T
- e) It is not associated with subarachnoid haemorrhage T

74) The following may be found in patient with renal artery stenosis

- a) Presence of systolic bruit in the lumbar area T
- b) Shrunken kidney T
- c) Macroscopic haematuria F
- d) Prompt nephrogram phase on IVU F
- e) Sudden decrease in serum creatinine soon after captopril treatment F

75) The following are features of renal artery stenosis



The following are recognised side effects of the pro-drug

- a) Peripheral Neuropathy F
- b) Pancreatitis T
- c) Hyperlipidaemia T
- d) Nephrolithiasis T
- e) Encephalitis F

The following are possible aetiological causes of a Negative gram stain and profuse neutrophilia in CSF in a patient with suspected meningitis

- a. TB meningitis F
- b. partially treated pneumococcal meningitis T
- c. Parameningeal foci of infections
- d. Neisseria Meningitidis F
- e. Tertiary syphilis T

The following are the potential sources of nosocomial infections:

- a. IV fluids T
- b. Urinary catheter T
- c. Toilets T
- d. Food T
- e. Blanket T

Recurrent pneumonia in the same anatomical site can be due to:

- a. bronchiectasis T
- b. underlying bronchial neoplasm T
- c. Aspiration from pharyngeal pouch F
- d. Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia F
- e. impacted foreign body T

Complications of pneumonia may include

- a. Arthritis F
- b. Abnormal liver function tests F
- c. Acute confusional state T
- d. DIC T
- e. haemolytic anaemia T

Leucopenia can be a normal finding in

- a. Some healthy Nigerians T
- b. Post viral infection F
- c. Advanced HIV infection T
- d. Addison's disease F
- e. Cushing's disease T

Directly - Observed - Therapy (DOTs) is an effective treatment strategy for

- a. TB T
- b. Malaria prevention in pregnancy F
- c. Schistosomiasis haematobium F
- d. Onchocerciasis T
- e. Hypertension F

Core body temperature can be taken from the:

- a. mouth T
- b. anus T
- c. nostril T
- d. vagina T
- e. Armpit T

The following antimalarials can be used by a 10 week pregnant woman except:

- a. Quinine F
- b. arthemeter/lumefantrine T
- c. sulphadoxine - pyrimethrine T
- d. Doxycycline T
- e. Amodiaquine T

Treatable causes of dementia include the following

- (a) Normal pressure hydrocephalus T
- (b) Subdural hematoma T
- (c) Huntington's disease F
- (d) Alzheimer's disease F

Antifungal spectrum antifungal powder

- (a) Griseofluvin T
- (b) Clotrimazole T
- (c) Ketoconazole T
- (d) Terbinafine T

46) An adult has taken 25g of aspirin tablets; after few hours

- a) Coma is to be expected F
- b) Gastric lavage is of no value F
- c) Hyperventilation may occur T
- d) Peritoneal dialysis could be of value therapeutically T
- e) Hypoglycemia may be present. T

47) Aortic stenosis is characterised by

- a) Fixed cardiac output T
- b) Anacrotic pulse T
- c) Reversed splitting of the 2<sup>nd</sup> heart sound (S<sub>2</sub>) T
- d) Ejection click when it is 'supra-avalvular stenosis' T
- e) All of the above T

48) The following statements about angina pectoris are correct

- a) It may occur with normal coronary arteries T
- b) It is associated with an abnormal resting ECG between attacks in about 90% of cases F
- c) It is typically worse later in the day T
- d) ST segment elevation of ECG is usual during an attack F
- e) Lying down may aggravate it T

49) In the treatment of diabetes mellitus

- a) Maturity onset diabetes will not require insulin F
- b) Metformin is no longer used because of the risk of causing lactic acidosis F
- c) Chlorpropamide may cause facial flushing T
- d) Hyperosmolar non-ketotic coma typically requires large doses of insulin F
- e) Alkali administration is essential in ketoacidosis F

Macrocytosis of red cells is a recognised finding in

- a) Folate deficiency T
- b) Ulcerative colitis F
- c) Alcoholism T
- d) Aplastic anaemia F
- e) Patients treated with methotrexate T

51) The following drugs cause the following urinary tract diseases

- a) Tetracycline and uraemia T
- b) Penicillamine and papillary necrosis T
- c) Allopurinol and uric acid nephropathy F
- d) Gold and glomerulonephritis T
- e) Cyclophosphamide and cystitis T

