

**The Presbyterian University of East Africa**

**School: HEALTH SCIENCES**

**Program: DIPLOMA**

**Semester: FINAL QUALIFYING EXAM 2013**

**Course Code: MME 333**

**Course Title: MEDICINE PAPER II**

**Date: 22ND MARCH, 2013**

**Campus KIKUYU**

**Instructions:**

* Mobile phones are not allowed in the examination room
* Time allowed is **3 Hours**
* Read the instructions carefully
* Answer **ALL** questionson theexamination answer book provided
* Omissions of or wrong numbering of examination papers, questions or parts of the questions will result in 10% deduction of the marks scored from the relevant part

**1) Pleural effusion due to heart failure**

a) Pleural fluid protein is above 0.5gm/l

b) Pleural fluidlactate dehydrogenase(LDH)is above 0.6

c) Is rarely bilateral

d) Does not respond to diuretics

e) Avoid thoracocentesis

**2) Medical emergencies includes**

a) Diastolic blood pressure of 30mmhg

b) Collapsing pulse

c) Temperature of 41.4

d) Barrel chest deformity

e) Respiratory rate of 9breaths/min

**3) Causes of finger clubbing includes the following**

a) Cyanotic heart diseases

b) Crohns disease

c) Tuberculosis

d) Lung cancer

e) Bronchiectasis

**4) The following are true concerning epilepsy**

a) An aura usually follows the clonic phase

b) Temporal lobe epilepsy may be associated with hallucinations

c) Loss of consciousness does not occur in petit mal epilepsy

d) Hypoglycemia can evoke a generalized seizure

e) Absence seizures are associated with myoclonic jerks

**5) The following are minor criteria in Ducket Jones criteria for the diagnosis of rheumatic heart disease**

a) Subcutaneous nodules

b) Arthralgia

c) Erythema marginatum

d) Fever

e) Raised C-reactive proteins

**6) The following are the clinical features in pneumothorax**

a) Mediastinal shift to the same side

b) Reduced percussion note

c) Expiratory wheeze

d) Increased chest expansion

e) Finger clubbing

**7) Causes of hepatomegally includes**

a) Hepatoma

b) Hepatic vein thrombosis

c) Myelofibrosis

d) Leptospirosis

e) None of the above

**8) Recognized complications of alcoholism include;**

a) Dementia

b) Paranoid state

c) Korsakoffs neuropathy

d) Peripheral neuropathy

e) Liver cirrhosis

**9) In rheumatic fever.**

a) Myocarditis is a feature

b) Positive ASOT is a major criteria

c) Arthralgia is a minor criteria for diagnosis

d) Subcutaneous nodes are usually migratory

e) Mitral stenosis is a complication

**10) Schizophrenia**

a) Patient may have papilloedema

b) Persecutions delusions are a feature

c) Is the same thing as psychopath

d) May have thought broadcasting

e) CT scan usually shows the lesion

**11) The best indicator of how well a person’s diabetes has been controlled over an extended length of time is?**

a) Hemoglobin A1C concentration

b) Glycosylated albumin levels

c) Plasma p-peptide concentration

d) Mean of the blood sugars levels measured through the day

e) 24hour glucose excretion

**12) The following are causes of spleenomegally.**

a) Malaria

b) Kalaazar

c) Brucellosis

d) Shigellosis

e) Anaemia

**13) All the following are causes of acute bloody diarrhea EXCEPT?**

a) Entamoeba histolytica

b) Intussusceptions

c) Clostridium difficile

d) Shigellosis

e) Entero-Invasive E.coli

**14) Causes of chronic diarrhea are:**

a) Strongyloidiasis

b) Shigellosis

c) HIV enteropathy

d) Salmonellosis

e) All the above

**15) Concerning Miliary Tuberculosis**

a) Its due to droplet infection

b) Radiograph reveals opacity to the affected lobe

c) May co-exist with TB meningitis

d) Patient may be Anaemic

e) The onset may be sudden

**16) Shock**

a) Hypovolaemic shock is due to myocardial infarction

b) Hemorrhage may bring about the condition

c) Anaphylactic shock is another classification

d) Hypertension is a sign of shock

e) Raised JVP is seen in shock

**17) Regarding Anemia**

a) Vitamin B12 deficiency causes non megaloblastic macrocytic anaemia

b) Folate deficiency is associated with neurological deficits

c) Haemolytic anaemia is associated with folate deficiency

d) Chloramphenical causes aplastic anaemia

e) Chronic liver diseases causes microcytic hypo-chromic anaemia

**18) Severe malaria presents with:**

a) Metabolic acidosis

b) Haemoglobinuria

c) Hyperglycemia

d) Severe anaemia

e) Priapism

**19) Cerebral vascular accidents:**

a) 80% are haemorrhegic

b) Aspirin is indicated in haemmorrhagic stores

c) Thrombolic events occur in infective endocarditis

d) The blood pressure should be brought to normal range as soon as possible

e) HIV is a predisposing factor

**20) The following are the complications of bronchiectasis.**

a) Lung abscess

b) Lobar pneumonia

c) Lung fibrosis

d) Cerebral abscess

e) Pulmonary Tuberculosis

**21) Respond to the following findings elecited on examination of a patient suspected to have a lung disease: -**

a) The trachea is shifted away to the affected side in tension pneumonthrax.

