



THIRD YEAR FINAL PATHOLOGY EXAM SECOND PAPER

Answer all of the following questions:

*Number of pages: 3
*Number of questions: 7
*Number of MCQs: 20

Q1. Compare and contrast in tables: (8 M)

- Differences between ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease. 4m
- Differences between adenomyosis and endometriosis externa. 4m

Q2. Define the following: (5 M/ 1m each)

- Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis (RPGN)
- Achalasia
- Ewing's sarcoma
- Medulloblastoma
- Varicocele

Q3. Enumerate: (12M)

- Causes of hematemesis and melena 3m
- Complications of renal stones. 3m
- Staging of chronic hepatitis. 3m
- Acquired Causes of hydrocephalus. 3m

Q4. Discuss, in short: (12 M)

- Pathogenesis of nephrotic syndrome 3m
- Histological types of thyroid adenoma. 3m
- Types of Hodgkin's lymphoma 3 m
- Microscopic features and prognosis of seminoma 3m

Q5. Explain why? (10 M/ 2m each)

- Strangulated hernia can lead to intestinal gangrene
- Typhoid ulcer does not lead to intestinal obstruction
- Benign prostatic hyperplasia can lead to bilateral hydroureter.
- Gall bladder stones can lead to acute pancreatitis.
- Sun-rays appearance in X-rays of osteosarcoma

Q6. A case of 55 years old nulliparous female is complaining of irregular firm breast lump since 3 years, which is increasing in size. Examination revealed retracted nipple, and enlarged axillary lymph node. (8M)

- What is the diagnosis, and risk factors? 2m
- List different microscopic types of this lesion? 2m
- Explain the presence of retraction of nipple and enlargement of lymph node? 2m
- Enumerate the prognostic factors of this lesion? 2m

7-MCQs: Select the one most appropriate answer: (20M/1m each)

1- The following type of colorectal polyps have highest malignant transformation:

- a-Hyperplastic polyp. b-Villous adenoma.
- c-Adenomatous. d-Tubulo-villous adenoma.

2- Barrett's esophagus may predispose to:

- a. Esophagitis. b. Acid reflux.
- c-Adenocarcinoma. d.Squamous cell carcinoma.
- e.Esophageal varices.

3- Pathogenicity of Helicobacter pylori is due to:

- a. Direct cytopathic effect.
- b. Induction of cell-mediated hypersensitivity reaction.
- c. Production of urease enzyme.
- d. Production of coagulase enzyme.
- e. Production of fibrinolysin.

4- The most common tumor of the liver is:

- a. Liver cell adenoma. b. Hepatocellular carcinoma.
- c. Hepatoblastoma. d. Bile duct carcinoma.
- e. Metastatic tumor.

5- The tumor marker of hepatocellular carcinoma is:

- a. Carcinoembryonic antigen. b. Alfa fetoprotein.
- c. Chorionic gonadotropin. d. Alkaline phosphatase.
- e. Acid phosphatase.

6- Out of various histologic types of renal cell carcinoma, the following type has worst prognosis:

- a-Clear cell type. b-Granular cell type.
- c-Sarcomatoid type. d-Papillary type.

7- The following factors are predisposing factor to pyelonephritis EXCEPT:

- a-Diabetes mellitus. b-Pregnancy.
- c-Vesico-ureteric reflux. d-Males less than 40 years old.
- e-Cystoscopy.

8- Which of the following is incorrect regarding cervical carcinoma:

- a-It usually an adenocarcinoma.
- b-It associated with infection by some types of human papillomavirus.
- c-May cause death due to uremia.
- d-May arise from areas of cervical intra-epithelial neoplasia.

9- The following tumors of the ovary are thought to be derived from germ cells:

- a-Granulosa cell tumor. b-Krukenberg tumor.
- c-Brenner's tumor. d-Yolk sac tumor.
- e-Endometrioid carcinoma.

10- Sequestrum is defined as:

- a-A newly formed bone.
- b-A dead bone.
- c-A granulation tissue.
- d-A newly formed soft tissue.
- e-A dead soft tissue.

11- Concerning complete hydatiform, which one is NOT true:
 a-It usually triploid on chromosomal analysis.
 b-May progress to choriocarcinoma.
 c-Always produces chorionic gonadotrophin.
 d-None of the above.

12- Egg - shell crackling sensation is a characteristic feature in gross examination of:

- a-Osteosarcoma.
- b-Osteoclastoma.
- c-Osteochondroma.
- d-Chondroblastoma.