52) The following are features of atropine poisoning

- a) Fever T
- b) Bradycardia F
- c) Profuse sweating F
- d) Pin-point pupils F
- e) Hallucinations T

53) The following are features of *Schistosoma haematobium* infestation

- a) Pruritus T
- b) Glomerulonephritis T
- c) Pulmonary hypertension T
- d) Successful response to trivalent arsenical drugs T
- e) Eosinophilia T



- ✓ Regarding benzodiazepines
- a) Should be used for a maximum of 2-3 months T
  - ✓ b) Exert their action by potentiating the activity of serotonin F
  - c) Diazepam has the shortest half-life F ✓
  - d) Does not cause withdrawal symptoms ✓ F
  - e) Pure benzodiazepine carries a high risk of mortality

✓ 39) The following are common side effects for the drug:

- a) Clomipramine - Constipation T
- b) Hydrochlorothiazide - sexual dysfunction T
- c) Atropine - dry mouth T ✓
- d) Paroxetine - Hypertensive with tyramine containing foods T

✓ 40) Risk factors for suicide include:

- ✓ a) Suicide note T
- b) Young age F
- c) Female sex F
- d) History of Violence F ✓
- e) Dementia T

41) Raynauds phenomenon is associated with:

- a) Cryoglobulinemia T - T
- b) Hypoalbuminaemia F
- c) SLE T
- d) Vibration injury T
- e) Polyvinyl chloride exposure T

✓ 42) The following drugs are known to cause salivary gland swelling:

- a) MAOI's
- b) Iodide containing drugs
- c) The contraceptive pill
- d) Penicillins
- e) SSRI's

43) Midline swellings include:

- a) Dermoid cysts T
- ✓ b) Cystic hygromas F
- c) Branchial cyst T
- d) Thyroglossal cysts T
- e) Submental lymph node T

44) The following are causes of gynecomastia:

- a) Chronic renal disease F
- b) Testicular malignancy T

30. Opportunistic infection
- (a) Occurs early in AIDS patient
  - (b) Prophylaxis is indicated in all HIV positive patients
  - (c) Pleural effusion is quite common
  - (d) Prognosis may be improved with steroid
  - (e) S.P is useful in Prophylaxis

- FEV1
- (a) is measured with a peak throw meter
  - (b) is reduced in Asthma
  - (c) is increased in pulmonary fibrosis
  - (d) increases with age
  - (e) All of the above

30. Dermal melanocytes are found in

- (a) The skin
- (b) The gut
- (c) The hair
- (d) The nail
- (e) The dermis

It is a syndrome by the following

- (a) Oozing
- (b) Excoriation
- (c) Hypertrophic scar
- (d) Erythema
- (e) Oedema

32. Patients with atopic dermatitis are prone to

- (a) Contact allergic dermatitis
- (b) Viral infections
- (c) Allergic rhinitis
- (d) Irritant dermatitis
- (e) Fungal infections

Atrophic response is seen

- (a) SLE
- (b) DLE
- (c) Vitiligo
- (d) Lichen planus
- (e) Verruca vulgaris

34. Differential diagnosis of facial eruptions include

- (a) Syringoma
- (b) Dermatoses papulosa nigra
- (c) Acne vulgaris
- (d) Psoriasis
- (e) Hansen disease

35. A young boy presented with a bulgy inflamed mass on the scalp, which of the following dermatophytes may be responsible

- (a) Microsporum Canis
- (b) Microsporum gypseum
- (c) Trichophyton rubrum
- (d) T soudanense
- (e) T schoenlehti

36. Keratinized structures include

- (a) Teeth
- (b) Subcutaneous tissue
- (c) Epidermis
- (d) Nail
- (e) Hair



Which of the following is not associated with primary amoebiasis?

