

Medicine NB Questions

Sackman

1.

- (a) Drug induced coma \neq severe depression
- (a) Paracetamol with drug induced coma.
Most probable risk factor being fitted by liver one.
- (b) i. Pupillary light reflex.
ii. Fundoscopy
iii. Doll's eye maneuver
iv. Corneal reflex
- (c) i. Random blood sugar
ii. Brain CT scan.
iii. Drug assay.
iv. Urgent FEN.
Others include LFT, EUC.

: The patient as an unconscious Pa by :-

→ head up, 2hr turning of the bed, enema, and monitor urine output, vido.

→ the amount of the offending in the body by giving metoprolol, uba, gastric lavage.

→ is antidote for the agents offending.

→ term mgmt including involving the coronal Scientist for evaluation.

(2)

→ fans syndrome with structural heart disease ?? Mitral regurgitation, with feature heart failure.

→ Costochondritis (dysproportionate upper inner segment).

- ii. Wide arm-span.
- iii. Acromegaly.
- iv. Lordosis.
- v. Kyphosis.

- (c)
- i. Aortic root dissection:
 - ii. Aortic regurgitation.
 - iii. Aortic dilatation/Aneurysm
 - iv. Dilatation of the main pulmonary artery
 - v. Calcification of the aortic valve
- (3)

(4)

(a) Right massive pleural effusion.

- (b)
- i. Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
 - ii. Bronchogenic Carcinoma
 - iii. Complicated pneumonia usually from staph aureus
 - iv. Bronchiectasis
 - v. 2° to the lung.

History.

Risk factors — occupation, Contact or index case,
previous hx of TB; overcrowding, Poor ventilation.
2^os from common near to the lungs — Breast
mass, Cx hxn, liver.

Previous radiation exposure.

Hx of alcohol and cigarette smoking.

Examination.

Respiratory distress, cyanosis, mediastinal shift,
low breath sound, low vocal resonance and
tactile fremitus on the affected side.

Investigation.

1. Chest X-ray.
2. Chest CT
3. Thoracoscopy.
4. Samples for AEC.
5. FBE.

Treatment

1. Definitive treatment is to do a chest tube insertion.
2. Empirical treatment by giving antibiotics.
3. Incentive Spirometry.
4. SpO_2 monitoring.
5. Treatment of other causes e.g. W fluid, blood transfusion.

(5)

Temporal lobe epilepsy is the commonest cause of focal seizures.

Temporal lobe seizures — A's

- Aura
- Automatism
- Altered Consciousness

Clinical manifestations.

Hallucinations - visual, auditory
No faecal incontinence

Investigations

- i. Brain CT
- ii. Brain MRI
- iii. EEG.
- iv. EMG.
- v. Drug assay.
- vi. Lumbar puncture
- vii. FBE
- viii. EUG

Treatment

Drug of choice is Cabergoline. Levodopa
can also be used.
Treat primary cause based on the findings
from the investigations.

(6)

Chronic hyperglycaemia activates the fibroblast pathway =

Non-enzymatic glycosylation of metabolites and the formation of AGEs (advanced glycosylated end products). The AGEs are now deposited in the various microvasculature of the body. One of them is in the glomerulus causing nephropathy, in the retina - retinopathy, in the neural microvasculature - neuropathy.

2. Activation of the Polyol pathway forms cytotoxic substances like galactitol, sorbitol.

3. Liberation of reactive oxidative substances - the free radicals.

4. Activation of protein kinase C and liberation of the phospholipids damaging the cell

6) Microalbuminuria is the presence of albumin in the urine $10-300 \text{mg}$. It is usually a complication of diabetic nephropathy. It can be picked by the dipstick. With time, it predisposes the kidney to FSGS and other chronic diseases.

7)

8) Hypertensive encephalopathy 2^o to hypertensive emergency.

OR
Hypertensive emergency with hypertensive encephalopathy.

9) Fundoscopy

- 10) i. Retinal haemorrhage; Flame shaped
ii. Papilloedema
iii. Cotton wool spots
iv. Hard exudate

COURTESY: 2017/2018 EXPOS

Proudly Kogiates
THE CONFLUENCE STATE
UNITY AND PROGRESS

d. Resuscitation.

