

أسئلة الفرقة الثانية ترم أول لسنة ٢٠١٦٠١٥٢



الاجابة



Zagazig University College/ Nursing Department/ Neurology Date/ 10/1/2016 First Semester 2016	Theoretical exam Subject/ Neurology Time/ 45 minutes Total score/ 30 marks Number of question/4 Double-sided paper
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الاجابة

(A) Complete the following sentences: (12 marks)

1-The brainstem is formed of three main structures which are: (3 marks)

(1).....(2).....(3).....

2-The central nervous system is covered by three layers of meninges which are: (3 marks)

(1):..... (2)..... (3).....

3- MS usually presents with one of three major clinical syndromes which are: (3 marks)

(1).....(2).....(3).....

4-Performing lumbar puncture may be complicated by: (3 marks)

(1).....(2).....(3).....

(B) Check the following statements either true or false: (4 marks, one mark each)

1-Migrainous attacks are nerve associated with nausea and vomiting ()

2- Eye movement by the superior oblique muscle is a function of the trochlear nerve ()

3- Muscles of facial expression are supplied by the trigeminal nerve ()

4-Sensory area is found in the occipital lobe ()

(C) Give reasons (explain) the following statements: (4 marks)

1-Urinary bladder disorders can lead to chronic renal failure (2 marks)

2- Status epilepticus carries the risk of acute death (2 marks)

(D) Choose the most appropriate completion from a, b, c or d.:

(10 marks; one mark each)

1- The common causes of hemiplegia are:

- a- congenital causes
- b- trauma
- c- vascular causes
- d- demyelinating diseases

2- The following drugs are commonly used in treatment of status epilepticus except:

- a- Phenobarbital
- b- Phenytoin
- c- Aminophylline
- d- Diazepam

3- Weakness due to muscle disease is always associated with:

- a- hypotonia
- b- fasciculation
- c- sensory changes
- d- sphincteric disturbances

4- The following deficiency disorders are common causes of peripheral neuropathy except:

- a- Pellagra
- b- Rickets
- c- Beri-beri
- d- Pernicious anemia

5- The commonest cause of dementia is:

- a- Hypothyroidism
- b- Vit. B₁₂ deficiency
- c- Alzheimer's disease
- d- Multiple cerebral infarcts

6- In parkinsonian patient, the tremor is evident when limb is at rest, when the patient falls a sleep:

- a- It becomes more rapid
- b- It disappears
- c- It increases in amplitude
- d- It transforms to choreic movement

7- The most obvious site of lesion in Myasthenia Gravis is:

- a- Anterior horn cell
- b- Neuromuscular junction
- c- Sensory ganglion
- d- Parasympathetic ganglion

8- All the following cranial nerves are exclusively sensory except:

- a- Hypoglossal nerve
- b- Vagus nerve
- c- Olfactory nerve
- d- Facial nerve

9- Features of meningitis include the following except:

- a- High fever
- b- Headache
- c- Neck stiffness
- d- Nystagmus

10- The total score of Glasgow coma scale ranges between:

- a- 10-15
- b- 3-15
- c- 0-15
- d- 3-3

Good luck

DR/Mamoon Sarhan



جاء في



Zagazig University College: Faculty of Nursing Second Year Exam. Date: 10 / 1 / 2016 First Semester 2015 / 2016	Final Theoretical Exam Subject: Gastroenterology Time: 45 minutes Total Score: 30 marks Number of questions: 3 Number of papers: 1
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Answers all the following questions:

I- First Question: _____ (10 Marks)

A: Define the following: (3 Marks)

- 1- Jaundice
- 2- Cirrhosis
- 3- Ascites

B: Enumerate the Causes of portal hypertension? (3 Marks)

C: Give an account on pathogenesis of hepatic encephalopathy? (4 Marks)

II- Second Question: _____ (10 Marks)

A: Give an account on management of ascites? (4 Marks)

B: What is the pathogenesis of each type of gall bladder stones? (3 Marks)

B: Enumerate the causes of acute pancreatitis? (3 Marks)

III- Third Question: _____ (10 Marks)

A: What are the causes of GRED? (3 Marks)

B: Give an account on management of peptic ulcer? (3 Marks)

C: Compare between both amoebic and bacillary dysentery? (4 Marks)

Best Wishes.