- F (a) Dysentery
- F (b) Compilobacteriosis
- F (c) Staphylococcal enteritis
- F (d) Salmonellosis
- F (e) Amoebia enteritis

18. Helicobacter Pylori

- F (a) Rarely infect people in developed country
- T (b) Is transmitted with food or drinking water
- T (c) May be identified by its production of urease
- F (d) Is not associated with duodenal ulcer
- F (e) Infection cannot be eradicated by antibiotics

19. Candida albican

- T (a) Is a cause of oesophagitis
- T (b) Cannot be seen in Gram stain
- F (c) Causes granuloma inguinale
- F (d) Can be treated with antibiotics
- T (e) Is an opportunistic organism

20. In tetanus

- F (a) Diagnosis is made by isolating the organisms from the wound
- F (b) The toxin is spread from the site of infection via blood stream
- T (c) The causative organism is sensitive to penicillin
- F (d) Cardiovascular instability is not a cause of death
- T (e) Death is usually due to respiratory failure

21. HIV is reliably inactivated by

- T (a) Glutaraldehyde
- F (b) Sodium Chlorhexidine
- F (c) Hard water
- T (d) Ultraviolet rays
- F (e) Exposure to sun light

22. Viruses associated with arthritis include

- T (a) Hepatitis B
- F (b) Herpes simplex
- F (c) Papilloma virus
- F (d) Niesseria gonorrhoea
- F (e) Mycoplasma urealyticus

23. Oxygen

- F (a) Is manufactured by the hydrolysis of steam
- F (b) Has a boiling point of 119°C
- F (c) Has a molecular weight of 16
- F (d) Has an isotope called ozone
- T (e) Is inflammable

24. A pulse oximeter is likely to give a spurious result in the presence of

- T (a) Hypothermia
- T (b) Anaemia
- T (c) Polycythaemia
- F (d) Hypertension
- T (e) Restlessness

25. The following are not features of sarcoidosis

- F (a) Erythema nodosum
- F (b) Hypercalcaemia
- F (c) Bone cysts
- T (d) Facial nerve palsy
- F (e) Malignant transformation

Hyper Ca

26. Lung cavitation is common with

- T (a) Aspergillus spp
- F (b) Mycoplasma pneumonia
- T (c) Staphylococcus pneumonia
- F (d) Pneumococcal pneumonia
- F (e) Rheumatoid arthritis





d) The curve is abnormal in haemoglobin Chesapeake  
 (Te) The curve relates the percentage oxygen saturation to the alveolar arterial oxygen tension gradient **F**

NAP score:  
 7 in 2 letters - 14  
 6 in 3 letters - 18  
 18/24

8. In the normal lung
- (Ta) The right main bronchus is more vertical than the left **T**
  - (Fb) The right upper lobe has four (4) segmental bronchi **F**
  - (Tc) The bronchioles contain no cartilage or mucous gland **T**
  - (Td) The left lower lobe has five (5) segmental bronchi **T**
  - (Fe) An azygous lobe is present in 5% of left lung **T**

9. Characteristic complications of sickle cell anaemia include
- (Fa) Infective dactylitis **T**
  - (Tb) Aseptic necrosis of the femoral head **T**
  - (Tc) Chronic leg ulcers **T**
  - (Td) Pulmonary fibrosis **T**
  - (e) Liver cell necrosis **T**

10. In polycythaemia rubra vera
- (Fa) Arterial oxygen saturation is reduced **F**
  - (Tb) The serum uric acid is often elevated **T** - gout may occur -
  - (Fc) The neutrophil alkaline phosphatase score is characteristically low **F**
  - (Td) There is usually a leucocytosis and thrombocytosis **T**
  - (Fe) The plasma volume is increased **F**

11. The following are risk factor of asthma
- (Fa) High altitude **F**
  - (Tb) Involuntary Smoking **T**
  - (Fc) obesity **T**
  - (Td) outdoor pollution **T**
  - (Fe) gender **T**

12. The following are causes of haemoptysis EXCEPT
- (Ta) epistaxis sinusitis **T**
  - (Fb) pneumonia **F**
  - (Tc) Liver Fluke **T**
  - (Fd) COPD **T**
  - (Fe) Mycobacterium tuberculosis **T**

13. The following are features of hypoxia
- (Ta) cyanosis **T**
  - (Fb) wheezing **F**
  - (Tc) tachypnoea **T**
  - (Fa) oxygen saturation > 96% **F**
  - (Fe) flapping tremor **T**

14. The following are associated with
- (Ta) musculoskeletal pain **T**
  - (Tb) gastroesophageal reflux disease **T**
  - (Fc) Pleuristhorax **F**
  - (Fd) pericarditis **F**
  - (e) aortic dissection **T**

15. The following histories are VERY important in patient with wheezing
- (Fa) history of diabetes mellitus **F**
  - (Tb) family history of eczema **T**
  - (Tc) history of recurrent allergic rhinitis **T**
  - (Fd) multiple sexual partner **F**
  - (Te) the presence pets and other animals **T**

