Semester 4-Summative exam- Q&A- 2021/2022

"Short answer"

Q. Contents of spermatic cord (GIT)
Ans/ *Three arteries—> (testicular, cremasteric, deferential)
*Three veins—> (pampiniform plexus & testicular, cremasteric, deferential)
Three nerves—> (genital branch of genitofemoral, sympathetic nerves, ilioinguinal)
*Lymphatics

Q. Risk factor of Chronic kidney disease(CKD) (Urinary)
Ans/ Diabetes, high blood pressure, a family history of kidney failure, age > or=60, race(African American, Hispanic Asian, Pacific islander, American Indian), obesity.

Q. Hb o2 dissociation curve with temperature and ph (Respiratory)
Ans/ *Increasing temperature decrease affinity Hb for O2 ,so the O2 dissociation curve shifts to the RIGHT and vice versa.
*decreasing PH decrease affinity Hb for O2 ,so O2 dissociation curve shifts to the RIGHT and vice versa.

Q. Describe the asthma in children and their characteristics What are the respiratory symptoms and signs? (Respiratory)
Ans/ Asthma is a chronic inflammatory disorder of the airways, characterised by (chronic inflammatory process,susceptibility,variable airflow obstruction,airway hyper responsiveness,reversibility %15 spontaneously or with bronchodilator or steroids) And they have wheeze,cough,breathlessness,chest tightness,variable airflow obstruction).

Q. What is acini (functional unit of lung)? (Respiratory)
Ans/ Acini refers to the gas-exchanging unit of the lung and is defined as that portion of the lung distal to the terminal bronchiole, which is composed of the respiratory bronchioles, alveolar ducts, alveolar sacs, and alveoli.

Q. What are the defences mechanism of respiratory system? (Respiratory)
Ans/ • Cough and sneezing reflex
• Muco-ciliary clearance mechanisms
• Ciliated columnar epithelium
• Nasal hairs
• Respiratory mucosal immune system
• Lymphoid follicles of the pharynx and tonsils
• Alveolar macrophages
• Secretary lgA and IgG

Q. The type of surfactant and its role ? (Respiratory)
Ans/ There are four different types of surfactants which are nonionic, anionic, cationic, amphoteric.
1. Increases lung compliance by decreasing surface tension.
2. Stabilizing the lungs by preventing small alveoli collapse into big ones.
3. Prevents the surface tension in alveoli creating a suction force tending to cause transudation fluid from pulmonary capillaries.

Q. Describe wheeze and it's causes? (Respiratory)
Ans/ Wheeze is a sound produced when air moves through a narrowed tube. The causes are Asthma, COPD, inflammation and heart failure.

Q. Types of ribs according to their attachment to sternum? (Respiratory)
Ans/1-True ribs (1st-7th ribs)
Attach directly to the sternum via their own coastal cartilages
2-False ribs (8th-10th ribs)
Attache to the cartilage of the rib above them, indirectly attach to sternum
3-Floating ribs (11th-12th ribs)
not connect to the sternum, directly or indirectly

Q. How hyperventilating cause tetany? (Respiratory)
Ans/ Hyperventilation cause decrease in Co2 so PH increase , the ca only soluble in acid , so when PH increase the ca ant remain in blood , so nerve become hyperexcitable. Thus lead to tetany.

Q. Standard chest x-ray ? (Respiratory)
Ans/ The types of films are 1-PA CXR 2-AP CXR 3-lateral CXR. PA and Lateral CXR are standard.

Q. BCG vaccine? (Immunity)
Ans/ The BCG vaccine is a vaccination against tuberculosis that is prepared from a strain of the Attenuated Live Bovine Tuberculosis Bacillus