13- The origin of multiple myeloma is:
 a-Eosinophils
 b-Mast cell
 c-Plasma cells
 d-Lymphocytes
 e-Unknown

14- The following statements are correct for type 2 diabetes EXCEPT :
 a-It is more common than type 1 diabetes
 b-These patients are obese
 c-There is role of insulin resistance
 d-There is presence of insulin

15- Capsular or vascular invasion is necessary to confirm the diagnosis of malignancy in:

- a. Papillary carcinoma
- b. Follicular carcinoma
- c. Medullary carcinoma
- d. Anaplastic carcinoma

16- Thyroiditis which is characterized by extensive fibrosis is called:
 a-Hshimoto thyroiditis
 b-Subacute thyroiditis
 c-Riedel s thyroiditis
 d-Chronic non specific thyroiditis

17- Lymphomas exhibiting a follicular (nodular) growth pattern are derived from:
 a. Germinal center histiocytes
 b- Germinal center lymphocytes
 c. Paracortical histiocytes
 d. Paracortical lymphocytes

18- Mitosis is highly detected in:
 a-Follicular lymphoma
 b-Nodular sclerosis
 c-Burkitt lymphoma
 d-Chronic lymphocytic lymphoma

19- Changes of cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) in septic meningitis include the following EXCEPT:

- a-Many pus cells.
- b-Elevated protein content.
- c-Decreased CSF tension.
- d-Decreased sugar content

20- The following is NOT a feature of meningioma:
 a-It usually occurs in adults
 b. Always a benign tumor
 c. It has a whorly cut surface
 d. It characterized by psammoma bodies
 e. It is a glial tumor



Answer all the following questions:

(Illustrate your answer with diagrams whenever possible)

1. Name **three exocrine secretory** cell types in the gastric fundic glands and differentiate between them in terms of their **location** in the gland, **EM** features and **function**.
(7marks)
2. Describe the histological structure of the **secondary** ovarian follicles. (5marks)
3. Recognize, in order, the histological structure of the layers of the epidermis at **LM** level
(6marks)
4. Discuss the histological structure and function of: (total 8 marks)
 - a. Type II pneumocytes (3marks)
 - b. Juxtaglomerular apparatus (5marks)
5. Clarify the histological structure and function of the thyroid follicles at **LM** level.
(5marks)
6. Demonstrate the histological structure of : (total 8 marks)
 - a. The **intermediate** and **inner** layers of the meninges (4marks)
 - b. The organ of Corti (4marks)
7. Distinguish between the **spermatogenic cell types** in terms of their location, nucleus, type of cell division, chromosome number and amount of DNA. (6marks)

N.B:

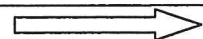
- **Start each question in a new page** with the question number in the top part of the page.
- All candidates must have the **College or Section ID** during the oral examination.
- **MCQs should be answered in the end of the answer notebook**
- The **practical and oral exam** is planned to start on **Sunday 23th June, 2019 at 8 a.m** as the following:

Date	Student number
Sunday	351-700
Monday	1-350
Tuesday	701 to the end

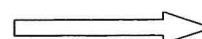
GOOD LUCK

A.S

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9. A portion of one of the following structure is lined only by Sertoli cells?
- Tubuli recti
 - Ductuli efferentes
 - Ductus epididymis
 - Penile urethra
 - Rete testis
10. Which of the following cells in the respiratory system is a neuroendocrine cell?
- Basal cell
 - Brush cell
 - Small granule cell
 - Ciliated cell
 - Goblet cell
11. Which of the following statements concerning the uterine tube is FALSE?
- The epithelial lining includes ciliated and secretory (peg) cells
 - The mucosa of the intramural part is smooth
 - The fimbriated end captures the ovulated oocyte and transports it to the lumen
 - Fertilization usually occurs in the ampulla
 - The musculosa is arranged as inner longitudinal and outer circular layers
12. Identify the FALSE statement about the colon:
- Goblet cells are more abundant than in the small intestine
 - There are no villi
 - Intestinal glands (crypts of Lieberkuhn) lie in the mucosa
 - The lining absorptive cells secrete abundant digestive enzymes
 - There is no submucosal glands
13. Consider the uterus. Which of the following is true?
- The endometrium is entirely shed during menstruation
 - The inner myometrial layer is called stratum vasculare
 - The endometrium is thickest during the proliferative phase of the menstrual cycle
 - Spiral arteries supply the endometrial stratum functionalis
 - Its cervix is undergo remarkable changes during the menstrual cycle
14. Each of the following is correctly matched EXCEPT:
- Trachea--hyaline cartilage C-shaped incomplete rings
 - Trachea--respiratory epithelium
 - Bronchioles—pseudostratified columnar epithelium
 - Bronchi--hyaline cartilage as irregular plates
 - Bronchi—fibroelastic connective tissue adventitia
15. Which structure produces the eye's aqueous humor?
- Ciliary epithelium
 - Choriocapillary layer
 - Schlemm's canal
 - Corneal endothelium
 - Substantia propria