16. These clinical signs best indicate consolidation
- (Ta) dull percussion note on chest examination **T**

- (B) Use of accessory muscles F
- (c) Abnormal breathing T
- (d) Rhonchi F
- (e) Reduce breath sound T

*rhonchi = wheeze & expiratory*

17. The following are risk factors for pneumonia

- ✓ (a) Age T
- ✓ (b) Sex F
- ✓ (c) Diabetes T
- ✓ (d) Renal failure T
- ✓ (e) HIV infection T

18. The following conditions can lead to interstitial lung diseases

- ✓ (a) Sarcoidosis T
- ✓ (b) Berylliosis T
- ✓ (c) Pneumoconiosis T
- ✓ (d) Asthma F
- ✓ (e) Bronchiolitis obliterans T

19. In exudative pleural effusion

- ✓ (a) The pleural fluid protein > 30g/l T
- ✓ (b) The pleural fluid protein < 30g/l F
- ✓ (c) The pleural fluid triglycerides < 100mg/l F
- ✓ (d) The pleural fluid specific gravity is low F
- ✓ (e) The ratio of pleural/serum fluid albumin is < 0.5 F

20. Concerning systemic lupus erythematosus

- ✓ (a) There is erosive arthritis F *non-erosive*
- ✓ (b) Common in black men F
- ✓ (c) Age of onset is > 60 years F *15-35 - child bearing age, in female (9X)*
- ✓ (d) Anti double stranded DNA is mostly present T
- ✓ (e) Exacerbation may result from used of oral contraceptives T

21. Paraneoplastic syndrome in Hepato-cellular carcinoma include

- ✓ (a) Hypoglycaemia T
- ✓ (b) Erythrocytosis T
- ✓ (c) Hypercholesterolaemia T
- ✓ (d) Hypercalcaemia T
- ✓ (e) Thrombocytopenia T

22. Definite risk factors to Hepatocellular carcinoma are

- ✓ (a) Cirrhosis T
- ✓ (b) Alcohol FT
- ✓ (c) Oral contraceptives FF
- ✓ (d) Ionizing radiation FF
- ✓ (e) Vinyl chloride monomer T

23. Concerning the liver

- ✓ (a) Major site of blood borne metastases from within the abdomen T
- ✓ (b) 36-42% of patients dying of from primary extrahepatic tumours have liver metastases T
- ✓ (c) In Nigeria, metastatic tumours are upto 40 times more common than primary liver tumours F
- ✓ (d) Most frequent mass found in the liver is a benign haemangioma F
- ✓ (e) Most frequent site of metastatic diseases in patients who die from neoplasia T

24. Diseases associated with Peptic ulcer diseases are

- ✓ (a) Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease T
- ✓ (b) Rheumatoid arthritis T
- ✓ (c) Chronic renal failure T
- ✓ (d) Hyper-parathyroidism T
- ✓ (e) Liver cirrhosis T



- ✓ F d) It may result from paracetamol poisoning F
- ✓ F e) renal recovery is rarely expected F

34. The following are true of nephrotic syndrome:

- ✓ T a) a better prognosis in children T
- ✓ b) an association with chronic liver disease T
- ✓ F c) it is rare in tropical countries F
- ✓ T d) remission of proteinuria may occur with cyclosporin A T
- ✓ T e) there may be an accompanying hypercoagulable state

PAELLOC

35. Incontinence of urine

- ✓ T a) may respond to treatment of a urinary infection T
- ✓ T b) is a feature of chronic retention of urine T
- ✓ T c) may be induced by a diuretic T
- ✓ T d) in the geriatric population, is less common in mobile patients T
- ✓ F e) is commonly due to disease of the posterior pituitary F

36. The following are typical associations of polycystic disease of the kidneys in adults:

- ✓ T a) subarachnoid haemorrhage T
- ✓ T b) nephrolithiasis T
- ✓ T c) polycythaemia T
- ✓ F d) liver failure F liver cyst
- ✓ F e) nephrotic syndrome F

37. Multiple myeloma

- ✓ F a) occasionally occurs in the absence of a serum paraprotein T T
- ✓ T b) is a cause of a leukoerythroblastic blood picture T T
- ✓ F c) present with bone pain in a minority of cases F
- ✓ F d) is a recognized cause of carpal tunnel syndrome T
- ✓ e) has a peak incidence in the 5th decade T F 65-70 years