- Admit Patient.

- Achieve blood pressure control within 48-72hrs by giving Nifedipine, ~~amlodipine~~ while monitoring the signs.

- Brain CT or MRI, EUCr, chest X-ray and also the urine output.

(8)

a.

b. Investigations

Stool me-c

FBC - ↑WBC, Bacterial (neutrophil ↑), Viral

EUCr

Abdominal USS



- C.
- i. Rehydration - give fluids, ORS.
 - ii. Antibiotics.
 - iii. Treat ongoing complications - e.g. in acute kidney injury (do renal challenge).
 - iv. Treat any special underlying cause.
 - v. Preventive measures - Good water, health education.

9

a. Severe Rheumatoid arthritis -
Severe because it is already infiltrating organs.

- i. Serology - assay for ANA, anti-smith, RF factor
- ii. Imaging studies - X-ray of the limbs.
- iii. MRI, FBC.

C: Amyloidosis.

d. Glucocorticoids NSAIDs.
Immunoglobulins

a. Massive blood transfusion is a clinical condition in which a patient is transfused with the constituent of the total blood volume within 24hrs. OR.

Transfusion significant enough to affect the haemodynamic stability.

b. Complications

- Volume overload
- Air embolism
- Hypothermia
- Infection
- Citrate toxicity
- Transfusion reactions - hyperkalaemia acute haemolytic-transfusion reaction
- AFB₁ - hyperkalaemia, hypocalcaemia

c.

- i. Blood of the patient
- ii. State the compatibility of the blood (method used).

MOTTO: UNITY AND PROGRESS

UNIVERSITY OF ILORIN CHAPTER
P.M.B. 1515

Email: nakossunilorin@yahoo.com

- iii. state the amount of blood to be transfused.
- iv. Make provision for things to be done in case of transfusion reaction.
- v. Pre & post transfusion vital signs.
- vi. time to start transfusion and time to end.

Medicine Office

Sesefede Diskus in

Acuhaler / Acuhaler

Content - Salmeterol + fluticasone

uses - In Asthma, COPD, bronchitis, pneumonia

2. ECG with ^{features of} left ventricular hypertrophy (LVH) abnormalities

- $R_1 > 12\text{mm}$

- $SV_2 + RV_6 > 38\text{mm}$

- T Inversion

- LAD

Diagnosis - LVH

3. Causes of diarrhoea in HIV PK.

- HIV itself

- *Mycobacterium* spp.

- *Cryptosporidium*

- *Salmonella* spp.

- *Cryptosporidium parvum*

- *Candida albicans*

- *Cryptosporidium* spp.

- *Coccidiomycosis*



NAKOSS

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF KOGI STATE STUDENTS'

MOTTO: UNITY AND PROGRESS

UNIVERSITY OF ILORIN CHAPTER

P.M.B. 1515

Email: nakossunilorin@yahoo.com

4. H₂O
A dialyzer.

Use - for haemodialysis.

- Complication - First-Use Syndrome, - Hypertension
- Air embolism
 - Infection
 - Allergic rxn.
 - Electrolyte derangement
 - Cardiovascular events - Stroke, MI
 - Dialysis disequilibrium Syndrome

5. Tuning fork with 128Hz.

Used - in diabetic neuropathy.

- GBS,
- Coar Compression Syndrome
- Brown-Sequard Syndrome
- Polio, sickle cell disease

6. Leg ulcer.

Causes - AM

- Trauma
- Sickle cell dx
- Tuberculosis.
- Peripheral Vasculature.
- Tropical Ulcer.
- Syphilis
- Buruli Ulcer
- Deep vein.

7. Calculation of Osmolality.

$$2(Na^+ + K^+) + \text{glucose} + \text{Urea}$$

Diagnosis - Diabetic ketoacidosis

(Notice the presence of ketones) *

Agents used in the tx of DKA.

- Normal saline
- Insulin
- IV K⁺
- Antibiotics.
- N₂ CO₂

Complications of DKA

- Coma
- Seizure
- Acute renal failure
- MI
- UTI
- Aspiration pneumonia
- Bedsores.
- DVT

8. Micrograph

Diagnosis - Sickle cell anaemia.