Q. Mechanism that mediate the release of kidney? ئەم پرسیارە تەواو نەکراوە

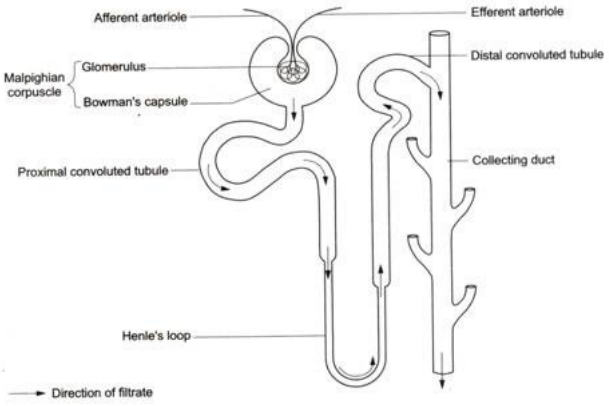
Q. The kidney have a role in acid base balance by prevent the loss of HCO3 how this occur? (Urinary)
Ans/ 1. In the proximal tubule, by co transport with Na+ .
2. In the lumen(HCO3 +H ——> H2CO3 ——>H2O+CO2.) H2O and CO2 is taken up to the cell, then via carbonic anhydrase (H2O+CO2—-> H2CO3—-> HCO3+H. The (HCO3) enters the circulation and the (H) is available for recycling.

Q. Hormone released by kidney them briefly explain them? (Urinary)
Ans/Renin - Protein released by juxtaglomerular apparatus ,Stimulation of production of angiotensin I causes sodium and water reabsorption and also as a potent vasoconstrictors (rises BP)
Vitamin D - Steroid hormone that is metabolised in the kidney to produce (1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D) which promotes calcium and phosphate absorption at the gut.
Erythropoietin - Protein produced by the kidney which promotes erythropoeisis in bone marrow in response to hypoxic conditions.
Prostaglandins - Produced by the kidney and have numerous effects.

Q. Use of both CT-KUB and CT- urography ? (Urinary)
Ans/ 1. Investigation of renal and ureteric stone, Assessment of stone size, location and stone density.
2. Investigation of renal and ureteric tumors, differentiating between malignant and benign renal masses.
3. Detection and localization of the site of intrarenal and perirenal collections ofpus.
4.'Staging' (grading) of renal injury.
5. Investigation and staging of bladder tumors.

Q. Factors affect k excretion ? (Urinary)
Ans/ • Aldosterone secretion: This is increased directly by hyperkalaemia (and hypovolaemia) and suppressed by hypokalaemia, causes controlling K+ in the normal range (3.5 -5.0mmol/L). ENaC
• Flow in the distal tubule activates stretch-sensitive K+ channels causes increase urinary K+ loss.
• Increase tubular sodium delivery causes increase luminal sodium-activating ENaC directly.
• ADH or vasopressin may stimulate (some) sodium reabsorption, so increase K+ loss.
• Alkalosis.

Q. According to microscopic structure draw the nephrone? (Urinary)
Ans/



Different parts of a nephron

Q. Absorption of Na in pct? (Urinary)
Ans/ • In the early part of the PCT, most sodium is reabsorbed via specific transporters
• A further transporter exchanges Na + with H + ions.

Q. Mechanism of thiazide based diuretic ? (Urinary)
Ans/ • Compete with both Na+ and Cl- to block the Na+ Clco-transporter in the DCT
• Increase Na+ delivery to distal nephron cause increase Na+/K+ exchange and, indirectly, increase H+ excretion. Hypokalaemic metabolic alkalosis often results.

Q. Roots of infection of urinary tract? (Urinary)
Ans/ -Hematogenous
-Lymphatics
-Ascending

Q. Role of DRE in prostate cancer? (Urinary)
Ans/ DRE is a test used to assess size of prostate in the case of prostate cancer, Since most PCs arise in the peripheral, posterior part of the prostate, they should be palpable on DRE

Q. Phagocytic killing mechanism what happens if these are deficient? (Immunity)
Ans/ oxygen-independent and oxygen-dependent processes. A deficiency of this system leads to an inability to cope with bacteria and fungi, like staphylococci and aspergillus.