38. Erythropoietin

- ✓ F a) is only produced in the kidney F
- ✓ T b) production increases in response to hypoxia T
- ✓ T c) therapy is associated with hypertension T
- ✓ T d) acts on the colony forming units of the erythroid series in the bone marrow T
- ✓ e) is produced in an active and inactive isotope

39. Causes of gynaecomastia include

- ✓ T a) prostatic carcinoma F
- ✓ T b) normal puberty T
- ✓ F c) hypothyroidism F Hyper
- ✓ F d) diabetes mellitus F
- ✓ T e) cimetidine T

40. Each of the following is a cause of sterile pyuria

- ✓ T a) renal stones T
- ✓ F b) acute glomerulonephritis F
- ✓ T c) renal tuberculosis T
- ✓ d) bladder/renal cell cancer T
- ✓ F e) Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease T T

41. Some of the challenges of eradicating rheumatic fever/rheumatic heart disease in Africa include:

- ✓ F a) Lack of effective drugs against many unusual serotypes of streptococcal organism in the African continent F
- ✓ b) The ASAP program initiative is only effective in economically advanced countries
- ✓ T c) The true prevalence of PRF/PHD in most African populations is unknown
- ✓ F d) Benzathine penicillin, which is used as prophylaxis against repeated RF is associated with sudden death F

T e) There is no consensus between cardiologists and microbiologists in some of the treatment options in prevention of associated complications T

42. Concerning indications for echocardiography in the management of heart failure
- ✓ f a) Echocardiography is too expensive and only symptomatic patients should have it
  - b) 50% of patients with left ventricular systolic dysfunction are asymptomatic and therefore need echocardiogram for diagnosis F
  - c) There are clinical signs diagnostic of diastolic heart failure and such individuals do not need echocardiogram F
  - ✓ f d) The Framingham Clinical criteria are only useful at the primary health level for initial evaluation of patients. F
  - ✓ f e) All patients with heart failure should undergo echocardiography early for diagnosis and choice of appropriate treatment T

43. The followings are true of chest x-ray in cardiac diseases
- ✓ f a) Egg on side appearance is seen in tetralogy of fallot F
  - ✓ f b) Boot shape heart is seen in total anomalous pulmonary drainage F → T of
  - ✓ f c) Wine pot appearance is seen in pericardial effusion T
  - ✓ f d) Snow man in snow storm appearance is seen in transposition of great vessels F F
  - ✓ f e) Kerley B lines are features of pulmonary edema T

44. The followings are true of Ebstein anomaly
- ✓ f a) The mitral valve leaflets are usually normal in position T
  - b) There is atrialization of the right ventricle T
  - ✓ f c) The right ventricular size is increased F
  - ✓ f d) The right atrial size is reduced F
  - ✓ f e) There is downward displacement of tricuspid valve leaflet T

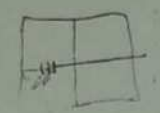
45. Concerning malade de roger murmur
- ✓ f a) It is heard in mitral stenosis F
  - ✓ f b) It is a very loud murmur T
  - ✓ f c) It is a murmur of acute mitral regurgitation F
  - ✓ f d) It is a component of Lutembacher syndrome F F
  - ✓ f e) Echocardiographic correlate is a small VSD T

46. The following are features of HIV associated nephropathy
- ✓ f a) Collapsing FSGS T
  - ✓ f b) Non-collapsing FSGS F
  - ✓ f c) Microcystic dilatation of the renal tubules T
  - ✓ f d) Echogenic kidneys T
  - ✓ f e) Gross oedema T

47. The following are useful in distinguishing between upper and lower urinary tract infections
- ✓ f a) D<sub>2</sub>-transaminase T
  - ✓ f b) Lysozymes T
  - c) N-Acetyl-Glucosaminidase T
  - ✓ f d) Tamm Horsfall proteins F
  - ✓ f e) Transferrin F

48. The following defines urinary tract infection
- ✓ f a) Presence of 10<sup>5</sup> coliforms/ml of mid stream urine sample. T
  - ✓ f b) Presence of any organism/ml of urine from aseptic suprapubic tap T
  - ✓ f c) Dysuria F
  - ✓ f d) All of the above F F
  - ✓ f e) Non of the above F