Prof. Dr. Rashed Hasan

كل الطوارىء

Zagazig University Collage: Faculty of nursing Second Year Exam Emergency Medicine	1/2016 Time Allowed 1 Hour Total Score: 30 M
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Choose the correct answer (only one): (30 marks)

1. Primary cardiac disorders which cause cardiac arrest include the following except:
 - a. Myocardial ischemia
 - b. Myocardial infarction
 - c. Valve disease
 - d. Anemia
2. Inadequate respiratory effort because of muscle weakness occurs with many diseases as :
 - a. Myasthenia gravis
 - b. Hypercarbia
 - c. pneumothorax
 - d. pulmonary embolism
3. During advanced life support start CPR if
 - a. The patient breathing normally
 - b. The patient has no pulse
 - c. Pulse rate is 90 b/min
 - d. The patient has inadequate breathing
4. Chest compression during CPR
 - a. is done in the middle of upper half of sternum
 - b. is done in a ratio 1:2 between compression and decompression
 - c. is done in a rate 100/min and depth 4-5 cm
 - d. is done in a rate 50/min
5. Heart rhythms associated with cardiac arrest include the following except :
 - a. Ventricular fibrillation
 - b. Ventricular tachycardia
 - c. Asystole
 - d. pulseless electrical activity
6. Defibrillation Is used in the management of :
 - a. Sinus tachycardia
 - b. Ventricular fibrillation
 - c. Asysrole
 - d. Pulseless electrical activity
7. Treatment for asystole include
 - a. CPR 50:2
 - b. DC shock 360 J
 - c. Amiodarone 300 mg after third shock
 - d. Adrenaline 1mg every 3 min

8. Safety during defibrillation include
 - a. Wipe any water from the patient chest
 - b. Put get on the paddles of defibrillator
 - c. Connect oxygen for ventilation
 - d. Give adrenaline 1mg intravenously
9. This rhythm in arrested patient is
 - a. pulseless ventricular tachycardia
 - b. Ventricular fibrillation
 - c. Pulseless electrical activity
 - d. Asystole
10. During organophosphorus poisoning
 - a. Naloxone is used as antidote
 - b. mouth to mouth ventilation is needed
 - c. High dose atropine is used
 - d. There is no need for fluid therapy
11. In hyperthermia
 - a. Hypertension may occur
 - b. Ice pack over forehead is used
 - c. There is no need for fluid therapy
 - d. Gastric lavage and rectal enema with cold water is used
12. Adrenaline is used in the management of
 - a. Anaphylaxis
 - b. Poisoning
 - c. Drowning
 - d. Electrocutation
13. it is mandatory to insert endotracheal tube in
 - a. poisoning
 - b. Drowning
 - c. Anaphylaxis
 - d. Hyperthermia
14. Ensure safety during the management of the following except :
 - a. poisoning
 - b. Electrocaution
 - c. Hyperthermia
 - d. Drowning
15. Which device is avoided in fracture base of skull?
 - a. Laryngeal mask airway
 - b. Oropharyngeal airway
 - c. Endotracheal intubation
 - d. Nasopharyngeal airway
16. In suspected cervical spine injury
 - a. Head tilt, Chin lift can be used to maintain airway
 - b. Avoid nasal airway
 - c. Avoid oropharyngeal airway
 - d. Laryngeal mask airway is the device of choice to maintain airway