Q. Differences between ulcerative colitis and crohn's disease (GIT)
Ans/ Ulcerative colitis:
Affect colon mostly rectum
Appears as pseudopolyps
Limited to mucosa
No fistula or skip lesions
Smoking and appendectomy are protective
No aphthous ulcer or granulomas
Crohn's disease:
Affect any part of GIT mostly terminal ileum
Appears as cobblestone
Transmural inflammation (serosa affected)
Skip lesions , aphthous ulcer
Fistula and fissures
Smoking and appendectomy are harmful
Noncaseating granulomas

Q. Key role to reduce exogenous hospital aquired infection (Urinary)
Ans/
1- effective hand hygiene by all health workers (hand washing, alcohol gel, habd rubs , sterile gloves)
2-environmental cleanliness and judicious antibiotic prescribing
3-separation of patients with multiple antibiotics resistant organisms
4-using sterile surgical instruments
5-using disposable gowns, apron and gloves
6-decontamination of recycled equipment

Q. Explain how chronic pain can be aversive. (Psycho)
Ans/By:
Emotions:positive or negative
Cognitive factors
Behavioural factors

Q. Define hypoxia and Types of hypoxia. (Respiratory)
Ans/ Hypoxia means decreased oxygen level in tissues
•1-Hypoxemic Hypoxia: decreased breathable 02
•2- Anemic Hypoxia: decreased functional Hb
•3- Stagnant Hypoxia: decreased blood flow- HF
•4-Histotoxic Hypoxia: unable to make proper use of 02

Q. Functions of anterior abdominal wall muscles (GIT)
Ans/ * The oblique muscles laterally flex and rotate the trunk.
* The rectus abdominis flexes the trunk and stabilizes the pelvis.
* Assist the diaphragm during inspiration
* Assist in the act of forced expiration that occurs during coughing id sneezing.
* Play an important part in supporting and protecting the abdominal viscera
* By contracting simultaneously with the diaphragm, they increase the intra-abdominal pressure and help in micturition, defecation, vomiting, and parturition.

Q. Gastric acid secretion phases (GIT)
Ans/ 1)Cephalic phase is the shortest phase and is initiated by the sight, smell and taste of food. This allows the stomach to prepare itself for the imminent arrival of food.
2)Gastric phase is the longest phase,It is triggered by the presence of food causing distension of the stomach,Most acid secretion in response to a meal takes place during the gastric phase.
3)Intestinal phase is brought about by the presence of chyme in the duodenum

Q. Stages of Chronic kidney injury (Urinary)
Ans/ Stage1:- kidney damage with normal kidney fuction ,GFR 90 or higher.
Stage2:- kidney damage with mild loss of kidney function,GFR 60-89.
Stage3:- moderate loss of kidney function,GFR 30-50.
Stage4:- severe loss of kidney function,GFR 15-29.
Stage5:- kidney failure GFR less than 15.

Q. Features of pain that you should ask the patien (GIT)
Ans/ Site, Time and mode of onset< Record the time and date of onset and the waythe pain began, Duration, Severity, Nature/character, Radiation, Progression, The end of the pain Describe how the pain ended, Relieving and exacerbating factors, Cause Note the patient's opinion of the cause of the pain.

Q. Explain what is renin and factors that mediate the release of renin (Urinary)
Ans/ Renin is an enzyme that converts inactive angiotensinogen into angiotensin I .
Renin release is mediated by:
• Decrease afferent arteriolar pressure
• Sympathetic nervous system activation (granular cell β-1receptors)
• Decrease Na+ delivery to the distal tubule (sensed by the macula densa).
• Prostacyclin
• renin-secreting malignancies.

Q. Endocrine cells of pancreas and the hormones they secrete. (GIT)
Ans/ • Alpha cells (A cells) secrete the hormone glucagon.
• Beta cells (B cells) produce insulin and are the most abundant of the islet cells.
• Delta cells (D cells) secrete the hormone somatostatin, which is also produced by a number of other endocrine cells in
• F-cells produce pancreatic polypeptide

Q. Route of transmission of Plasmodium_ Giardia_ Entamoeba histolyca Toxoplasma_. (Immunity)
Ans/ •Plasmodium—> female Anopheles mosquito
•Giardia—> faecal-oral route
•Entamoeba histolytica—> ingestion of the cysts, usually from contaminated food or water
•toxoplasma—> direct ingestion of oocysts from cat excrement or from eating meat from infected animals

Q. Which one is side effect of administration of intravenous contrast media? (Urinary)
Ans/ Anaphylactic rection and can be fatal

Q. What are the anterior and posterior relationships of right kidney ? (Urinary)
Ans/ • Anterior relation of right kidney:
The suprarenal gland, the liver, the second part of the duodenum, and the right colic flexure.
• *Posterior* relation of right kidney:
The diaphragm, the costodiaphragmatic recess of the pleura, the 12th rib, and the psoas, quadratus lumborum, and transversus abdominis muscles. The subcostal (Tl2), iliohypogastric, and ilioinguinal nerves (Ll) run downward and laterally.

