١٦-All of the following about Macrolide antibiotics are true EXCEPT:

a. Bactriostatic& bactericidal

b. Drug of choice in mycoplasma pneumonia

c. Increase metabolism of theophylline and carbamazepine

d. Safe in pregnancy

١٧-The following drugs may be effective in relieve of acute attacks of bronchial asthma EXCEPT:

a. Adrenaline

b. Betamethazone

c. Theophylline

d. Disodium cromoglycate

١٨-A ٦٥-year-old male with a previous history of a stroke is treated with ticlopidine as prophylaxis for preventing further stroke. What is the mechanism of action of ticlopidine?

a. Inhibition of platelet thromboxane production

b. Antagonism of ADP receptor

c. Antagonism of glycoprotein IIb/IIIa

d. Activation of plasminogen to plasmin

١٩- Sodium-nitroprusside acts by activation of:

a. Guanylate cyclase

b. K+ channels

c. Ca++ channels

d. Cyclic AMP

٢٠- In acute LVF, the drug which can be administered is:

a. Propanolol

b. Morphine

c. Amlodipine

d. Epinephrine

٢١-What does the term "Supersensitivity (intolerance)" mean?

a. It is unpredictableabnormal response due to genetic abnormality

b. It is unpredictable abnormal response due to Antigen/Antibody reaction

c. It is the appearance of characteristic toxic effects of a drug at therapeutic doses

d. It is the exaggerated normal action of the drug at its high blood level

٢٢-An elderly hypertensive has diabetes mellitus and bilateral renal artery stenosis. The best management is:

a. Enalapril.

b. Verapamil.

c. Beta blockers

d. Thiazides.

٢٣- The antianginal effect of propanolol may be attributed to which of the following?

a. Block of exercise induced tachycardia

b. Dilation of constricted coronary vessels

c. Increased cardiac force

d. Increased resting heart rate

٢٤- Verapamil is contraindicated in:

a. Hypertesion

b. Complete heart block

c. Paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia

d. Angina pectoris

٢٥-Plasma half-life (t½) of a drug is related with:

a. Only the concentration of substances in plasma
b. Only the elimination rate constant
c. Volume of distribution, elimination rate constant, and clearance
d. Only bioavailability

٢٦-Which of the following is an IV Antiplatelet agent ?

a. Aspirin

b. Eptifibatide (Integrilin)

c. Clopidrogel (Plavix)

d. Ticlopidine (Ticlid)

٢٧-Low molecular weight heparin is:

a. Warfarin (Coumadin)

b. Heparin Sodium

c. Dalteparin (Fragmin)

d. Alteplase (Activase)

٢٨-In a case of spastic (variant prinzmetal) angina with sinus bradycardia, the preferred antianginal drug is:

a. Verapamil
b. Atenolol
c. Propranolol
d. Amlodipine

٢٩-Regarding oral administration; the advantage of isosorbidemononitrate over nitroglycerine is:

a. More rapid absorption than nitroglycerine
b. Less tolerance than nitroglycerine
c. No first-pass metabolism like nitroglycerine
d. Less hypotension and headache than nitroglycerine

٣٠- When a drug is known to follow zero order kinetics:

a.A constant amount is eliminated each hour

b.A constant fraction is eliminated each hour

c.The drug is hydrophilic

d.Clearance is constant

٣١-The loading dose of a drug is usually based on:

a. Percentage of drug bound to plasma proteins
b. Fraction of drug excreted unchanged in the urine
c. Apparent volume of distribution (VD) and desired drug concentration (C) in plasma
d. Area under the plasma drug concentration versus time curve (AUC)

٣٢-Coronary steal phenomenon is seen with:

a. Diltiazem
b. Propranolol
c. Verapamil
d. Dipyridamole

٣٣-Ampicillin and amoxicillin are in the same group of penicillins. However, there are important differences. Which of the following best states how amoxicillin differs from ampicillin ?

a-Has better oral bioavailability, particularly when taken with meals.

b-Is effective against penicillinase-producing organisms.

c-Is a broad-spectrum penicillin.

d-Does not cause hypersensitivity reactions.

٣٤-Tolcapone acts as :

a. COMT inhibitor in CNS
b. Dopamine receptors (D٢) antagonist
c. MAO-B inhibitor
d. Dopamine receptors (D٢) agonist

٣٥-In regard to Nifuroxazide, the following statement is TRUE:

a. It is effective against E.coli, shigella and salmonella
b. It is used for children < ٦ years
c. It is completely absorbed from the GIT
d. It is highly toxic to liver and kidney

٣٦-Which of the following glucocorticoids produces the least sodium retention?

a. Fludrocortisone
b. Hydrocortisone
c. Prednisolone
d. Dexamethasone

٣٧-Which one of the following structures is responsible for the absorption (Potency) of the local anesthetic drug?

a. Intermediate chain
b. Unionized basic amino group
c. Ionized acidic amino group
d. Aromatic lipophilic group

٣٨-What is the precaution during long-term therapy of glucocorticoids?

a. Diet should be high in carbohydrates
b. Avoid in digitalis toxicity
c. There is no need for routine X-ray spine (every ٦ months)
d. Decrease the dose in stress

٣٩-In contrast to morphine, methadone:

a. Causes longer duration of action
b. Is more effective orally
c. Causes less tolerance and physical dependence & Withdrawal is less severe
d. All of the above