Second Year Final Histology Exam
Time allowed: Three hours (including MCQ)

Date: Saturday 22th June 2019

Model A

Answer all the following questions:

(Illustrate your answer with diagrams whenever possible)

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(6marks)

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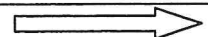
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GOOD LUCK

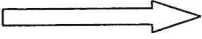
A.S

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1. Choose the best correct answer:

(10 marks; 1 mark each)

- 1. Which structure is absent in thick skin but present in thin skin?**
 - a. Stratum basale
 - b. Stratum corneum
 - c. Stratum lucidum
 - d. Arrector pili muscles
 - e. Stratum spinosum
 - 2. Which description is true for sweat glands but not sebaceous glands?**
 - a. Large "foamy" secretory cells
 - b. Contain clear and dark cells
 - c. Holocrine secretion
 - d. Oily secretions
 - e. Ducts empty into hair follicles
 - 3. Which of the following anatomic terms best describes the initial portion of the nephron?**
 - a. Collecting tubule
 - b. Distal convoluted tubule
 - c. Loop of Henle
 - d. Renal corpuscle
 - e. Proximal convoluted tubule
 - 4. Which structural feature differentiates between terminal and respiratory bronchioles?**
 - a. Alveoli
 - b. Cilia
 - c. Cuboidal epithelial lining
 - d. Mucous glands in the lamina propria
 - e. Smooth muscle
 - 5. Which of the following cells play a role in the synthesis of glomerular basement membrane?**
 - a. Fibroblasts
 - b. Mesangial cells
 - c. Parietal epithelial cells
 - d. Podocytes
 - e. Smooth muscle cells
- 
- 6. Which structure forms the border between the eye's anterior and posterior chambers?**
 - a. Suspensory ligament
 - b. Cornea
 - c. Iris
 - d. Lens
 - e. Vitreous body
 - 7. The axons of which of the following cells transmit visual signals from the retina to the brain?**
 - a. Amacrine cells
 - b. Bipolar cells
 - c. Cone cells
 - d. Ganglion cells
 - e. Muller cells
 - 8. Which of the following is true of granulosa lutein cells?**
 - a. Are a minor cell type in the corpus luteum
 - b. Derived from the theca interna cells
 - c. Contain abundant RER
 - d. Are small and dark staining
 - e. Secrete progesterone

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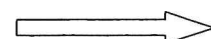
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II. True or False (if the statement is false correct the underline words):

A

(10 marks; 1 mark each)

1. Glomeruli are lined by podocytes.
2. Regeneration of the bronchiolar epithelium is done by the pneumocyte type II.
3. Striated duct epithelium of salivary glands has features of active transport.
4. The lens receives its nutrition directly from adjacent rich blood capillaries.
5. The blood-testis barrier is formed by tight junctions between capillary endothelium.
6. The main function of the Ito cells is to metabolize aged erythrocytes.
7. Pituicytes of the pars nervosa act as nerve cells.
8. Oesophagus is lined by simple columnar epithelium.
9. Cytotrophoblasts disappear in full term placenta.
10. Prosttic urethra is lined by transitional epithelium.