Q. What are the main signs and symptoms of respiratory system ? (Respiratory)
Ans/1-dyspnea
2-wheeze
3-crackles
4-cough
5-sputum
6-fever

Q. Describe types of HLA and their associated diseases . (Immunity)
Ans/ In humans, there are three MHC class I genes, HLA -A, -B and –C
and three MHC class II genes, HLA - DR, -DP and -DQ
HLA molecules represent the main antigenic targets in organ graft rejection , increased susceptibility to specific diseases (for example, HLA-B27 and ankylosing spondylitis)

Q. What are the common signs and sypmtoms between inflammatory bowel disease and irritable bowel syndrome (GIT)
Ans/ -Chronic abdominal pain
-Urgency and bloating
-Diarrhea
-Constipation
-Alternating bouts of diarrhea and constipation
-Change in bowel habit
Q. What are the types of polyps ?
Ans/ Inflamatory polyp
hamartomatous polyp
Hyperplastic polyp
Neoplastic polyp

Q. Function of gallbladder? (GIT)
Ans/ production and storage of bile

Q. What are the mucosal protections of stomach ? (GIT)
Ans/ 1-Mucus, secreted by neck and surface mucous cells in the body and fundus and similar cells elsewhere in the stomach
2- The surface cells secrete HCO3
3-Prostaglandins
4-The surface membranes of the mucosal cells

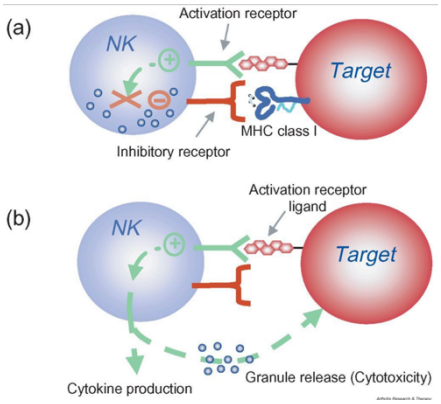
Q. What is blood supply of stomach? (GIT)
Ans/ Right gastric aa, left gastric aa, short gastric aa, right & left gastroepiploic aa.

Q. Describe advantages and disadvantages haemdialysis . (Urinary)
Ans/ -Advantages:
Effective(Survivors > 25 years)
4/7 days free from treatment
Dialysis dose easily prescribed
-Disadvantages:
Fluid/Diet restrictions
Limits holidays
Access problems
CVS instability
High capital cost

Q. Negative selection means? (Immunity)
Ans/ It's a process to delete T cells whose antigen receptors recognise self antigens with high affinity, and would therefore be auto reactive if released

Q. Describe structural units of liver? (GIT)
Ans/1- classical lobule : each lobule is a hexagon with a central vein at the center, and a portal triad at the corners
2- portal lobule : series of triangle with central vein at the corner , and portal triad at the center
3- acinus : elliptical unit with portal triad at the center , and central vein at each pole

Q. NK cells have two types of receptor what are they . Draw a diagram? (Immunity)
Ans/Tthe first type of receptor is an inhibitory receptor which recognizes (self MHC class l) molecule and delivers an inhibitory signal to the NK cell
The second type is an activating receptor which recognizes (non-self or stress signals) and activates the NK cell.