17. Cricothyroidotomy is Indicated in
- Fracture base of the skull
 - Laryngeal oedema
 - Cervical fracture
 - pneumothorax
18. The optimal method to secure airway is
- Endotracheal intubation
 - Combitube
 - Nasal airway
 - Cricothyroidotomy
19. In class I of traumatic shock
- Blood loss is 30%
 - There is only hypotention
 - There is minimal tachycardia
 - Respiratory rate is > 30 b/min
20. Hypotention started in traumatic shock in
- Class I
 - Class IV
 - Class III
 - Class II
21. During management of traumatic shock
- Saline is the preferred crystalloid
 - Ringer lactate is used
 - Combination of crystalloid and colloids in ration 4:1 is used
 - Two catheters (24 G) is used
22. in traumatic shock
- Pneumonia is one of organ dysfunction occurred
 - Pulse pressure decrease if blood loss is 15%
 - Viscosity of fluid used is the most effective factor in therapy
 - No response to fluid therapy occurs if blood loss $> 40\%$
23. Interpretation of this blood gases
 PH 7.31 PaCo₂ : 75 mmHg HCO₃ :34 meq/L
- Acute respiratory alkalosis
 - Acute respiratory acidosis
 - Chronic respiratory acidosis
 - Chronic respiratory alkalosis
24. PH 7.25 PaCo₂ : 24 mmHg HCO₃ : 15 meq/L
 Interpretation is
- Compensated metabolic acidosis
 - Partially compensated metabolic acidosis
 - Uncompensated metabolic acidosis
 - Acute respiratory acidosis
25. PH 7.59 PaCo₂ : 25 mmHg HCO₃ : 12 meq/L
 Interpretation is
- Acute respiratory alkalosis
 - Acute respiratory acidosis
 - Chronic respiratory alkalosis
 - Compensated metabolic alkalosis

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26. Red colour of triage means :
- The patient is dead
 - The patient is in need of immediate treatment
 - The patient is in need of delayed treatment
 - The patient is in need of urgent treatment
27. A patient with pulse 140 b/min and respiratory rate 16 breath/min and he can walk has colour of triage
- Red
 - Yellow
 - Green
 - Black
28. A patient cannot take breath after opening airway will be given
- Black colour
 - Red colour
 - Yellow colour
 - Green colour
29. Adjuncts to primary survey include
- CT scan
 - Echo cardiography
 - Sonar bronchoscopy
 - ECG monitoring
30. The catheters inserted during primary survey include the following except :
- Urinary catheter
 - Nasogastric catheter
 - Intravenous catheter
 - Central catheter in internal jugular vein

Good Luck!

Dr. Ghada Abd El-Razik

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قلب و رئة

Zagazig University

Faculty of nursing

Second class

First Semester 10-1-2015

Theoretical exam

Chest and cardiology

Total score = 30 degree

Three questions

Answer all of the following questions:

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1- Causes of pleural effusion | 10 Marks |
| 2- Factors influencing development of bronchial asthma | 10 Marks |
| 4-Risk factors of Angina pectoris | 10 Marks |

Wishing good luck and success

Prof. Dr./ Ashraf Elshora

عبدالمجيد

Zagazig University
Faculty of Nursing
Internal Medicine
January 2016 (17/1/2016)

Theoretical Exam
Time 3 hours
Total Score (60)
3 questions in single paper

.....
Answer the following questions:

First question: (15 Marks):

Congenital hypothyroidism (Cretinism) is the most common cause of mental disability in infant and children. **Give short account on:**

- Causes and risk factors of congenital hypothyroidism..... (5Marks).
- Clinical features and classification of congenital hypothyroidism. (5Marks).
- Screening and investigation of congenital hypothyroidism..... (5Marks).

Second question: (15 Marks):

How to diagnose a case of diabetes mellitus? (Clinical picture & investigations).

Third question: (15 Marks):

A 9-year-old child presented with fever, anorexia, abdominal pain and dark colored urine (smoky urine). 2days later he developed periorbital edema and oliguria (urine output in 24hs was 350cc) and the blood pressure was elevated. The patient has history of acute pharyngitis (sore throat) 10 days before this condition.