٤٠-Mechanism of action of anti-inflammatory effect of cortisol is by the following :

a. ↓ Synthesis of lipocortin-I (annexins)
b. ↑ Formation of inflammatory mediators e.g. TNFα.
c. ↑ Migration of leucocytes to site of inflammation.
d. ↓ adhesion molecules & complement components

٤١-An example for intermediate acting Glucocorticoids is :

a. Prednisolone
b. Hydrocortisone
c. Betamethasone
d. Dexamethasone

٤٢-Although their advantages over non-selective NSAIDs, the use of selective COX-٢ inhibitors may have increased risk of cardiovascular complications due to:

a. Additional effect on myocardial ion channels
b. Activation of renin-angiotensin pathway
c. Lack of effect on platelets TxA_2
d. Increased production of prostacyclin in vascular endothelium

٤٣-Milrinone is an example of :

a. Phosphodiesterase I inhibitors
b. Phosphodiesterase II inhibitors
c. Phosphodiesterase III inhibitors
d. Phosphodiesterase IV inhibitors

٤٤-'Drug efficacy' refers to:

a. The range of diseases in which the drug is beneficial
b. The maximal intensity of response that can be produced by the drug
c. The therapeutic dose range of the drug
d. The therapeutic index of the drug

٤٥-When compared to unfractionated heparin, low molecular weight heparins have :

a. Preferential binding affinity to factor Xa relative to factor IIa (thrombin)
b. Shorter half-lives
c. Dose-dependent renal clearance
d. Less bleeding tendency

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GOOD LUCK

امتحان الشفوى يوم الاربعاء 24/3/2021

Examination for (master degree of Emergency medicine)

Course Title: Clinical pathology semester
Date: 21/3/2021
Time Allowed: 1.0 hour

Total marks: 45 marks

Tanta University
Faculty of Medicine
Department of Clinical Pathology

All questions must be answered :

Q1-Mention laboratory diagnosis of:

a-Acute bacterial meningitis 10 marks

b-Myocardial infarction 10 marks

Q2-Give an account on diagnostic approach of bleeding disorders? 15 marks

Q3-Enumerate clinical significance of:

a- Hypoalbuminemia 5 marks

b- Hyperamylasemia 5 marks

Good luck

رئيس القسم
أ.د/ منال عبد الواحد عيد

- ميعاد امتحان الشفوي إن شاء الله تعالي يوم الثلاثاء ٢٠٢١/٣/٣٠ – ١١ ظهرا

Tanta University
Department of physiology — Faculty of Medicine
Time allowed: Three hours — Physiology — Code: EMERT 8001
Total marks: 90 — MSC of Emergency Medicine & Traumatology — Date21 /3/ 2021

All the questions must be answered:

1- Mention: Factors affecting cerebral circulation. (15 marks)

2- Mention: Indication and complication of blood transfusion. (15 marks)

3- State: Causes shifting oxygen dissociation curve to the right and to the left. (15 marks)

4- Define : Dead space , mention its types , significance and factors affecting it . (15 marks)

5- Mention : Types , causes and characters of hemophilia and purpura . (15 marks)

All the following must be answered by only one choice (15 marks)

1- Normal count of RBCs:
a. 50 million/ mm^3.
b. 2 million/ mm^3.
c. 5 million/ mm^3.
d. 15 million/ mm^3.

2- Normal pulse pressure is:
a. 120 mmHg.
b. 90 mmHg.
c. 40 mmHg.
d. 60 mmHg.

3- Under normal resting condition cardiac output equal :
a. 500 ml/min. b. 1000 ml/min. c. 5000 ml/min. d. 300 mml/min.

4- The main cation in intracellular fluid is :
a. Sodium .
b. Chloride.
c. Potassium.
d. Calcium .

5- Pulmonary vascular resistance is :
a. Equal to systemic vascular resistance .
b. 1/6 systemic vascular resistance.
c. Greater than systemic vascular resistance.
d. Mainly depend on diameter of arteriole.

6- Stroke volume under resting condition equal:
a. 800 ml/ beat . b. 80 ml/ beat. c. 1000 ml/ beat. d. 2000 ml/ beat.

Look to back

Tanta University
Faculty of Medicine
Human Anatomy & Embryology Dep.
Date:21/3 /2021
Number of Questions7 Total: 22.5 Marks

MasterDegreeofEmergency Medicine&Traumatology Exam.

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Emergency Medicine& Traumatology

All questions to be answered

1- Enumerate branches of the cranial part of the vertebral artery? (4.5marks)

2- Describe the effect of trauma to the anterior part of the skull base? (3 marks)

3- Identify the borders of the heart? (3 marks)

4- Describethe trauma on the jejunum and ileum? (4 marks)

5- Mention the urinary bladder Injuries? (2 marks)

6-Discussfractures of the greater tuberosity of the humerus? (3 marks)

7-Mention the nerve usually injured in fracture neck of fibula and its effects on the leg and foot deformity? (3 marks)

END OF THE EXAM

Oral Examination: On 4/ 4/ 2021 at 10 o'clock in the Anatomy Department (Second floor)

Committee of the Exam:*Prof. Dr. Amal Halawa, Prof. Dr MaysaFahmy, Assist. Prof. Dr Rabab Amer*