Q. Aspirin belong to which type of drug and their use? (Immunity)
Ans/ They belong to NSAIDs group , and they have analgesic and anti-inflammatory properties due to inhibition of cyclooxygenase in the production of prostaglandins

Q. Why penicillin used to treat urinary E.Coli but not E.coli septicemia? (Immunity)
Ans/ E.coli is susceptible to penicillin if we have high concentration of penicillin, and that is the case in urine .
But E.coli septicemia is resistant to penicillin because of not having the adequate concentration of penicillin

Q. What you do to treat pateint when cultures and sensitivity test take more than 48 hours? (Immunity)
Ans/ Use empirical treatment (medical treatment or therapy based on experience and, more specifically, therapy begun on the basis of a clinical "educated guess" in the absence of complete or perfect information.)

Q. What infections that Caused by non-sPore forming anaerobes and what type of dug used for their treatment? (Immunity)
Ans/ Non spore forming anaerobes cause infection in injury adjacent to their normal inhabitants oral anaerobes couese infection to head&neck , vaginal anaerobes couse infection to pelvic cavity. Also couse leg ulcer pressure sore , deep abscess,
Treatment :- metronidazole and surgical treatment (drainage abscess)

Q. Theories for measuring stress ? (Psycho)
Ans/ Stress on inside:-physiological response
Stress from outside:-stress as life event
Stress as process:-transactional model of stress

Q. Why docors need to be educated on human sexuality? (Psycho)
Ans/ 1-Sexual behaviour is a major determinant of sexual and reproductive health
2-Doctors need to be able to provide answers to queries about sexuality related to medical conditions
3-Public awareness of sexuality means people are more and more willing to seek treatment
4-Patients tend to consult doctors first about sexual problems
5-Doctors need to have therapeutic attitudes towards human sexuality
6-Patients expect doctors to have the training to provide information, treatment, or referral
7-Doctors need to develop the personal skills necessary to care for patients sensitively and appropriately
8-To fulfil the duties of a doctor

Q. Classification of Sexual dysfunction? (Psycho)
Ans/ • Problems occur irrespective of orientation
• More than one problem can co-exist in the same individual, e.g., vaginismus and loss of libido, rapid ejaculation and erectile failure
• Problems are often present in both partners, eg vaginismus and erectile failure
• Problems may be lifelong or acquired.
• Problems may be generalized or situational.
لە مەلزەمەکە دکتور خۆی ئەمەی داناوە بۆ جوابەکەی بەس لەوانەیە ئەوە نەبێت، گۆڕاڵ شتێکی تر ئەڵێت

Q. Describe the attachment theory? (Psycho)
Ans/ *Attachment theory to understand to the relationship between infants and their primary care-givers
*Attachment as a biologically based system that functions to maintain proximity to the infant's care-giver.

Q. Piagets stages o f child development? (Psycho)
Ans/ 1-Sensory-motor (0-2 yrs)
2-Pre-operational (2-7 yrs)
3-Concrete operational (7-12 yrs)
4-Formal operational (12 yrs +)
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Q. Cognitive behavioral therapy is suitable for whom? (Psycho)
Ans/ 1-Patients keen to be active participants
2-Those who can engage collaboratively (keep diaries, complete homework tasks)
3-Those who can accept a model emphasising thoughts/feelings
4-Those who are to articulate their problem(s) and are practically seeking solution(s) rather than nebulous wish to be happy

Q. 4 main principles of motivational interviewing? (Psycho)
Ans/ 1. Express empathy
2. Develop discrepancy
3. Roll with resistance
4. Support self-efficacy

Q. Problems with measuring adherence? (Psycho)
Ans/ Treatment not usually a 'on-off' event, usually continues over a period of time
 What 'counts' as adherent
– every item of medication exactly as prescribed?
 Hard to compare studies for different conditions with different medication or treatments
 Lack of consistency in measures

Q. Definitions of homoPhobia and heterosexism? (Psycho)
Ans/ Homophobia: Originally meant the irrational fear of same- gender sexual relationships and those who practice them.
Heterosexism: The assumption that heterosexuality is the only normal and valid form of sexuality and that anyone who is not heterosexual is abnormal

Q. Write hypothesis, if two viruses infected immune compromised patient what happened if one of this virus transmitted from humans another from pigeon? (Immunity)
Ans/ The two virus genetics will combine and antigenic shift will occur, which result in more serious influenza infection.
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Q. Construct critiques about Piaget's stages of cognitive development in childhood: (Psycho)
Ans/ -Tends to focus on what child can not do, not what they can achieve
-If child deemed too young to appreciate a given concept, no point in trying to inform them
-Partial information can be damaging, the child will try and make sense of the situation anyway\