Genetic abnormality - Valine replaces glutamic acid at position 6 of the β-chain.

Best method of preventing it -

- Genetic Counselling

AAS arises from a misspelling substituting Thymine for adenine in the 5th codon of the β-chain gene, GAG → GTG.

COURTESY: 2011/2012 P/COS

Proudly Kogitates...

THE CONFLUENCE STATE
UNITY AND PROGRESS

Hypoxia ($< 60 \text{ mmHg}$)

- Hypercapnia.

- Acidosis.

Hypoxia - Type II respiratory failure -

In type 2 respiratory failure - presence of hypoxia & hypercapnia.

In type 1 respiratory failure - there is only hypoxia.

Cause:

- COPD

- pleural effusion

- GBS with pulmonary complications.

- MG.

- phrenic nerve palsy.

- Brainstem injury.

Preferred mode of Rx.

- Low tension O_2 & high O_2 concentration.

- Antibiotics.

10.

Clinical Scenario - Fever, bleeding

Diagnosis - Viral haemorrhagic fever

Causes - yellow fever.

 Lassa fever.

 Nyanya nyant virus.

 West Nile encephalitis virus.

 Ebola virus disease.

Leptospirosis

Dengue

11. Pulse Oximeter.

Conditions in which it can be used:-

- Asthma

- COPD

- Acute resp. failure.

- Pneumonia

- Bronchiolitis

- Adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)

12.

Diagnosis - Bell's palsy (to the affected side).

Instructions given to the patient.

- Close your eyes, show me your teeth.

Location of the lesion.

- In and below (at the facial nerve head).

COURTESY 2017/2018 JCB.COM

Proudly Kogiates

THE CONFLUENCE STATE

UNITY AND PROGRESS



What sign's demonstrated

Bell's phenomenon.

Complications of the condition:

- Corneal opacity or Scarring

- Blindness

- Keratolysis/xerosis/dryness

B.

Features of TB meningitis:

- ↑ opening pressure - it can str be low if it is long standing.

- Clear color which forms spider-web pattern appearance on spinning.

- Biochemical features - ↓ CSF glucose (hypoglycemia); Markedly high protein.

- Cytology - More of monocytes & lymphocytes. Polymorphs can be seen.

- Gram stain - -ve

- Ziehl Nelson stain - +ve



Treatments.

- Rifampicin
- Pyrazinamide
- Ethambutol
- Isoniazid
- Streptomycin
- Steroids

14. Micrograph of Mosquito.

Diseases it causes :-

Malaria - Caused by female anopheles mosquito.

Filariasis - caused by culex.

Yellow fever - caused by aedes spp.

Bugis malayi - caused by culex.

Dengue fever - caused by culex.

West Nile encephalitis - ✓

Drug of choice for the most commonest (Malaria) - ACT.

15. Drugs that reduce mortality in heart failure.

- ACE Inhibitor
- Angiotensin receptor blockers
- Spironolactone
- B-blockers

1. Ha. 2. Schistosoma haematocoele

Haem. 2. Coel. - Bilharziasis / Schistosomiasis

One of Chica - Transmittal

7. Ha. 2. Schistosoma haematocoele

Chronic Schistosomiasis

Haematuria - Typical symptoms

Congestive - Bilateral hematuria

- Typical symptoms
- Microscopic changes
- Pathology

8. Chest X-ray showing pleural effusion

Haematuria - Left / right pleural effusion

Prothrombin - Clotted haematuria

Bilirubin Re - Bilirubinuria and icterus

19. EEG

Description - generalized slow wave pattern 3 cycles/sec. ^{Spikes}

Diagnosis - Absence seizure

Drug of choice - Ethosuximide, Valproate, Lam ^{Sodium}

20. ECG showing features of Hyperkalaemia.

- widened QRS complex

- Tall tented T-wave

- Absent P wave

- wide PR interval.

- Sinus pattern of the PR interval.

- ~~prolonged~~ in wave

21. Trucut biopsy needle.

Indication.

- Renal biopsy

- Lung biopsy.

- Liver biopsy

- prostate biopsy

Complications.

- Damage to surrounding tissue

- Perforation

- Haematoma

- Pain.