b) Vocal fremitus is increased on the right side in right sided pleural effusion.

c) Finger clubbing commonly occurs in severe cases of acute lobar pneumonia

d) High lymphocyte count and raised proteins in pleural effusion due to tuberculosis.

e) Mantoux test is usually strongly positive in milliary TB

**22) Concerning pleurisy:**

a) Pleural rub is a sign.

b) The chest pain is usually retrosternal

c) Ronchii are usually heard.

d) Chest X-Ray confirms the condition.

e) Tuberculosis is a complication

**23) Complications of Gonorrhea:**

a) Infection of the prostate

b) Urethral strictures

c) Man become sterile

d) Blindness of both males and females

e) Infection of the fallopian tubes

**24) Concerning Ascites:**

a) Hepatic malignancy is the cause

b) There’s symmetrical abdominal distension

c) Tympanic note is found on percussing the flanks

d) Parecentesis abdominis confirms the cause

e) Increased bowel sounds are noted

**25) The CSF laboratory findings of a sample taken from patient with bacterial meningitis has the following features:**

a) Elevated CSF sugar

b) Elevated protein levels in the CSF

c) Clear CSF is always observed

d) Reduced levels of CSF sugar

e) Granulocytosis

**26) The following statements are true:-**

a) Amphotericin B is indicated in the management of Cryptococcal meningitis.

b) Projectile vomiting is associated with increased intracranial pressure.

c) Gentamicin has good penetration of the blood brain barrier and is recommended for

 Management of meningitis.

d) Patient with increased intracranial pressure should have lumbar puncture done as

 soon as they present to hospital.

e) Patients who have cryptococcal meningitis get therapeutic tapping of CSF.

**27) Lymphomas may present with the following features:**

a) Weight loss

b) Night sweats

c) Splenomegaly

d) Lymphadenopathy

e) Chest pain

**28) The following are associated with the use of steroids: -**

a) Boosted immunity

b) The skin becomes thin and easily damages

c) Osteoporosis

d) Diabetes mellitus

e) Cataract formation

**29) Concerning HIV;**

a) Cause aseptic meningitis.

b) HIV encephalopathy is found in WHO stage ll

c) HIV increases the risk of developing non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma.

d) Efervirenz causes hallucinations.

e) Nevirapine is associated with hepatotoxicity.

**30) The following statements are true;**

a) Cystitis presents with fever more commonly compared to pyelonephritis.

b) E. Coli is the most common causative organism of urinary tract infection.

c) Gentamycin is the highly recommended in renal disease.

d) Abdominal pelvic ultrasound may be used to detect renal calculi.

e) The kidneys usually appear enlarged on ultrasound in chronic renal disease.

**31) Features associated with acute renal failure include:**

a) Hypocalcaemia

b) Anasarca

c) Pulmonary oedema.

d) Elevated blood urea

e) Very low creatinine levels.

**32) Your patient has fever and a tender enlarged liver; you will do the following test**

a) Stool for amoebic cysts

b) ESR

c) Alpha feto-protein

d) Liver ultrasound scan

e) Chest x-ray

**33) Drugs that are best avoided in peptic ulcer disease include the following**

a) Acetyl salicylate acid

b) Rabeprazole

c) Clarithromycin

d) Metronidazole

e) Brufen

**34) Components of general physical exam includes all of the following except?**

a) General condition

b) Vital signs

c) Examination for lymph nodes

d) Examination for cachexia

e) Skin pigmentation examination

**35) Peptic ulcer disease**

a) The presence of helicobacter pylori can be ascertained by a serological test

b) Duodenal ulcer is common in men more than women

c) Cessation of cigarette smoking should be strongly encouraged

d) Magnesium trisilicate causes constipation

e) Gastric outlet obstruction is more likely to occur in duodenal ulcers than in gastric

 ulcers

**36) Mr Kimani, a habitual drunkard was attacked by his wife at night, he sustained human bites on the glans and base of scrotum, he presents to your consultation room 6 hours post bites, his treatment will involves:**

a) Local wound toilet with soap

b) Vaccination with human diploid cell vaccine

c) Tetanus toxoid vaccine is not important

d) Admit for emergence penetectomy

e) Dressing the wound and give penicillins injections daily for 14days

**37) Concerning blood transfusion**

a) Its mandatory if HB is less than 10g%

b) Can transmit hepatitis A

c) Adverse reaction can lead to renal failure

d) Quinine should be given to donors to prevent malaria transmission

e) A rash may occur in a mild reaction

**38) A woman presents to the outpatient department with an acute attack of Asthma**

a) I.V diazepam 20mg is useful in allaying off anxiety

b) Inhaled salbutamol is the 1st line therapy

c) A quiet chest on auscultation is an ominous sign

d) Fast administration of Aminophylline is indicated

e) S.C adrenaline is the drug of choice

**39) A 25 year old female is admitted with an acute onset of generalized erythematous rash with severe conjunctivitis, stomatitis and vaginitis during a course of antibiotic therapy**