Q. Mention the causative agents of the following conditions: (Immunity)
A. Scarlet fever➡️ streptococcus pyogenes / group A streptococcus
B. Aseptic meningitis➡️ enterovirus
C. Atypical bronchopneumonia➡️ mycoplasma pneumonia
D. Pelvic inflammatory disease➡️ sexually transmitted infection (STI) such as chlamydia, gonorrhoea or mycoplasma genitalium
Q. Enumerate the main body humeral immunity cells and their function
Ans/ B-lymphocytes differentiate into plasma cell which secrets antibodies

Q. What are symptoms of systemic inflammatory response syndrome? (Immunity)
Ans/ Systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS) was characterized by fever or hypothermia, tachycardia, tachypnoea and/or neutrophilia or neutropenia. Ultimately, if unchecked, the patient risks developing severe sepsis or even septic shock, characterized by high fever, hypotension, vasoinstability, multiple organ failure (MOF) and/or disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC).

"Multiple choice "

Q. Which one is False (Urinary)
A. Kidney located high up in retroperitoneum on each side of vertebral column
B. Kidney located high up in retroperitoneum
C. During inspiration they move 1 inch down
D. Only left kidney is under costal margin and right kidney is not, so left is higher than right

Q. Which one is not common type of urinary tract infection: (Urinary)
A-Endometritis
B-pyelonephritis
C-cystitis
D-urethritis

Q. Viral cause of Upper Respiratory tract infection? (Respiratory)
A.hemophelis influenza
B.parainfleunza
C.staphylococcus Aureus
D.legionella

Q. Signs of COPD on chest x-ray include all except? (Respiratory)
A.flattening of diaphragm
B.hyperlucency of the chest
C.anterioposterior
D.all of them
E.non of them

Q. Which layer contains meissner's plexus? (GIT)
A)mucosa
B)serosa
C)muscular layer
D)sub mucosa

Q. About Barrette's oesophagus which one is true? (GIT)
A) dx by barium swallowing
B) metaplastic disorder from squamous to columnar
C) it is not pre malignant disorder
D) affect upper part of oesophagus

Q. Which of them is not health behaviour? (Psycho)
A) Smoking
B) Regular excersice
C) Regular diet
D) Going to gym
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Q. Model of health behaviour also can beknown as: (Psycho)
A)mental models of health behaviour
B)cogntive models of health behaviour
C)brain models of health behaviour
D)thought models of health behavior

Q. What dose scafolding allow children to do? (Psycho)
A\appreciate social context and leran_____
B\explore their environment
C\make friend
D\none

Q. How did Piaget describe children? (Psycho)
A\like little ____
B\like small explorer
C\like little philosophers
D\like small science

Q. The mechanism of macrolides ? Inhibition RNA
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Q. Which one of these antivirals doesn't require phosphorylation for activation? (Immunity)
A. Acyclovir
B. Ganciclovir
C. Valgancyclovir
D. Foscarnet

Q. Symptoms of tuberculosis (Respiratory)
A)night sweat
B)weight loss
C)sputum
D)all of above
E)none of above

Q. Complication of pneumonia (Respiratory)
A)pleural abscess
B)pleural effusion
C)emphysema
D)all of above
E)none on above

Q. Regarding sympathetic NS activation in controlling BP all are true exceept: (Urinary)
A)increasing SV via angiotensin1 receptor
B) increasing heart rate via B1
C)increasing vascular resistance via angiotensin2 receptor ✅
D)activation of RAS via B1 mediated renin

Q. About use of ultrasound all are true exept: (Urinary)
A-Can determine the presence/ absence of hydronephrosis (dilatation of the collecting system).
B- Determination of the nature of renal masses, US can differentiate simple cyst
C- Evaluation of renal stone, which can be characterized by casting an acousting shadow.
D-Allows ultrasound- guided intervention.
E- وەڵامە هەڵەکەبوو بیرم نییە چیبوو