III. Match the sentences in column (A) with the correct one in column (B):

(5 marks; 1 mark each)

A	B
1. Blood brain barrier	A. Have indistinct cell membrane between cells
2. Leydig cells	B. Carry hypothalamic hormones to posterior pituitary
3. Second capillary plexus of pituitary pars distalis	C. Have the characters of protein synthesizing cells
4. Cells of pancreatic acini	D. Have the characters of APUD cells
5. Proximal convoluted lining cells	E. Continuous type of blood capillaries is an essential structure
	F. Have distinct cell membrane between cells
	G. Sinusoidal blood capillaries
	H. Have the characters of steroid synthesizing cells

GOOD LUCK



Final Exam - 4th year

Time Allowed 3-Hours

Date: 11/6/2019

Number of questions: Ten (10)

Allocated marks : 100 degrees

ALL QUESTIONS TO BE ATTEMPTED & ALL ANSWERS ARE TO BE WRITTEN IN THE ANSWER PAPER:

1-FORENSIC MEDICINE (58 degrees)

1) Read the following case and answer the questions

(18 degree)

A man, 23 years old was found dead in a room in his farm. On autopsy examination, the medicolegal expert recorded two wounds in anterior chest wall about $\frac{1}{2}$ cm in diameters opposite the second and third left intercostal space about 6 cm from the midline. The edge of the wounds was inverted with powder marks around it (blackening - tattooing). Another two wounds about 1.5 cm in diameter in the right posterior chest wall opposite the 5th and 6th intercostal space 10 cm from the midline were also recorded. Disturbance of furniture was noticed. Hypostasis was found in his back but it was not fixed. Two bullets of a short rifled weapon were extracted from the wall of the room. Two empty cartridges and a revolver were found near the cadaver. How can the medicolegal expert reaches to the following:

- a- The postmortem interval is about 4 hours
- b- The wounds are inlets and exits of firearm wounds (differentiate)
- c- Determination of the distance and direction of firing
- d- The bullets and empty cartridge are fired from another weapon
- e- The case is homicidal and not suicidal firearm injury

2-Differentiate between:

(14 degrees)

- a-Homicidal head injury and head injury due to precipitate labor in a case of infanticide
- b-Sympathetic and parasympathetic shock (onset- fatality-cause of death- post mortem picture)
- c-.Ligature mark in strangulation and hanging.
- d-Recent and old hymen tears .
- e-Suicidal and homicidal cut throat wound (wound pattern)
- f-Diastatic and pond fracture.

3-Extradural hemorrhage is due to

- a-Rupture of an aneurysm
- c-Blood disease

- b-Injury of middle cerebral artery
- d-Injury of middle meningeal artery

4- Suspended animation occurs

- a-after somatic death
- d- All of the above

- b-before somatic death
- e-None of the above

- c- at the moment of somatic death

2-TOXICOLOGY (42 degrees)

6) Read the following case and answer the questions

(15 degree)

A 25 years old man was brought to the emergency department. On examination he was in grade 4 coma. Respiration was slow and stertorous, pulse was 50/ min, subnormal temperature with equal pin point pupils.

- a- Outline the suspected poison and its differential diagnosis
- b- Mention its source and mechanism of toxicity
- c- How can you treat this case?

7-Differentiate between:

(12 Degrees)

- a- Atropine and cocaine toxicity (pupils-GIT-skin- signs of addiction)
- b- Carbon monoxide and cyanide (mechanism of toxicity)
- c-Paracetamol and digitalis toxicity (mechanism of toxicity - antidotes).
- d- lead colic and acute abdomen.
- e-Dimercaprol (BAL) and Ethylene diamine tetracetic acid (EDTA) (mechanism of action - uses)
- f- Organophosphorus and carbamate (pathophysiology – antidotal therapy)

8-Complete:

(5 Degrees)

- a-The antidotes of methanol are and
- b-In botulism the toxin mechanism of action is and its antidote is
- c-Activated charcoal action is
- d-Drug addiction is characterized by,, and
- e-Amphetamine mechanism of action is

9-Outline TRUE or FALSE and EXPLAIN your answer

(6 degrees)

1-McEwan`s sign may occurs in acute ethanol toxicity

2-Polyvalent antivenom is the mainstay of treatment for poisonous snakebites.

3-In tricyclic antidepressant toxicity, sodium bicarbonate is not an effective antidote.

10-Select the most appropriate answer

(4 degrees)

1-Coma with no response to pain, lost reflexes with disturbed respiratory and cardiovascular functions is grade

a- 0

b- 1

c-11

d-111

e- 1V

2- Salicylate toxicity produces the following except:

a- Tinnitus & vomiting.

b- Extrapyramidal manifestations.

c- Metabolic acidosis

d-hyperventilation.