49. Concerning assessment of glomerular bleeding, the following is most useful
- a) Light microscopy F
  - b) Electron microscopy F
  - c) Phase contrast microscopy T



some other pointed  
valves etc  
translocation of RV seen  
A is enlarged  
synthetic murmur  
not a pericardial white  
syndrome  
best answer

54/11

Great side

in TAPVD (Snow storm  
Arrows)

is downward displacement of tricuspid valve  
is associated malformation  
VSD or Patent foramen  
not a pericardial white  
Ech features  
translocation of p wave  
RBBB  
prolonged PR  
T wave inversion in  
MCL



50. Non-oliguric acute renal failure are particularly seen in those with
- ✓ f a) Severe burns T
  - ✓ b) Paraquest poisoning T
  - ✓ T c) Arsenic inhalation T
  - ✓ T d) Glycerol use J
  - ✓ f e) All of the above T

51. Pre-renal azotemia is characterized by
- ✓ T a) Lack of structure damage T
  - ✓ T b) Ability to concentrate urine T
  - ✓ f c) Urinary sodium of more than 30mmol/L F < 20 mmol/L
  - ✓ T d) Fractional excretion of sodium of less than T
  - ✓ f e) Urine osmolality of less than 300mosm/L F > 700 mosm/L

52. The following may raise blood urea level in the absence of renal insufficiency
- ✓ T a) severe burns T
  - ✓ T b) septicaemia T
  - ✓ T c) steroid therapy T
  - ✓ T d) Tetracycline use T
  - ✓ f e) chronic liver disease F

53. Complication of acute renal failure include
- ✓ T a) Pericarditis T
  - ✓ T b) Seizures T
  - ✓ T c) Hyperuricaemia T
  - ✓ T d) Bleeding diathesis T
  - ✓ T e) All of the above T

54. The followings are causes of haematuria
- ✓ f a) Tacrolimus use F
  - ✓ T b) Cyclophosphamide therapy T
  - ✓ T c) Polycystic kidney disease T
  - ✓ T d) Infective endocarditis T
  - ✓ f e) Chronic liver disease F

55. Polyuria is a recognized features of the following
- ✓ f a) Hypocalcaemia F
  - ✓ f b) Hyperkalaemia F
  - ✓ f c) Lithium therapy F
  - ✓ T d) Diabetes Insipidus T
  - ✓ f e) Hyperphosphataemia F

56. The following statements are correct about fever
- ✓ T a) Porphyria can present with fever. T
  - ✓ T b) Fever can be a manifestation of atrial myxoma T
  - ✓ f c) Steroids are effective antipyretics F
  - ✓ f d) NSAIDs are useful in fever due to neoplasia F
  - ✓ f e) Fever of unknown origin is defined as fever > 38.0C for > 2 weeks, undiagnosed after 1 week of investigations F

57. The following features support diagnosis of status epilepticus rather than syncope:
- ✓ T a) Occurrence in recumbent position T
  - ✓ T b) Injury from falling T
  - ✓ T c) Repeated spells of unconsciousness during the day T
  - ✓ f d) Stokes-Adams attacks F
  - ✓ f e) Slow return to alertness T

15

58. The following statements about dyspnea are correct:
- ✓ a) Dyspnea is defined as uncomfortable awareness of breathing T
  - b) Orthopnea is a feature of bilateral diaphragmatic paralysis T
  - c) Kyphoscoliosis commonly causes repeated discrete episodes of dyspnea T
  - ✓ d) Dyspnea of chronic obstructive airway disease tends to develop more gradually than that of heart disease T
  - ✓ e) Orthopnea occurs in both cardiac and pulmonary disease, but paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea is characteristic of heart disease only T

59. The following statements about pulmonary edema are correct:
- ✓ a) Pulmonary edema of cardiogenic type results from increased mean intra capillary pressure T
  - ✗ b) Kerly B lines occur when permeability of alveolar - capillary membrane increases F
  - ✓ c) Hypercapnea occurs at a very late stage T
  - ✓ d) Patients with non-cardiogenic edema may not experience orthopnea T
  - e) Neurogenic pulmonary edema usually behaves like cardiogenic type F