- What is your diagnosis? **(3 marks)**
- What are the causes and the clinical picture of this condition? **(6 marks)**
- What are the investigations and treatment of this condition? **(6 marks)**

Forth question: (15 Marks):

A 13-year-old male patient presented with bony pain recurrent infection, bleeding gums, purpuric eruptions, pallor and generalized lymphadenopathy. The blood picture: (Hb = 7gm/dl with normal MCV), (Platelet count was 12000/mm³) and WBC was 450000/mm³ with predominant blast cells > 65%.

- What is your diagnosis? **(3 marks)**
- What is the clinical picture of this condition? **(6 marks)**
- What are the investigations of this condition? **(6 marks)**

*Wishing good luck
Dr. Hussein*

بائولوجي

Zagazig University
Faculty of Nursing
Second year exam
(Pathology)

Date: 20 / 1 / 2016
Time allowed: 3 h.
Number of questions: 5
Number of pages: 3
Total marks: 60

تحریر

Question 1:

Choose the best answer (only one answer is correct): 10M, 1 for each

1- The inflammatory reaction characterized by abundant fluid exudate is termed as:

- (a) Catarrhal
- (b) Hemorrhagic
- (c) Serous
- (d) Necrotizing
- (e) Fibrinous

2- The first step in the vascular reaction in inflammatory process is:

- (a) Increased vascular permeability
- (b) Vasodilation
- (c) Transient vasoconstriction
- (d) Margination of leukocytes
- (e) Slowing of blood flow and stagnation

3- Increased arterial blood flow to an organ or tissue is referred to as:

- (a) Congestion
- (b) Infarction
- (c) Hemorrhage
- (d) Hematoma
- (e) Hyperemia

4- Proliferation of bone marrow cells after hemorrhage is an example of:

- (a) Atrophy
- (b) Dysplasia
- (c) Hyperplasia
- (d) Hypertrophy
- (e) Metaplasia

5- Which of the following terms characterizes repair of bone fracture?

- (a) Fibrosis
- (b) Granulation tissue
- (c) Primary intention
- (d) Regeneration
- (e) Secondary intention

Question 3: Case study, 5 M, 1 for each
Match the correct statements of (A) and (B):

Statement (A)	Statement (B)
(1) Disease	() Malignant tumors of mesenchymal origin
(2) Infarction	() Insoluble mass circulating in blood
(3) Granuloma	() Decrease size and weight of organ or tissue due to decrease number and size of its specialized cells
(4) Ischemia	() Structural and functional changes of organs or tissues outside normal range
(5) Cellulitis	() Death of organ or tissue due to occlusion of its arterial supply
(6) Embolus	() Loss of part of epithelial covering
(7) Atrophy	() Acute diffuse suppurative inflammation
(8) Ulcer	() Decrease blood supply of an organ or tissue
(9) Apoptosis	() Programmed cell death in the living tissue
(10) Sarcoma	() Microscopic nodular collections of chronic inflammatory cells

Question 4:

WRITE SHORT NOTE ABOUT The following: 25 M, 5 for each

- A- Differentiation between benign and malignant tumors.
- B- Wound healing by primary intention.
- C- Membranous inflammation.
- D- Hemorrhage (definition, causes, types and effects).
- E- Hyperplasia (definition and types).

Question 5: Case study, 5 M

An obese 45 years old women shows elevated liver enzymes on routine check up. Liver biopsy revealed cytoplasmic vacuoles in hepatocytes giving a characteristic signet-ring appearance with no other pathological changes:

- 1- What is your diagnosis? 1M
 - a- Bilharzial hepatic fibrosis.
 - b- Liver cirrhosis.
 - c- Fatty degeneration.
 - d- Obstructive jaundice.
- 2- Describe the gross and microscopic picture of the liver in this case? 2M
- 3- Enumerate 4 causes that may lead to such pathological lesion in the liver. 2M

Best wishes
Dr. Masood Mohamed

امتحان الشفوي بعد الامتحان التحريري

6- Acute pancreatitis is characterized by:

- (a) Coagulative necrosis
- (b) Caseous necrosis
- (c) Fat necrosis
- (d) Fibrinoid necrosis
- (e) Liquefactive necrosis

7- Osteosarcoma:

- (a) Benign tumor of mesenchymal origin
- (b) Characterized by early blood spread
- (c) Malignant tumor of epithelial tissues
- (d) Benign tumor of endothelial cells
- (e) Non of the above

8- In bacillary dysentery, inflammation is usually:

- (a) Catarrhal
- (b) Membranous
- (c) Sero-fibrinous
- (d) Hemorrhagic
- (e) Suppurative

9- Which of the following diseases is an example for viral infections?

- (a) Tuberculosis
- (b) Typhoid fever
- (c) Syphilis
- (d) Scarlet fever
- (e) Chickenpox

10- The main difference between a benign and malignant tumor is:

- (a) The rate of tumor cell proliferation
- (b) The response to chemotherapy or radiotherapy
- (c) The mode of tumor growth
- (d) The degree of cellular differentiation
- (e) The ability of the tumor to metastasize

Question 2: Define the following terms: 10M, one for each

- 1- Healing
- 2- Tumor
- 3- Diabedesis
- 4- Abscess
- 5- Pyemia
- 6- Granuloma
- 7- Sinus
- 8- Cloudy swelling
- 9- Edema
- 10- Lymphoma

Question 3: Case study, 5 M, 1 for each
Match the correct statements of (A) and (B):

Statement (A)	Statement (B)
(1) Disease	() Malignant tumors of mesenchymal origin
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Question 4:

WRITE SHORT NOTE ABOUT The following: 25 M, 5 for each

- A- Differentiation between benign and malignant tumors.
- B- Wound healing by primary intention.
- C- Membranous inflammation.
- D- Hemorrhage (definition, causes, types and effects).
- E- Hyperplasia (definition and types).

Question 5: Case study, 5 M

An obese 45 years old woman shows elevated liver enzymes on routine check up. Liver biopsy revealed cytoplasmic vacuoles in hepatocytes giving a characteristic signet-ring appearance with no other pathological changes:

- 1- What is your diagnosis? 1M
 - a- Bilharzial hepatic fibrosis.
 - b- Liver cirrhosis.
 - c- Fatty degeneration.
 - d- Obstructive jaundice.
- 2- Describe the gross and microscopic picture of the liver in this case? 2M
- 3- Enumerate 4 causes that may lead to such pathological lesion in the liver. 2M

Best wishes

امتحان الشفوي بعد الامتحان التحريري

Zagazig university College// nursing Band / 2 nd Department / pharmacology Date/ 14/1/2016 First semester / second 20../20..	Practical/ theoretical exam Subject/ pharmacology Time / 3 hours Total score/ Number of questions/ 4 Number of questions paper / one / Double – sided paper
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Answer all of the following questions :-

First question (total marks 60)

a- Advantages of intravenous injection (I.V.)

.....

..... (7 marks)

b- Disadvantages of oral route of administration

.....

(7 marks)

c- Advantages of sublingual route of administration

.....

(6 marks)

Second question :-

Discuss uses and side effects of :-

A- Corticosteroids

.....

..... (7 marks)

✓ B- Trans dermal delivery system

.....

(7 marks)

✓ C- Acetylsalicylic acid

.....

(6marks)

Third question :-

Give short account about adverse effects of :-

a- Beta 2 selective agonists

.....

(7 marks)

b- Epinephrine

.....

(7 marks)

c- Proton – pump inhibitions (omeprazole)

.....