3-In carbolic acid poisoning gastric lavage is done by

a-ferric hydroxide

b- tannic acid

c-olive oil

d-Ca hydroxide

4- Cardiac arrest in oxalic acid toxicity is due to one of the following

a-Severe pain

b-Dehydration

c-Hypercalcemia

d-None of the above

e- All of the above

NB: Practical exam: 7.30 am - Oral exam :9 am

No : 1- 200 and 351 - 700

on 13/6/2019

No: 201-350 and 701 to the end

on 14/6/2019 (Friday)

Your ID is requested

GOOD LUCK

g-Heat hyperpyrexia (heat stroke) and heat exhaustion (heat syncope)

3-Complete:

(14 degrees)

a-Malpractice includes and

b-The causes of anesthetic death related to the anesthetic itself are and

c-Whiplash injury is

d-Crush syndrome occurs in and the cause of death is

e- In fatal hemorrhage, subendocardial petechial hemorrhage is due to

f-Soiling ring results from

g-Lucid interval is

h- Post- traumatic amnesia is

i- , and are immediate causes of death from burn.

4-Outline TRUE or FALSE and EXPLAIN your answer

(8 degrees)

1- Precipitin test determine the origin of protein in blood, bone and soft tissues.

2-Cadaveric spasm and froth are internal sure signs of drowning.

3- Coronary artery disease is the most common cause of sudden death .

4- Fabricated abortion is not easily diagnosed by the medicolegal expert

5-Select the most appropriate answer

(4 Degrees)

1-If both parents have A blood group, the children can be of any of the following blood group except two :

a- A group. b- B group c - O group. d- AB group.

2-The conditions of valid consent in rape are that the women must be under the age of 18 , conscious , not under fear, narcotic, anesthesia or fraud

a- True b- false

Name: _____

No: _____

5th year
1st Midterm MCQ exam
(25marks)
A

Zagazig University
Faculty of Medicine
Pediatric department
6-4-2019

1-Normal weight of 5 yr old child is about.....kg:

- a-18 b-20 c-22 d-26

2-Morley's weight chart is used for children aged:

- a-<5yr b-5-10yr c->10yr d-Non

3-Exclusively breast-fed infants is more liable to:

- a-Gastroenteritis b-Rickets c-Iron deficiency anemia d-b&c

4-A 5 month old infant needs..... ml/feed of artificial formula

- a-140 b-150 c-210 d-170

5- manifestations of early rickets include :

- a- kyphosis b- rachitic rosaries
c- delayed teething d- Marfan sign

6-Vitamin E deficiency:

- a-is associated with retinopathy of prematurity.
b-is associated with abetalipoproteinaemia.
c-may present with haemolytic anaemia.
d-All of the above

7-Winter diarrhea is more commonly caused by

- a-Salmonella b-Shigella c-Rotavirus d-T.B

8-Regarding acute diarrhea:

- a-Viral infection is less common cause than bacterial.
b-Always associated with infection.
c-It is considered persistent if lasts more than one week.
d-Bloody motions are not associated with viral causes.

9- The Carey Coombs murmur is due to

- a- Inflammation of the mitral valve
b-Increased diastolic flow across the mitral valve
c- Both
d- None

10-Considering physiological jaundice which statement is false:

- a-Unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia
- b-Appears after the first 2 days of life
- c-Disappears earlier in the preterm
- d-The baby is healthy

11- The radiological sign of the staphylococcal pneumonia

- a- Honeycomb appearance
- b- Atelectasis
- c- Consolidation
- d- Pneumatocele

12-Considering drugs used in neonatal resuscitation, which of the following is false:

- a-NaHCO
- b-Naloxone
- c-KCl
- d-Adrenaline

13-The commonest intracranial hemorrhage in a preterm baby is:

- a-Extradural he
- b-Periventricular/Intraventricular hge
- c-Subdural he
- d-Intracerebral hge

14- Very low birth weight baby (VLBW) is an infant whose weight at birth:

- a-< 1000 gm
- b-<1500gm
- c-<2000gm
- d-<2500gm

15- 1st drug of choice in neonatal seizures is

- a-Phenobarbitone
- b-Phenytoin
- c-Diazepa
- d-Valproic acid

16- The complication of rickets include the following, except

- a- Tetany
- b- Tetanus
- c- Respiratory infection
- d- Fractures

17-A diagnosis of Fallot's tetralogy is supported by:

- a-Cyanosis at birth.
- b-Left ventricular hypertrophy on ECG.
- c-Episode of squatting.
- d-Pulmonary plethora on chest x-ray.

