

Dr. Tarek M. Mostafa (Q # 1-25)

** A 45-year-old male presents with negativism (long-term history of negative symptoms) with rare occurrences of positive symptoms that occurs once in the last four years. Furthermore, the patient suffers also from decreased motor behavior.

1. The most probable diagnosis is:

- A. Hebephrenic Schizophrenia
B. Catatonic Schizophrenia
C. Paranoid Schizophrenia
D. Residual Schizophrenia

** The family members of a 56-year-old man reports that he has become increasingly irritable, sleepless, has started spending large amounts of money, and shows increased and inappropriate sexual behavior.

2. The most probable cause could be:

- A. Hypomania B. Mania C. Bipolar disorder I D. Bipolar disorder II

** Mrs. Jackie accompanied her 45 years-old husband to a psychiatric clinic since the man is suffering from 7 months history of lack of energy, difficulty starting activities, loss of pleasure in happy occasions, lack of concentration, decreased appetite, changes in pattern of sleep or where he wakes-up in early morning and three attempts of self suicide

3. This man suffers from:

- A. Normal depression B. Schizophrenia
C. Clinical depression D. Bipolar II disorder

4. The ideal treatment for this man condition is

- A. TCAS B. Olanzapine C. Lithium D. Mirtazapine

5. Vulnerability model is the most common hypothesis of schizophrenia

- A. True B. False

6. Quick-tabs antipsychotic is more preferred for schizophrenic patients

- A. True B. False

7 Schizophrenia is characterized by

- A. Increased dopamine in cerebral cortex and its decrease in peripheral cortex
B. Increased dopamine in hypothalamus and its decrease in cerebral cortex
C. Increased dopamine in limbic system and its decrease in peripheral cortex
D. Increased dopamine in CTZ and its decrease in hypothalamus

8. When a person with schizophrenia believes that, others, often a vague is out to get him. This may referred as

- A. Delusions of persecution B. Delusions of reference
C. Delusions of grandeur D. Delusions of control

9. One of the following seems essential for diagnosing Parkinson disease.

- A. Hypokinesia B. Rest tremor C. Bradykinesia D. Freezing

10. Which of the following is correct about L-Dop?

- A. Its oral absorption takes place by passive transport
B. Only 50% of L-Dopa can pass BBB
C. Relief provided by levodopa is only symptomatic
D. Carbidopa is superior to benserazide in enhancing L-Dopa absorption

11. Which of the following is not correct about selegiline?
 A. It is a selective inhibitor of MAO-B
 B. It is used for idiopathic Parkinsonian disease as initial monotherapy
 C. It can be used adjunct therapy to levodopa
 D. Its daily doses is 1 mg twice daily to maintain selectivity
12. Wearing off means that the dose of L-dopa doesn't last for the second dose
 A. True
 B. False
13. Amantadine is less effective against rigidity of Parkinson disease than benztropine
 A. True
 B. False
14. Which of the following is not indicative for mania?
 A. Frequent punning and rhyming meaning words
 B. Wearing flamboyant clothes with excessive makeup
 C. Feeling guilty and self underestimation
 D. Extreme happiness and little need for sleep
15. Which of the following decreases urinary excretion of lithium
 A. Mannitol
 B. Furosemide
 C. Triamterene
 D. Acetazolamide
16. Bipolar II is characterized by 2 opposite mood episodes plus psychotic symptoms
 A. True
 B. False
17. Regular liver function test is necessary for patients on valproate semisodium
 A. True
 B. False
18. Which of the following neurotransmitter is involved in dementia
 A. Dopamine
 B. Acetylcholine
 C. Serotonin
 D. Nor epinephrine
19. Loss of semantic memory occurs during....
 A. Pre-dementia (Stage I) Alzheimer disease
 B. Mild dementia (Stage II) Alzheimer disease
 C. Moderate dementia (Stage III) Alzheimer disease
 D. Advanced dementia (Stage IV) Alzheimer disease
20. Scientists believe that.....develop in the brain of an Alzheimer's patient, and may be a cause of the disease.
 A. Cholesterol
 B. Tumors
 C. Ruptured blood vessels
 D. Plaques and tangles
21. Which of these behaviors is a symptom of depression?
 A. Cynicism (philosophy)
 B. Unexplained aggression
 C. Loss of interest and pleasure
 D. Rapid mood swings