(6 marks)

اسم الطالب /

صحة / Pharmacology
الطبعة الثانية ٢٠١٦/١/١٤

اسم الطالب /

Fourth question : choose the correct answer (only one answer)

(20 marks)

- 1- Bioavailability is 100% in case of :-
 - a- Oral route
 - b- Intravenous route (I.v.)
 - c- Intramuscular route (I.M.)
 - d- Sub-cutaneous route (S.C.)
 - e- None of the above
- 2- Sterile aqueous solution is one of the precautions in :-
 - a- I.V. injection
 - b- I.M. injection
 - c- Oral route
 - d- Trans-dermal patch
 - e- None of the above
- 3- Corticosteroids , are used in treatment of :-
 - a- Hypertension
 - b- Angina pectoris
 - c- Bronchial asthma
 - d- Addiction
 - e- None of the above
- 4- Morphine is :-
 - a- Antipyretic analgesic
 - b- Para sympathomimetic drug
 - c- Drug of choice for treatment of epilepsy
 - d- Narcotic analgesic
 - e- None of the above
- 5- Anaphylactic shock can be treated by :-
 - a- Aspirin
 - b- Morphine
 - c- Sympathomimetic
 - d- Para Sympathomimetic
 - e- All the above
- 6- All the following are side effects of sulphon lurea drugs except :
 - a- Hypoglycemia
 - b- Decrease of weight
 - c- Teratogenicity
 - d- Weight gain
 - e- None of the above
- 7- All the following are uses of iron except :-
 - a- Iron deficiency anemia
 - b- Prophylaxis , to prevent iron _ deficiency anemia
 - c- Hemolytic anemia
 - d- Pernicious anemia
 - e- All the above
- 8- All the following are uses for treatment of congestive heart failure except :-
 - a- Inotropic agents like digitalis :-
 - b- Diuretics
 - c- Vasodilators
 - d- B_ blockers in small dose
 - e- B_ agonists

(e)

- 9- Methylxanthines can be used in treatment of :-
a- Bronchial asthma
b- Anxiety
c- Hypotension
d- Nausea , vomiting
e- All the above
- 10- All the following are lines of treatment of ~~congestive heart failure~~ ^{Diabetes} except :-
a- Metformin
b- Insulin
c- Sulphonylurea drugs
d- Decrease of obesity
e- Try to gain weight
- 11- All the following are contraindications of aspirin except :-
a- Headache
b- Allergy
c- Peptic ulcen
d- Pregnancy
e- Bronchial asthma
- 12- Angina pectoris can be treated by :-
a- B_ agonists
b- Giving calcium to the patient
c- Nitrates
d- Cholesterol
e- All the above
- 13- S-albutamol and formentrol are :-
a- Beta₁ selective agonists
b- Beta₂ selective agonists
c- Para sympattomimetic
d- Narcotic analgesic drugs
e- None of the above
- 14- ~~Anty~~atives can be used in treatment of :-
a- Headache
b- Diauhea
c- Constipation
d- Bleaching
e- All the above
- 15- Peptic ulcer can be treated dy :-
a- Proton pump inhibitors
b- H₂ antagonists
c- Mus – carinic antagonists
d- PG analogue
e- All the above
- 16- All the following are adverse effects corticosteroids except :-
a- Hypoglycemia
b- Acute adrenal suppression
(in case of sudden wiltdrowral)
c- Ostea poresis
d- Muscle weakness
e- Cataract & Glaucoma

- 17- All the following are regimens of contraception except :-
- a- Combined pills
 - b- Progesterone alone
 - c- Insertion of intrauterine device
 - d- Acetylsalicylic acid
 - e- Leve pro gestural
- 18- Succinyl choline is :-
- a- Depolarizing NMBs (neuromuscular blockers)
 - b- Competitive N.M.Bs (neuromuscular blockers)
 - c- Sedative drug
 - d- Analgesic drug
 - e- All the above
- 19- All the following are true about anemia except :-
- a- Anemia means : increase of hemoglobin level above (14- 16 Mg / dl) in males
 - b- Reduction of hemoglobin level below (14- 16 mg / dl) in males
 - c- Iron deficiency is one of the causes of anemia
 - d- A plastic anemia is a type of anemia
 - e- Hemolytic anemia is another type of anemia
- 20- One of the advantages of trans _ dermal delivery system is :-
- a- Rapid onset of action
 - b- Short duration of action
 - c- No first pass metabolism
 - d- Local irritation
 - e- None of the above