18-Ejection systolic murmur at upper right sternal border is suggestive of:

- a-Pulmonary stenosis
- b-Aortic stenosis
- c-Coarctation of aorta
- d-ASD

19-Dosage of Aspirin (salicylates) in rheumatic fever is mg/kg/day:

- a-2
- b-50
- c-100
- d-150

20-Treatment of tension pneumothorax is:

- a-Needle aspiration under water-seal
- b-Reassurance
- c-Broad spectrum antibiotic
- d-Sedatives & analgesics

21- The early symptoms of the neonatal sepsis, except

- a- Lethargy b- Fever c- poor feeding d- Bleeding

22-In laryngeotracheobronchitis (Croup), all patients are in need to:

- a-Admission to intensive care unit b-Cool humidified air
c-Broad spectrum antibiotics d-Sedation & intubation

23-Drug that is contraindicated in asthma is

- a-Atropine b-atrovent c-formetrol d-nifedipine

24- The danger with the patient with PDA

- a- Syncope b- Arrhythmia c- Convulsion d- Bacterial endocarditis

25- Noisy breathing because of inspiratory obstruction

- a- Wheez b- Stridor c- Crepitation d- None

Good Luck

Form :A

Case 1:

(5 marks)

Ahmed is a 14-day-old baby . His mother has brought him to the health centre because he has not been feeding well for the past 2 days and is hot to the touch. This is an initial visit for this problem. He weighs 3.0 kg; his axillary temperature is 38°C. He is breastfed exclusively but since he has become ill he has been feeding less than half of the usual amount, about 6 times a day but for a short time each time. He has had no fits. The health worker counts his breathing rate for a full minute and found it to be 62 breaths per minute and decides to count a second time and count 69 breaths per minute. The health worker did not see chest indrawing. Ahmed is sleeping .When his mother shakes him a little bit, he opens his eyes and then moves his arms and legs from time to time. His umbilicus is red that extended to skin, there is pus draining from it and no pustules on his skin. Ahmed has no jaundice and no diarrhea.

He breastfeeds about 6 times in 24 hours. The health worker determines his Weight for Age . the health worker decides to assess breast feeding. He observes that Ahmed's chin is touching the breast. His mouth is open wide, and his lower lip is turned outward. The amount of areola is visible more above the mouth. His sucks are not deep and quick. Ahmed stops breastfeeding, the health worker looks in his mouth. He sees white patches in his mouth. Ahmed's mother says that he had necessary immunizations and he has no other problems

Assess and classify in the proper recording form.

1- How do you classify a 3-week-old infant who has been having diarrhea for 6 days, has no movements at all, has sunken eyes and in whom the skin pinch goes back slowly? (circle only ONE option)

- a. SEVERE DEHYDRATION
- b. SOME DEHYDRATION
- c. NO DEHYDRATION

2- Which of the following axillary temperatures, if measured in a 4 week-old infant, are consistent with the classification of VERY SEVERE DISEASE OR POSSIBLE SERIOUS BACTERIAL INFECTION ? (circle all the correct options)

- a. 35.3°C
- b. 35.8°C
- c. 37.2°C
- d. 37.5°C
- e. 37.7°C

Best wishes

Form :A

Case 2:

(5 marks)

Ghada is an 8-month-old baby girl. Her mother has brought her to the health centre because she has been passing loose stools for 18 days. This is an initial visit for this problem. Ghada's axillary temperature is 37.3°C. She weighs 5.2kg. She has no general danger signs. Ghada has cough 5 days ago. You hear no stridor and no wheezing. Her respiratory rate is 48 breaths per minute and you see no chest indrawing. She is calm and has sunken eyes. When you offer her some water, she does not appear thirsty. The skin pinch goes back quickly. Ghada has no ear problem. She does not look severely wasted but has oedema of her feet. She has some palmar pallor. Ghada has no other signs. she has had all necessary immunizations.

Assess and classify in the proper recording form.

1- Which of the following respiratory rates are "fast breathing" if the child is 11 months old? (circle all the correct options)

- a. 22 breaths per minute
- b. 36 breaths per minute
- c. 41 breaths per minute
- d. 54 breaths per minute
- e. 60 breaths per minute

2- Which of the following signs would make you classify as VERY SEVERE FEBRILE DISEASE in a 2-year-old child, who had fever for the last three days? (circle all the correct options)

- a. Lethargy
- b. Fine erythematous rash
- c. Stiff neck
- d. Convulsions last night
- e. Blood in stool

Best wishes