22. Which of these should you avoid if you're depressed?

- A. Supportive relationship B. Major Decisions C. Exercise D. Trips

23. Which of the following SSRIs seems safe for poly-pharmacy patient?

- A. Fluoxetine B. Fluvoxamine C. Paroxetine D. Sertraline

24. Select the antidepressant that counteracts nicotine withdrawal symptoms?

- A. Bupropion B. Trazodone C. Mirtazapine D. Nefazodone

25. The main mood-stabilizing medication used in bipolar disorder is:

- A. Lorazepam B. Risperidone C. Fluoxetine D. Lithium

Prof. Dr. Sahar M. El-Haggar (Q # 26-50)

26. Age-related changes in the gastrointestinal absorption include any of the following:

- A. Unchanged passive diffusion and no change or little influence in bioavailability for most drugs
B. Decrease active transport and decrease bioavailability for few drugs
C. Decrease first-pass effect on hepatic and /or gut wall metabolism and increased bioavailability for some drugs
D. All the above E. Both A and B

27. Any of the following are related to polypharmacy:

- A. Prescription of drugs whose use should be avoided because their risk outweighs their benefit
B. It is problematic because it may increase falls and cognitive impairment
C. It improved functional status
D. Both B and C E. All the above

28. Some common physiologic changes in elderly that occur in pulmonary and skeletal are any of the following:

- A. ↓ maximal breathing capacity and loss of skeletal bone mass
B. ↓ respiratory muscle strength and osteopenia
C. ↑ Total peripheral resistance D. Both A and B E. All the above

29. General recommendations for selection of medications in pregnancy:

- A. Selecting drugs that have been used for the shortest periods with safety
B. The amount of drug administered should be at the lower end of the dosing range to minimize fetal exposure
C. Patients should be discouraged from self-medicating during pregnancy and encouraged to consult their clinician for advice
D. Both B and C E. All of the above

30. Age-related changes in the distribution of the drug include:

- A. Decrease volume of distribution of water-soluble drugs
B. Increase volume of distribution for fat-soluble drugs
C. Concentration of albumin change with concurrent pathologies seen in elderly
D. Both A and B E. All of the above

31. Age-related changes in the hepatic metabolism and renal excretion of the drug include:
- A. Decreases metabolism and increase $t_{1/2}$ for some oxidatively metabolized drugs
 - B. Increase the metabolism of high hepatic extraction ratio drugs
 - C. Decreases clearance and increase $t_{1/2}$ of renally eliminated drugs and active Metabolites
 - D. All of the above
 - E. Both A and C
32. There is some evidence in the elderly of altered drug response or sensitivity, Evidence suggest that independent of pharmacokinetic alterations, the elderly are less sensitive to any of the following drugs:
- A. Narcotic analgesic
 - B. Warfarin and heparin
 - C. β -agonists/antagonists
 - D. Both A and B
 - E. All the above
33. The treatment for the pregnant women at the first trimester with gestational diabetes mellitus may be:
- A. Insulin therapy
 - B. Insulin therapy or glyburide
 - C. Nutritional and exercise interventions
 - D. Both C and B
 - E. Both A and C
34. The possible causes of N and V in pregnancy include:
- A. Elevated serum level of human chorionic gonadotropin
 - B. Decreased estrogens and progesterone
 - C. Elevated serum conc of thyroid hormones
 - D. All the above
 - E. Both A and C
35. Any of the following urinary tract infections during pregnancy can be treated with ampicillin and can cause preterm labor:
- A. Pyelonephritis
 - B. Acute cystitis
 - C. Asymptomatic bacteriuria
 - D. Asymptomatic bacteriuria and Acute cystitis
36. The treatment of choice for.....infection during pregnancy is ceftriaxone 125 mg IM as a single dose:
- A. N gonorrhoeae
 - B. Acute cystitis
 - C. Genital Herpes
 - D. C. Trachomatis
 - E. Asymptomatic bacteriuria
37. Some common physiologic changes in elderly that occur in central nervous system and sensory are any of the following:
- A. Alteration in several aspects of cognition and decrease weight and volume of brain
 - B. Increase incidence of D.M and thyroid disease
 - C. Increase accommodation of the lens of the eye causing farsightedness
 - D. Both A and C
 - E. All the above
38. Pregnant women with migraine headaches have the following except:
- A. Symptoms will either improve or go into remission during pregnancy
 - B. Acetaminophen is the drug of first choice
 - C. Psychological and musculoskeletal stresses play a key role in migraine headaches
 - D. Nonpharmacological interventions serve as the treatment mainstay
 - E. Both C and D