Good Luck!
DR. Gehan ELGende



الاجابة



Zagazig University College/ Nursing Department/ Neurology Date/ 10/1/2016 First Semester 2016	Theoretical exam Subject/ Neurology Time/ 45 minutes Total score/ 30 marks Number of question/4 Double-sided paper
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الاجابة

(A) Complete the following sentences: (12 marks)

1-The brainstem is formed of three main structures which are: (3 marks)

(1).....(2).....(3).....

2-The central nervous system is covered by three layers of meninges which are: (3 marks)

(1):..... (2)..... (3).....

3- MS usually presents with one of three major clinical syndromes which are: (3 marks)

(1).....(2).....(3).....

4-Performing lumbar puncture may be complicated by: (3 marks)

(1).....(2).....(3).....

(B) Check the following statements either true or false: (4 marks, one mark each)

1-Migrainous attacks are nerve associated with nausea and vomiting ()

2- Eye movement by the superior oblique muscle is a function of the trochlear nerve ()

3- Muscles of facial expression are supplied by the trigeminal nerve ()

4-Sensory area is found in the occipital lobe ()

(C) Give reasons (explain) the following statements: (4 marks)

1-Urinary bladder disorders can lead to chronic renal failure (2 marks)

2- Status epilepticus carries the risk of acute death (2 marks)

(D) Choose the most appropriate completion from a, b, c or d.:

(10 marks; one mark each)

1- The common causes of hemiplegia are:

- a- congenital causes
- b- trauma
- c- vascular causes
- d- demyelinating diseases

2- The following drugs are commonly used in treatment of status epilepticus except:

- a- Phenobarbital
- b- Phenytoin
- c- Aminophylline
- d- Diazepam

3- Weakness due to muscle disease is always associated with:

- a- hypotonia
- b- fasciculation
- c- sensory changes
- d- sphincteric disturbances

4- The following deficiency disorders are common causes of peripheral neuropathy except:

- a- Pellagra
- b- Rickets
- c- Beri-beri
- d- Pernicious anemia

5- The commonest cause of dementia is:

- a- Hypothyroidism
- b- Vit. B₁₂ deficiency
- c- Alzheimer's disease
- d- Multiple cerebral infarcts

6- In parkinsonian patient, the tremor is evident when limb is at rest, when the patient falls a sleep:

- a- It becomes more rapid
- b- It disappears
- c- It increases in amplitude
- d- It transforms to choreic movement

7- The most obvious site of lesion in Myasthenia Gravis is:

- a- Anterior horn cell
- b- Neuromuscular junction
- c- Sensory ganglion
- d- Parasympathetic ganglion

8- All the following cranial nerves are exclusively sensory except:

- a- Hypoglossal nerve
- b- Vagus nerve
- c- Olfactory nerve
- d- Facial nerve

9- Features of meningitis include the following except:

- a- High fever
- b- Headache
- c- Neck stiffness
- d- Nystagmus

10- The total score of Glasgow coma scale ranges between:

- a- 10-15
- b- 3-15
- c- 0-15
- d- 3-3

Good luck

DR/Mamoon Sarhan



جاء في



Zagazig University College: Faculty of Nursing Second Year Exam. Date: 10 / 1 / 2016 First Semester 2015 / 2016	Final Theoretical Exam Subject: Gastroenterology Time: 45 minutes Total Score: 30 marks Number of questions: 3 Number of papers: 1
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Answers all the following questions:

I- First Question: _____ (10 Marks)

A: Define the following: (3 Marks)

- 1- Jaundice
- 2- Cirrhosis
- 3- Ascites

B: Enumerate the Causes of portal hypertension? (3 Marks)

C: Give an account on pathogenesis of hepatic encephalopathy? (4 Marks)

II- Second Question: _____ (10 Marks)

A: Give an account on management of ascites? (4 Marks)

B: What is the pathogenesis of each type of gall bladder stones? (3 Marks)

B: Enumerate the causes of acute pancreatitis? (3 Marks)

III- Third Question: _____ (10 Marks)

A: What are the causes of GRED? (3 Marks)

B: Give an account on management of peptic ulcer? (3 Marks)

C: Compare between both amoebic and bacillary dysentery? (4 Marks)

Best Wishes.