60. The following statements are correct about cough:
- ✓ f a) Phrenic nerve is both the afferent and efferent pathway for cough reflex F
  - ✗ b) Nocturnal cough suggests upper airway obstruction F
  - c) Bronchial adenoma is suggested by chronic haemoptysis in a young woman F
  - ✗ f d) Massive hemoptysis is production of more than 400 ml/24 hours T
  - ✗ e) Massive hemoptysis from cavitary tuberculosis has a particular high mortality F

61. Correct statements regarding cyanosis include:
- ✓ a) Cyanosis occurs when circulating quantity of reduced hemoglobin is more than 5 mg/dl T
  - ✓ b) Cyanosis may develop at altitudes > 8000 feet above sea level T
  - c) Mucous hemoglobins cause cyanosis due to low oxygen affinity T
  - ✗ d) If cyanosis is localized to an extremity the peripheral vascular obstruction is to be suspected F
  - ✗ e) Right to left intracardiac shunt is diagnosed when saturation fails to increase to > 85% with 100% oxygen supply F

62. Correct statements concerning edema include:
- ✗ a) Distribution of edema is an important guide to its cause F
  - ✓ b) In liver cirrhosis, sodium retention occurs because of decreased effective renal perfusion T
  - c) Idiopathic edema is a syndrome of recurrent edema and severe unexplained hypoalbuminemia in young females T
  - ✗ f d) Metolazone is a potent, short-acting loop diuretic T
  - e) Albumin infusion is an effective therapy for mild cases of nephrotic syndrome F

63. The following statements about shock are correct:
- ✗ a) Shock due to sepsis is usually associated with weak pulses and cold clammy extremities F
  - ✓ b) Spinal cord injury causes shock due to loss of vascular tone T
  - c) Thyrotoxicosis is often unsuspected cause of shock F
  - d) Mean pulmonary capillary wedge pressure of < 6 mmHg suggests hypovolemia as a cause of shock T
  - ✓ e) Putting the patient in Trendelenburg position is the first measure of treating shock T

The following are adverse prognostic signs in upper GI bleeding:

- > 60 years T
- na of > 500 ml T
- ation with shock T
- ng in hospital F
- f visible vessel in the ulcer base. T

spontaneous bacterial peritonitis include:

- ites T



- c) Ascitic PH > blood PH  F  T
  - d) Worsening jaundice  T  F
  - e) Ascitic fluid PMN cell count > 50/ml  F  T
66. The following are true about hepatorenal syndrome:
- a) It is characterized by azotemia and oliguria  T
  - b) It responds poorly to fluid challenge  T
  - c) It is precipitated by NSAIDs  F
  - d) Focal glomerulonephritis is the commonest pathology  F
  - e) Prognosis is usually poor  T

67. Causes of hyperkalemia include:
- a) Hyporeninemic hypoaldosteronism  T
  - b) Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors  T
  - c) Thrombocytosis  T
  - d) Rhabdomyolysis  T
  - e) Amphotericin B infusion  T

68. Normal anion-gap acidosis is caused by:
- a) Ethylene glycol poisoning  F
  - b) Renal acidosis  T
  - c) Starvation acidosis  T
  - d) Administration of arginine  F
  - e) Hyperalimentation  T

69. Causes of erectile impotence in men include:
- a) Hypoprolactinemia  F
  - b) Peyronie's disease  T
  - c) Disease of nervi erigentes  T
  - d) Anticholinergic drugs  T
  - e) Previous priapism  T
- Hyperprolactinemia*

70. Causes of lymphadenopathy include:
- a) Serum sickness  T
  - b) Hypothyroidism  T
  - c) Sinus histiocytosis  T
  - d) Niemann-Pick disease  T
  - e) Amyloidosis  T

71. The following diseases are associated with splenic enlargement:
- a) Immune hemolytic anemia  T
  - b) AIDS  F
  - c) Thyrotoxicosis  T
  - d) Berylliosis  T
  - e) Iron deficiency anemia  T

72. Correct facts about spleen include:
- a) Normal size spleen in adults is about 7 x 12 cm  T
  - b) It is located along the 9<sup>th</sup> rib in the anterior axillary line  T
  - c) It is inaccessible to palpation when normal in size and shape  T
  - d) Normal dullness can be percussed between the 9<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> ribs  T
  - e) Palpation is best performed with patient lying flat and inspiring deeply  F