Q. GBM: true one is ? (Urinary)
A_ consist only by gkucoprotein and protoglycan
B_ pdocyte are the main component of GBM and are the principile of filteration
C_ compoed of 4 layer, lamina densa, lamina Interna, lamina externa and capilary

Q. In disorders of sexuality and sexual function, the term paraphilias refers to : (Psycho)
A- Problems with the normal sexual response cycle
B- Sexual urges or fantasies involving unusual sources of gratification problems
C- An individual is dissatisfied with their own biological sex and have a strong desire to be a member of the opposite sex
D- problems with sexual fantasies
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Q. Sexual dysfunction disorders of sexuality and sexual functioning , the term sexual dysfunction refers to: (Psycho)
A- Problems with the normal sexual response cycle
B- Sexual urges or fantasies involving unusual sources of gratification problems
C- An individual
is dissatisfied with their own biological sex and have a strong desire to be a member of the opposite sex
D- problems with sexual fantasies

Q. The most common protozoa parasite that lead to fetal (Immunity)
A.giardia
B.crypto spocdium
C.leishmania
D.toxoplasm
E.malaria

Q. Which of the following specimen are used for diagnose the eggs and larvas of both round and flat worm (Immunity)
A.blood sample
B.feces sample
C.tissue sample
D.salaiva sample
E.sputum sample

Q. Na cromoglicate use to treat allergy by? (Immunity)
A) Prevention of mast cell degranulation

Q. Membrane bound immunoglobulins act as surface antigenic receptor in: (Immunity)
a- T cell
B- antigen presented cell
C- B cell
D- macrophages

Q. About Blood supply to anterolateral abdominal wall mm one is not True..? (GIT)
A) Superior epigastric artery
B) Femoral artery
C) Inferior epigastric artery
D) deep circumflex iliac artery
E) Superficial epigastric artery

Q. About triangular of Hassel Bach ,one is True? (GIT)
A) Inguinal ligament superior to it
B) superior epigastric artery laterally
C) lateral border of rectus abdominas medially

Q. Which one is true about inguinal canal? (GIT)
A) it's about 4cm, and in male spermatic cord pass through
B)ilio ingunal nerve not passing it
C) its internal ring is triangular

Q. About foramen of winslow (omental foramen) one isn't true?? (GIT)
A)superiorly caudat libe of liver
B) inferiorly, superior part of duodenum
C)Anteriorly, hepqtoduodenal ligament
D)posteriorly ,peritoneum covered inferior vena cava
E) only bile duct pass into it

Q. Blood supply to cervical oesophagus?? (GIT)
A) inferior thyroid artery
B) superior thyroid artery
C) carotid artery
D) cervical artery

Q. Secretin released by.??? (GIT)
A)acid in stomach
B) acid in duodenum
C) abdomenal cell

Q. Intrinsic factor released by??? (GIT)
A) chief cell
B) oxyntic cell
C) mucosal cell

Q. About Hb which one is False?? (Respiratory)
A. It's a tetrameric structure (2xa,2xb) contain 4 group of haem which binds to 4 o2 molecule
B. Has low affinity (tense state), and high affinity (relax state)
C. In decreased PH has low affinity to O2
D. In increased temperature has high affinity to o2

Q. In dipstick test of urinalysis leukocyte esterase mean ? (Urinary)
A. Pyuria
B. Hematuria
C.gram negative bacteria

Q. Which of the following promote Gastrin secretion? (GIT)
A. Acid
B. Stomach destention
C. Increased release of secretin

Q. Tobbaco is protective in? (GIT)
A. Ulcerative colitis
B. Crohn disease
C. Microscopic colitis
D. all

Q. Content of gastric juice? (GIT)
A. Trypsin,lipase, pepsin
B. Trypsin, amaylase, pepsin
C. Pepsin, lipase and rennin

Q. Umbilical level ? (GIT)
A. T7
B. T8
C. T11
D. T10

Q. Which one is true about respiratory failure ? (Respiratory)
A. Type 2 RF has very good prognosis
B. CO_2 retention
C. Not affected by exercise

Q. About hypoxia which one is not TRUE ? (Respiratory)
A. Controlled by peripheral receptor
B. Increased cardiac output to brain and kidney
C. Increased pumping action of heart
D. Increased in tidal volume
E. Kidneys have no role in