39. Any of the following Tocolytic therapies have potential beneficial effect on prolongation of pregnancy:

- A. Terbutalin and Nifedipine
- B. Magnesium sulfate and NSAIDs
- C. Propranolol and Nifedipine
- D. All the above
- E. Both A and B

40. Penicillin G is given to pregnant women in any of the following cases:

- A. Vaginal and rectal cultures is positive at 35 to 37 weeks' gestation for group B Streptococcus
- B. The women had a previous infant with E coli bacterial disease
- C. The women had group B Streptococcus bacteriuria
- D. Both A and C
- E. All the above

41. According to the principles of drug excretion into the breast milk, which combination of the following properties would result in the highest drug concentration in breast milk?

- A. Low molecular weight and hydrophobic
- B. Low plasma protein bound and high unionization
- C. Low molecular weight and high ionization
- D. All the above
- E. Both A and B

42. The risk of developing mastitis may be higher in any of these situations:

- A. The feeding pattern has been altered and the number of feedings per day has increased
- B. The first breast is not emptied before switching to the other side
- C. The infant is latching on poorly and the mother is low producing milk
- D. Both A and B
- E. All the above

43. Bacterial Vaginosis:

- A. May be transmitted during birth and cause neonatal infection
- B. Is a risk factor for premature rupture of membranes, and spontaneous abortion
- C. The recommended regimen is metronidazole 250 mg three times a day or clindamycin 300 mg twice a day for 7 days
- D. Both B and C
- E. All of the above

44. Therapy for Gastroesophageal reflux disease in pregnancy includes:

- A. Magnesium trisilicate
- B. Sucralfate
- C. Lansoprazole and metoclopramide
- D. All the above
- E. Both B and C

45. Preeclampsia-eclampsia:

- A. Is a syndrome consisting of gestational blood pressure elevation with hematuria
- B. Woman has gestational blood pressure elevation with symptoms of blurred vision, abdominal pain and headache
- C. Woman has gestational blood pressure elevation with platelet count $>100,000$ cells/mm³, or elevated liver enzymes
- D. All the above
- E. Both B and C

46. Sexually transmitted diseases in pregnant women range from:
 A. Infections that may be transmitted across the placenta and infect the infant prenatally (e.g., syphilis)
 B. Organisms that may be transmitted during birth and cause neonatal infection (e.g., Chlamydia trachomatis, bacterial vaginosis, or herpes simplex virus)
 C. Infections that pose a threat for preterm labor (e.g., Neisseria gonorrhoeae)
 D. All the above
 E. Both A and B
47. The two major plasma proteins to which medications can bind are albumin and α -1 acid glycoprotein, and concentrations of these proteins may change with pathological condition associated with increasing age:
 A. True
 B. False
48. IV administration of cephalosporins and ampicillin with gentamicin or IM administration of ceftriaxone are the therapy for:
 A. Acute Pyelonephritis
 B. Acute cystitis
 C. Genital Herpes
 D. C. Trachomatis
 E. Asymptomatic bacteriuria
49. The antihypertensive drugs that are contraindicated during pregnancy are:
 A. Calcium Chanel Blockers
 B. Angiotensin receptor blockers
 C. Atenolol
 D. Both B and C
 E. All the above
50. Constipation occurs commonly in pregnancy, the contributing factors may include any of the following:
 A. Changes in fluid intake, and physical activity
 B. Enhanced intestinal motility
 C. Possible obstruction and changes in dietary habits
 D. All the above
 E. Both A and C

Prof Dr. Sahar Hegazy (Q # 51-75)

- 51-The earliest and sensitive indicator of iron deficiency anemia is:
 A- Low ferritin
 B-Low hemoglobin
 C- Low hematocrit
 D- High TIBC
- 52- Iniron deficiency anemia, blood transfusion is recommended once Hct decreases to
 A- < 30%
 B- < 50%
 C- < 70%
- 53- Concerning oral supplementation of iron in iron deficiency anemia, it's preferable to be taken with
 A- Tea
 B- Coffee
 C- Orange juice
 D- Milk
- 54-High MMA is diagnostic for
 A- Iron deficiency anemia
 B- Vit B12 deficiency anemia
 C- Folic acid deficiency anemia
 D- Hemolytic anemia
- 55- High reticulocyte count is indicator of
 A- Iron deficiency anemia
 B- Vit B12 deficiency anemia
 C- Folic acid deficiency anemia
 D- Hemolytic anemia