- Haemorrhage

- Asepsis

22.

Nephrotic syndrome

Questions on ~~the~~ stages and investigations.

24 hr Urinary protein excretion

Total protein

Lipid profile

Renal biopsy

Drugs that can be used to treat

- Steroids eg prednisone
- Cyclophosphamide
- Tacrolimus
- Mycophenolate mofetil

23. Picture of acne vulgaris.

Risk factors.

- Race - Commoner in Caucasians
- Exposure to ultraviolet rays
- Familial history

Treatment





Treatment

- Tertracycline
- Retinoic acid
- Benzoyl peroxide
- Salicylic acid

24. Micrograph of the ~~Intestine~~ Intestis

Which part of the body does it affect?

- Intestine

Campylobacter

- Intestinal ~~and~~ obstruction
- Malabsorption
- Hypersensitivity reaction

Treatment

- * Levamisole
- Albendazole — drug of choice
- Mebendazole

25. Investigation result showing lipid profile.

$$\text{Atherogenic Index} = \frac{\text{Total cholesterol}}{\text{HDL cholesterol}}$$

Normal atherogenic index - < 1.5 .

Deranged atherogenic index - ≥ 1.5 .

Risk factors for a deranged Atherogenic index

- Obesity.
- Dyslipidaemia.
- Fatty diet.
- Diabetes.
- Excessive alcohol. — low dose alcohol lowers the risk.

26. Micrograph of Leishmania species.

Diagnosis

Multibacillary leprosy. OR
Lepromatous leprosy.

Agents used in treatment

- Dapsone . 100mg daily unsupervised
- Clofazimine 300mg monthly supervised and 5
- Rifampicin . 600mg monthly 5 supervised daily unsup

27. Activated Charcoal.

Uses:

1. Lead poisoning . = Def poisoning
2. Copper poisoning . = Aspirin
3. Arsenic poisoning . = paracetamol
4. Mercury poisoning . = Hydrocortisone cream
5. For some drug poisoning

28.

A skin lesion of Kaposi's Sarcoma.

Clinical Condition - HIV Infection/AIDS.

Mode of diagnosis

→ Skin biopsy

Infective agent - Human Herpes Virus type 8



NAKOSS

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF KOGI STATE STUDENTS

MOTTO: UNITY AND PROGRESS

UNIVERSITY OF ILORIN CHAPTER
P.M.B. 1515

Email: nakossunilorin@yahoo.com

29. Peak flow metre.

Conditions in which it can be used -

COPO

Asthma - for diagnosis & classification of patients.

Interstitial lung disease

What is its clinical significance

To differentiate between restrictive lung disease and obstructive lung disease.

$\frac{FEV_1}{FVC}$ $\frac{FEV_1}{FVC}$

In obstructive lung disease = $\frac{FEV_1}{FVC}$ is reduced.

In restrictive lung disease = $\frac{FEV_1}{FVC}$ is either normal or increased.

30. Brain CT

Description - There is flattening of the gyri and less prominence of the sulci. There is hypodense lesion of the cerebrum with multiple stuff.

Diagnosis - Ischaemic stroke

COURTESY: 2017 PROGRESS

Proudly Kogitates
THE CONFLUENCE STATE
UNITY AND PROGRESS

Proudly Kogitates
THE CONFLUENCE STATE
UNITY AND PROGRESS

THE CONFLUENCE STATE
UNITY AND PROGRESS



NAKOSS

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF KOGI STATE STUDENTS

~~NOT FOR SALE~~

UNIVERSITY OF URMU CHAPTER
P.M.S. 1915

Email: nakoss-unthor@byethu.com



Risk factors

Modifiable

DM

HIV

hypertension

Alcohol consumption

Cigarette smoking

non-modifiable

31. Mechini biopsy needle
use for liver biopsy.

Contraindications

- Infection

- Bleeding

- Anaemia

Anti-hepatitis

32. Filter cigarette

Contents - Nicotene, Tar, etc.