a) Continue the antibiotic therapy

b) Presentation favours Steven-Johnson syndrome

c) The features are those of HIV infection

d) Mortality is 100%

e) Steroids are highly recommended

**40) A patient is brought to you in coma, the following differential diagnoses should be considered**

a) Meningitis

b) Cerebral malaria

c) Tetanus

d) Stroke

e) Hysteria

**41) Investigations that should be done before commencement of Highly Active Anti-retroviral Therapy (HAART) includes;**

a) Viral load

b) Brain CT scan

c) Complete blood count

d) Treponema serology

e) None of the above

**42) Hepatic encephalopathy may be precipitated in patients with liver disease by the following:**

a) High protein diet

b) Massive diuretic therapy

c) Ascitic tap

d) Profuse G.I.T bleeding

e) Alcohol ingestion

**43) Signs of lower motor neuron lesion are:**

a) Muscle weakness

b) Increased tendon reflexes

c) Extensor plantar response (babinski’s sign)

d) Hypotonia.

e) All the above

**44) In treatment of heart failure**

a) Bed rest may promote dieresis

b) Salt restriction in diet encourages fluid retention

c) Diuretics provide symptomatic relief to patients

d) ACE inhibitors are only useful in patients with diabetes

e) Digoxin has a narrow therapeutic index

**45) Features seen in a normal chest x-ray are:**

a) Vascular markings

b) Cardiac silhouette

c) Aorta

d) Trachea

e) Translucent lung fields

**46) A 25year old lady underwent caesarean delivery 10days ago presents to you with sudden onset of cough, difficulty in breathing and pleuritic chest pain for one day. She is anxious and restless and you learn that she has frank bloody sputum, the most likely diagnosis is?**

a) Chronic hyperactivity disorder

b) Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

c) Pulmonary embolism

d) Malignant hypertension

e) Chronic bronchitis

**47) Acute Cholecystitis:**

a) Pain is usually on the left upper quadrant

b) Murphy’s sign is an important finding

c) There is usually a fever

d) Plasma amylase is increased

e) Morphine administration relieves pain

**48) Which of the following foods will a Clinician advice a patient with hepatic failure to avoid?**

a) Ice cream

b) “Nyama choma”

c) Chocolate

d )“Mandazi”

e) Beer

**49) Cardiothoracic ratio in health should be?**

a) Greater than 0.5

b) 1.0

c) 1.5

d) Less than 0.5

e) 2.0

**50) The following constitutes DSM-4 classification of psychiatric disorders**

a) Schizophrenia

b) Sexual addiction disorder

c) paranoid

d) Bipolar disorders

e) “Chang’aa” brew addiction

**51) Infective endocarditis.**

a) it’s the inflammation of the outer covering of the heart

b) The valves are rarely affected

c) There can be proteins in the urine

d) Erythrocyte sedimentation rate is decreased

e) All the above is true

**52) Blood transfusion**

a) Donor must be adult of 15yrs and older

b) Always combine whole blood and PCV

c) Uncircumcised men should not donate

d) Fresh frozen plasma is the best choice in Normocytic normochronic anaemia

e) All the above is true

**53) In the investigation of a hypertensive patient:**

a) Blood traces in Urinalysis is to confirm essential hypertension

b) Presence of proteins in urine indicates the hypertension is due to glomerullar

 nephritis

c) Chest radiography may detect cardiomegaly.

d) Blood glucose test may give a clue

e) Stool examination for urea can be done.

**54) Signs and symptoms of leishmaniasis includes?**

a) Splenomegaly

b) Jaundice

c) Fever

d) Lymphadenopathy

e) Pallour

**55) Concerning cancer of the Oesophagus;**

a) Is common in women.

b) Difficulty in swallowing fluids is the first symptom.

c) Achalasia of the cardia is a complication.

d) Weight loss is a striking feature.

e) Radiotherapy cures it.

**56) In Haemolytic jaundice there is ;**

a) Pale conjunctiva

b) Pale stools

c) Dark urine

d) Normal liver function test

e) Increased direct billirubin

**57) The following are true of emphysema:**

a) Dilatation of the bronchi

b) Occurs in diseases like bronchial asthma

c) The stony dullness is a finding in the chest.

d) The trachea is deviated towards the affected side.

e) Breath sounds are diminished

**58) Sickle cell disease;**

a) Typically causes whole body hypoxia

b) Crises often results in microvascular haemorrhage

c) Hypersplenism is common in patients over 20years of age

d) Priapism is a recognized as a complication

e) Is due to the substitution of glutamine for valine in position 6 of the alpha globin chain

**59) Influenza infection**

a) It may mimic malaria but the only difference is the reddish conjunctiva

b) It occurs in epidemics

c) It is preventable

d) Antibiotics can cure it

e) Complications include bronchopneumonia

**60) Concerning Typhoid fever:**

a) Bradycardia occurs in patients with Typhoid fever.

b) Typhoid fever is most commonly caused by salmonella paratyphi.

c) No drug resistance has been noted with the use of chloramphenicol in the

 management of typhoid fever.

d) Presents with koplik spots

e) Complications include intestinal perforation