73. The following statements about vertigo are correct:
- a) It is defined as sensation of self or environment spinning  T
  - b) It is a visual-proprioceptive-vestibular mismatch  T
  - c) Distinction of central and peripheral vertigo is prognostically important  F
  - d) Lesions of the corpus collusum may be the underlying cause  T
  - e) Valsalva maneuver and hyperventilation are useful therapeutic measures  T

74. Electroencephalogram is useful in all of the following but one
- f) Epilepsy
  - b) Encephalopathy
  - c) Hematoma in the brain
  - d) Brain death
  - e) Alzheimer's disease

75. Functions of frontal lobe includes all but one
- a) Sphincteric control
  - b) Visuospatial function
  - c) Language control
  - d) Consciousness control
  - e) Calculation

76. The following are associated with Alzheimer's diseases but one
- a) Chromosome 1 abnormality
  - b) Chromosome 21 abnormality
  - c) Chromosome 20 abnormality
  - d) Chromosome 19 abnormality
  - e) Chromosome 14 abnormality

77. All but one are differentials of Parkinson's diseases
- a) High pressure hydrocephalus
  - b) Huntington's disease
  - c) Olivo Pontocerebellar atrophy
  - d) Shy Drager's syndrome
  - e) Benign essential tremor

78. All except one is true regarding epilepsy
- a) Valproate is a broad spectrum antiepileptic medication
  - b) Rapid IV Phenytoin may result in heart block
  - c) Ethosuximide is useful only for petit mal
  - d) Carbamazepine is associated with hyponatremia
  - e) Phenobarbitone is good for seizures in elderly

79. The nucleus of the following cranial nerve are in the Pons
- a) trigeminal nerve
  - b) Oculomotor nerve
  - c) hypoglossal nerve
  - d) accessory nerve
  - e) vagus nerve

Cortex 2  
 midbrain 2  
 pons 4  
 medulla 4

80. Causes of ptosis include the following
- a) myasthenia gravis
  - b) congenital cause
  - c) Hysteria
  - d) myopathy
  - e) Lambert-eaton myasthenia syndrome

81. The following reflexes correspond to their innervations

- Ankle Jerk - L1,2
- Bicep Jerk - C5,6
- Cremasteric reflexes - L1,2
- Plantar Jerk - C5,6
- Patellar Jerk - L3,4

Following are causes of stroke in the young  
 Atherosclerosis of big vessel



- (b) atrial myxoma T
- (c) atrial septal defect T
- (d) sickle cell anemia F
- (e) water shed infarct F

83. The following are indication for Lumbar puncture

- (a) raised intracranial pressure F
- (b) huge intracranial meningioma F
- (c) bacterial meningitis T
- (d) suspected tuberculoma T
- (e) suspected intracranial sarcoidosis ~~T~~

84. The following are characteristics of migraine headaches

- (a) wakes patients from sleep F
- (b) moderate to severe T
- (c) Worse by sunlight T
- (d) nausea and vomiting T
- (e) Continuous and progressively worsen in severity F

85. Cluster headaches is usually characterised with

- (a) higher prevalence in males T
- (b) associated with sympathetic over-activity T
- (c) moderate to severe headaches T
- (d) symptomatic relief by staying in the bright light
- (e) associated tearing of the eyes T

86. With regards to bacterial meningitis the following are true

- (a) Subacute clinical presentation is the rule F
- (b) E.coli is a common cause in adult F
- (c) *Listeria monocytogene* is common in immunocompromised patients F
- (d) *Neisseria meningitidis* is a commonly responsible for sporadic case F
- (e) fungal agent is uncommon etiologic agent in HIV/AIDS F

87. The following characterise tuberculous meningitis

- (a) lymphocyte pleocytosis T
- (b) acute clinical presentation F
- (c) commonly complicated by palsy of basal cranial nerves
- (d) Steroids have no place in the management F
- (e) The CSF protein is between 50-100mg% F

88. Neurophysiologic investigation include the following

- (a) electroencephalogram T
- (b) computerised tomography scan F
- (c) nerve conduction study T
- (d) muscle biopsy F
- (e) magnetic resonance imaging T

89. Indication for cranial CT include the following

- (a) Guillain-Barre syndrome F
- (b) Stroke T
- (c) Myasthenia gravis F
- (d) Coma T
- (e) Midbrain astrocytoma T

90. The following characterises cerebella syndrome

- (a) Micrographia T
- (b) Macrographia F
- (c) Apraxia
- (d) Truncal tremor T
- (e) Limb Paralysis F

170  
125  
295