Effects on the lungs

Structural

Cardiovascular

Genetic

Respiratory

of pneumonia

Non-modifiable

Previous stroke

Age

Male gender

~~Family hx~~

the Family hx

- Injury to the coronary
arteries

- Pain

- Coronary Artery Disease

- Stroke

- CAD / IHD





NAKOSS

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF KOGI STATE STUDENTS'

MOTTO: UNITY AND PROGRESS

UNIVERSITY OF ILORIN CHAPTER
P.M.B. 1515

Email: nakossunilorin@yahoo.com

38. A mobile Electrocardiographic Machine with attached leads.

Uses

- Heart blocks.
- Myocardial infarction.
- Electrolyte derangements.
- Atrial fibrillation.
- Ventricular arrhythmias.

39. Micrograph of Vitiligo

Differential diagnosis

- Vitiligo
- Alopecia
- Burns/Skin burn
- exposure
- Lepra
- piebaldism
- hypomelanosis of Ito

Description - Hypopigmented patches of the face

40.

Differential diagnosis

- HSV perioral papular eruption.



NAKORAH

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NURSING STUDENTS

UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN IOWA



26. Meningocele
 - Spina 11

27. Myelomeningocele

Paralysis - 11 - 12 - 13 - 14 - 15 - 16 - 17 - 18 - 19 - 20 - 21 - 22 - 23 - 24 - 25 - 26 - 27 - 28 - 29 - 30 - 31 - 32 - 33 - 34 - 35 - 36 - 37 - 38 - 39 - 40 - 41 - 42 - 43 - 44 - 45 - 46 - 47 - 48 - 49 - 50 - 51 - 52 - 53 - 54 - 55 - 56 - 57 - 58 - 59 - 60 - 61 - 62 - 63 - 64 - 65 - 66 - 67 - 68 - 69 - 70 - 71 - 72 - 73 - 74 - 75 - 76 - 77 - 78 - 79 - 80 - 81 - 82 - 83 - 84 - 85 - 86 - 87 - 88 - 89 - 90 - 91 - 92 - 93 - 94 - 95 - 96 - 97 - 98 - 99 - 100

Spina 11

- Hydrocephalus
 - Spina 11
 - Paralysis

Hydrocephalus
 Paralysis

31

Metformin - Adrenaline
 Metformin

Adrenaline - Hydrochlorothiazide
 Metformin - Hydrochlorothiazide

Side Effect of Metformin

- Hypokalaemia
- Hyperglycaemia
- Hypochloreaemia
- Gout
- Osteoporosis

Side effect of Adrenaline
 Hypertension
 Hypokalaemia
 Hypochloreaemia

metformin + hydrochlorothiazide
 metformin + hydrochlorothiazide
 metformin + hydrochlorothiazide



NAKOSS

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF KOGI STATE STUDENTS

MOHO UNIB AND PROGRESS

UNIVERSITY OF ILORIN CHAPTER
P.M.B. 1515

Email: nakoss.ilorin@yahoo.com

28. X-ray of the spine.

Anomalies:

— Destruction of the anterior segment of the spinal cord sparing the laminae and the pedicle.

— Wedge collapse of the body of the vertebrae.

Disgassii

Pott's disease or TB of the spine.

Agent involved — Mycobacterium tuberculosis.

Drugs — RIFES

39. Question on SLE

Common in blacks

Common in males

Common in the low socioeconomic class

Cardiac involvement is the most deadly

COURTESY: THE CONFLUENCE STATE

Broadly Kogi State

THE CONFLUENCE STATE
UNITY AND PROGRESS

COURTESY: THE CONFLUENCE STATE

THE CONFLUENCE STATE
UNITY AND PROGRESS



NAKOSS

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF KOGI STATE STUDENTS'

MOTTO: UNITY AND PROGRESS

UNIVERSITY OF ILORIN CHAPTER
P.M.B. 1515

Email: nakossunilorin@yahoo.com



Rash in SLE — Maculopapular rash, Lupoid rash,
Malar rash, discoid rash, wire-loop
rash.

40. Micrograph of Graves disease.

The only hyperthyroidism that is associated with
exophthalmos in Graves disease.

Drug of choice.

— Carbimazole

— Atenolol (It is cardioselective /
propranolol)

COOPERATIVE SOCIETY

Proudly Kogian
THE CONFLUENCE STATE
UNITY AND PROGRESS

Proudly Kogian
THE CONFLUENCE STATE