

- Pharmacology

1. C. trichomonas infected pregnant woman. Which treatment? (drug and dosage)
2. What is the type of ART?
  - Treatment as prevention
3. New influenza drug that inhibits endonuclease?
  - Baloxavir
4. Single intramuscular injection for a severe influenza patient?
5. Anti pseudomonas drug?
6. Bone's deposition
7. Red man syndrome
  - Vancomycin

- Genetics

1. The part of antibody that attaches to antigen?
  - Idiotypic
2. Which cells make hybridoma?
  - Memory B cells and myeloma
3. Which one is true for DNA vaccines?
  - The immunogenic protein associated with a DNA vaccine is generated by the cells of the host.

- Infectious Diseases

1. Which one is not a complicated UTI?
  - Cystitis in sexually active young woman
2. Cause of meningitis, nasopharynx as a reservoir in crowded areas?
  - N. meningitidis
3. HSV encephalitis, which lobe?
  - Temporal lobe
4. High fever, weakness, sore throat, runny nose, cough, myalgia?
  - Influenza
5. Bronchitis most commonly
  - by viruses
6. HBsAg(-), HBeAg IgG (+), anti-HBe(+), HAV IgM(+), diagnosis?
  - Acute hepatitis A
7. Most common cause of UTI in sexually active women?
  - Staphylococcus saprophyticus
8. Which is not required for diseases with droplets?
  - N95 mask
9. Fever that shows significant variations <24h and returns to normal temp.?
  - Intermittent fever
10. Which one is a cause of relative bradycardia?
  - Typhoid fever
11. Which one is not a non-suppurative complication of acute tonsillopharyngitis caused by S. pyogenes?
  - Acute glomerulonephritis

12. Which one is true about *C. trochomatis* infections?
  - *C. trochomatis* vaginitis, foamy green discharge, clue cells, strawberry cervix
13. Which is true for transmission routes?
  - Tetanus and rabies enters the skin via abrasion and scratch
14. Contamination with milk?
  - *Listeria monocytogenes*

- Pediatrics

1. 4 y/o patient, to diagnose the patient with TB, result of TST should be what?
  - 15 ≥
2. Hangisi doğrudur?
  - Hand-foot-mouth disease, from trunk to limbs
3. A patient comes, nothing is found. 2 days later, reddish-brown rash appears. What is the diagnosis?
  - Measles
4. Pink macules spread trunk to neck and proximal extremities?
  - 6<sup>th</sup> disease
5. Correct matching?
  - Postcervical LAP: Rubella
6. < 5 mm clear-fluid filled?
  - Vesicle
7. Air trapping on X-Ray with wheezing and crackles bronchitis. Which one is the cause?
  - RSV
8. Steeple sign
  - Acute laryngotracheobronchitis
9. Difference between influenza and common cold?
  - Fever
10. Aşı takviminde olmayan aşı?
  - Rotavirus
11. Vaccine that is given orally?
  - Polio
12. Which one is a contraindication for a vaccine?
  - Anaphylaxis to the same vaccine before
13. Most common and most important complication of diphtheria?
  - Myocarditis

- Pathology

1. HIV-positive patient, 40 degree
  - Aspergillosis
2. Whooping cough
  - Pertussis
3. Wheezing, exudate...
  - Diphtheria
4. Black eschar, boxcar-shaped?

- Anthrax
- 5. Thick gelatinous capsule
  - *Cryptococcus neoformans*
- 6. Maltese cross?
  - Babesiosis
- 7. Cowdry type A
  - HSV
- 8. HIV (+), pseudohyphae
  - *Candida albicans*
- 9. Caseous necrosis, granuloma
  - *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*