Q. Prognosis of lung cancer by? (Respiratory)
A. Cell type
B. Comorbidity
C. Stages
D. All

Q. Which one is complication of COPD ? (Respiratory)
A. Pneumonia
B. Respiratory failure
C. Corpulmonale
D. All of them

Q. What cause asthma exacerbation ? (Respiratory)
A. Non adherent to drugs
B. In cold environment
C. Allergy or trigger drug(NSAID)
D. All of them

Q. K^+ is mainly absorbed in ? (Urinary)
A. PCT
B. DCT
C. Collecting duct
D. Thick ascending loop

Q. Angiotensin function , except ? (Urinary)
A. Increase renin release (as negative feedback)
B. Secret aldosterone
C. Promote Na^+ reabsorption
D. Smooth mm hypertrophy

Q. Which one about Ca+2 is False ? (Urinary)
A. High extracellular concentration than intra cellular
B. Intracellular Ca+2 is important for signaling pathway
C. Intracellular Ca+2 is important for neural integrity
D. Intracellular Ca+2 is important in skeletal mm

Q. Which one about urinary US is false ? (Urinary)
A. First line investigation using sound waves to evaluate anatomical details not function
B. Evaluating hydronephrosis
C. renal mass(differentiating between benign and malignant mass)
D. Evaluating Renal retention

Q. Which one is false about prerenal injury? (Urinary)
A. Dissecting artery aneurysm
B. Sepsis
C. Hepatorenal syndrome
D. Decreased cardiac output

Q. Risk factor of UTI in adult? (Urinary)
A. Diabetes
B. Prostatic enlargement
C. Catheter
D. Non
E. All

Q. Inflammation of kidney? (Urinary)
A. Cystitis
B. Pyelonephritis
C. Urethritis

Q. Common cause of UTI? (Urinary)
A. E.coli
B. Staphylococcus

Q. Dx of UTI applied by? (Urinary)
A. Midstream urine
B. Endstream urine
C. Fullstream urine
D. All

Q. Virally infected cell and tumor cell killed by natural killer cell because ? (Immunity)
A. These infected cell express MHC1
B. These cell express MHC2
C. Inhibitory signal between NK-cell and infected cell is activated
D. Inhibitory signal between NK-cell and infected cell is lost

Q. In celiac disease there is autoantibody for? (Immunity)
A. Transglutaminase
B. Ach
C. TSH
D. Parietal cell

Q. Dimorphic means pathogenic fungi being yeast inside tissue and mold outside tissue ,except one which is pseudo hyphae inside ? (Immunity)
A. Candida

Q. Traveller diarrhea caused by ?. (Immunity)
A. E. coli
B. entamoeba histolitica

Q. Extent of adherent depend on? (Psycho)
A. Susceptible to disease
B. Susceptible to severity of disease
C. Benefit of treatment is recommended
D. All

Q. According to Gate model, pain is? (Psycho)
A. Psychobiological
B. Psychosocial
C. Biomedical

Q-Potassium reabsorbed in the nephron mainly occurred at the level of: (Urinary)
A. Collection duct
B. Distal convoluted tubule
C. Proximal convoluted tubule✅
D. Thick ascending loop of henle
E. Descending loop of henle

Q. About RF which one is true (Respiratory)
A/type 2 has better prognosis
B/patient can do daily activity
C/bounding pulse and flapping tremor are sign of CO2 retention ✅
D/clinical suspicion is of no significant
E/no need for oxygen

Q. CBT perceived as: (Psycho)
A) Phenomenal
B) psychodynamic
C) Evidence based✅
D) Humanistic

Q. CBT changes: (Psycho)
A) Thought and behavior✅
B) Thought
C) Behavior
D) Mood state

Q. What type of these are presented by MHCll to immune cell to be eradicated? (Immunity)
A-super antigen
B-endotoxin
C-exotoxin

Q. Which one of the substance of bacteria affects T lymphocyte? (Immunity)
A- super antigen

Q. First mutation of coronavirus? (Immunity)
A) D614G
B) A157