Prof. Dr. Rashed Hasan

كلية التمريض

Zagazig University Collage: Faculty of nursing Second Year Exam Emergency Medicine	1/2016 Time Allowed 1 Hour Total Score: 30 M
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Choose the correct answer (only one): (30 marks)

1. Primary cardiac disorders which cause cardiac arrest include the following except:
 - a. Myocardial ischemia
 - b. Myocardial infarction
 - c. Valve disease
 - d. Anemia
2. Inadequate respiratory effort because of muscle weakness occurs with many diseases as :
 - a. Myasthenia gravis
 - b. Hypercarbia
 - c. pneumothorax
 - d. pulmonary embolism
3. During advanced life support start CPR if
 - a. The patient breathing normally
 - b. The patient has no pulse
 - c. Pulse rate is 90 b/min
 - d. The patient has inadequate breathing
4. Chest compression during CPR
 - a. is done in the middle of upper half of sternum
 - b. is done in a ratio 1:2 between compression and decompression
 - c. is done in a rate 100/min and depth 4-5 cm
 - d. is done in a rate 50/min
5. Heart rhythms associated with cardiac arrest include the following except :
 - a. Ventricular fibrillation
 - b. Ventricular tachycardia
 - c. Asystole
 - d. pulseless electrical activity
6. Defibrillation Is used in the management of :
 - a. Sinus tachycardia
 - b. Ventricular fibrillation
 - c. Asysrole
 - d. Pulseless electrical activity
7. Treatment for asystole include
 - a. CPR 50:2
 - b. DC shock 360 J
 - c. Amiodarone 300 mg after third shock
 - d. Adrenaline 1mg every 3 min

عبدالمجيد

Zagazig University
Faculty of Nursing
Internal Medicine
January 2016 (17/1/2016)

Theoretical Exam
Time 3 hours
Total Score (60)
3 questions in single paper

.....
Answer the following questions:

First question: (15 Marks):

Congenital hypothyroidism (Cretinism) is the most common cause of mental disability in infant and children. **Give short account on:**

- Causes and risk factors of congenital hypothyroidism..... (5Marks).
- Clinical features and classification of congenital hypothyroidism. (5Marks).
- Screening and investigation of congenital hypothyroidism..... (5Marks).

Second question: (15 Marks):

How to diagnose a case of diabetes mellitus? (Clinical picture & investigations).

Third question: (15 Marks):

A 9-year-old child presented with fever, anorexia, abdominal pain and dark colored urine (smoky urine). 2days later he developed periorbital edema and oliguria (urine output in 24hs was 350cc) and the blood pressure was elevated. The patient has history of acute pharyngitis (sore throat) 10 days before this condition.

- What is your diagnosis? **(3 marks)**
- What are the causes and the clinical picture of this condition? **(6 marks)**
- What are the investigations and treatment of this condition? **(6 marks)**

Forth question: (15 Marks):

A 13-year-old male patient presented with bony pain recurrent infection, bleeding gums, purpuric eruptions, pallor and generalized lymphadenopathy. The blood picture: (Hb = 7gm/dl with normal MCV), (Platelet count was 12000/mm³) and WBC was 450000/mm³ with predominant blast cells > 65%.

- What is your diagnosis? **(3 marks)**
- What is the clinical picture of this condition? **(6 marks)**
- What are the investigations of this condition? **(6 marks)**

*Wishing good luck
Dr. Hussein*