56-Low TIBC is indicator of

- A- Iron deficiency anemia
- C- Folic acid deficiency anemia

- B- Vit B12 deficiency anemia
- D- Anemia of chronic disease

57-Hemoglobinuria and increased indirect bilirubin is indicator of

- A- Iron deficiency anemia
- C- Folic acid deficiency anemia

- B- Vit B12 deficiency anemia
- D- Hemolytic anemia

58-Concerning Von Willebrand disease:

- A- It can be treated with IV desmopressin
- B- It's a recessive X-linked disease, resulting in different frequency in males and females.
- C- It is the carrier molecule for circulating factor VII.
- D- All of the above
- E- None of the above

59-Lab diagnosis of Von Willebrand disease:

- A- Prolonged Activated Partial Thromboplastin time
- C- Measurement of factor VIII
- E- All of the above.
- B- Prolonged Bleeding time
- D- vWF multimer analysis

60-Concerning hemophilia:

- A- Classic hemophilia is caused by deficiency of factor VIII.
- B- It has an autosomal inheritance pattern
- C- Aminocaproic acid is antifibrinolytic used for treatment of hemophilia A only.
- D- None of the above

61- Concerning inhibitors of hemophilia, all of the following are true EXCEPT

- A- They are neutralizing antibodies of IgM subclass.
- B- Patients with severe hemophilia are more likely to develop inhibitors than mild cases.
- C- Patients with low titer inhibitors can be treated with high doses of the specific factor.
- D- They are measured with the Bethesda assay, and the titers are reported in B units.

62-Concerning Prothrombin complex concentrates (PCCs):

- A- They are low-purity products containing specific factor IX.
- B- They are plasma derived factor VIII used for treatment of hemophilia A.
- C- They are recombinant factor IX, with high safety profile.
- D- They are more preferable in treating patients with hemophilia because they have no thrombotic complications.
- E- None of the above.

63- Monitoring of warfarin can be done by:

- A- Bleeding Time test
- C- Activated Partial Thromboplastin Time test
- B- Prothrombin Time test
- D- Thrombin Time test

64- Concerning thrombin Time test

- A- It assesses the function of the extrinsic system
- B- It assesses the function of the intrinsic system
- C- It measures the conversion of fibrinogen to fibrin
- D- It assesses platelet number & function.

- 65- Concerning Alteplase**
 A- It is used as fibrinolytic drug
 B- It is administered in no longer than 24 hours.
 C- It is formulated as tablet and injection.
 D- None of the above
- 66-Exogenousis available as intranasal formulation**
 A-Folic acid
 B- Vit B12
 C- Iron
- 67- Hemophilic patients with high inhibitor titer treated with**
 A- Recombinant factor VIII
 B- Recombinant factor IX
 C- Recombinant factor VIIa
 D- None of the above
- 68- Factors that may cause vitamin k deficiency include all except:**
 A- Antibiotics
 B- Nephrotic syndrome
 C- Ulcerative colitis
 D- Malnutrition
 E- Pancreatitis
- 69- Concerning phytonadione; it can be given by all of the following EXCEPT:**
 A- IV
 B- SC
 C- IM
 D- Oral
 E- None of the above
- 70-A patient came to the clinic suffers from bleeding, the physician knew that he had a surgery 3 weeks ago and took a brood spectrum antibiotic for long time. The probable cause of this bleeding may be:**
 A- A complication of the surgery.
 B-The patient got hemophilia recently.
 C-The brood spectrum antibiotic causes vit K deficiency.
 D- None of the above
- 71- Lab diagnosis ofhypovolemic shock includes**
 A-Low Na and Cl
 B- High lactate and glucose
 C-High urine output
 D- All of the above
 E- None of the above
- 72- In patients with ascites, it's preferable to use**
 A- 5% albumin
 B- Hetastarch
 C- 25% albumin
 D- Dextran
- 73-Hypovolemic shock can be caused by all of the following EXCEPT:**
 A- Bleeding
 B- Burns
 C- Excessive diarrhea or vomiting
 D- None of the above
- 74-Concerning medications used in hypovolemic shock, , if the systolic blood pressure is higher than 80 mm Hg it preferable to take:**
 A- Dobutamine
 B- Dopamine
 C- Both A&B
- 75- A 70 kg person with 30% body surface area (BSA) burn is expected to require..... of fluid over the initial 24 hours.**
 A-5400 to 7200 mL
 B- 6300-8400 mL
 C-8400-10500 mL
 D- None of the above

END OF YOUR QUESTIONS.....GOOD LUCK