

# Intro to clinical final



BAU#1

1) What is true about "barrel chest" ?

- caused by asthma & COPD

2) what is not a part of the "Mini-mental state" scale ?

- orientation to person (because orientation in this scale is only to place and time)

3) Kayser Fleischer ring is a sign of ?

- Wilson's disease

4) In "Caput Medusa" the direction of veins drainage is :

- Away from the umbilicus

5) The normal RR :

- 12-16 breathes / min

6) A benign sign in the breast :

- inverted nipple (in the book they said "retraction of the nipple is common and is often benign")

7) A bruit over a swollen thyroid is a sign of ?

- hyperthyroidism (in the book : thyroid bruit may occurs in hyperthyroidism and indicates abnormally high blood flow)

8) Horner syndrome is :

- unilateral miosis, ptosis, and anhydrosis & can be caused due pancoast tumor

9) A dry tongue is a sign of :

- hypovolemia

10) A forceful apex beat is a sign of :

- aortic stenosis

11) A wide pulse pressure is a sign of :

- aortic regurgitation

**12) what is true about "innocent murmurs" ?**

- normal blood flow between heart chambers

**13) An increase in the JVP during inspiration occurs in :**

- Pulmonary embolism
- Tension pneumothorax
- Severe asthma
- All of the above \*

**14) deviation of the trachea to the left:**

- collapse or pneumectomy in the left lung
- pneumothorax or effusion in the right lung
- All of the above \*
- None of the above

**15) true about breast examination :**

- unilateral nipple inversion is of more prognostic importance than bilateral nipple inversion.

**16) The proper way to examine the anterior chest:**

- when the patient is lying on the bed, 45° to the head of the bed.

**17) You can see signs of which of these diseases in the eye :**

- liver disease (hepatitis jaundice)

**18) Abdominal pain is a characteristic of :**

- gastric disease
- intestinal disease
- heart disease
- all of the above \*

**19) asymmetry in the pulses of the two arms indicates a problem in :**

- left subclavian artery

**20) the closure of the anterior fontanelle:**

- 9-18 months

**21) the difference between the adult and the pediatric history:**

- developmental history

**22) which is true about examination of young children :**

- you should get down to their level

**23) which one is not a birth sign :**

- Mongolian blue spots
- port-wine stain
- Café au lait spot
- **Erythema Toxicum\***

**24) What is NOT true about the kidney examination ?**

- it's palpable when you squeeze it between two hands anteriorly and posteriorly

**25) What is examined in the developmental assessment ?**

- Gross motor

**26) fine tremor occurs in :**

- β-agonist bronchodilator therapy
- thyrotoxicosis
- **All of the above \***
- None of the above

**27) clubbing is seen in :**

- lung abscess

**28) A pallor Palmar crease is a sign of :**

- anemia

**29) S1, S2 heart sounds result from :**

- closure of the atrioventricular valves, and the semilunar valves respectively

**30) added heart sounds :**

- S3, S4, opening snaps, and ejection clicked

**31) what is true about heart sounds :**

- S1 marks the beginning of systole, and coincide the peripheral pulse.

**32) what sound is heard in asthma ?**

- inspiratory wheeze

**33) body habitus means :**

- the patient is cachectic or obese

**34) bad oral hygiene related to :**

- endocarditis

**35) which one is not an added breathing sounds :**

- vesicular breathing

**36) breathing pattern in which the diaphragm moves in and the abdomen moves outward (Seesaw) occurs in :**

- severe airways obstruction

**37) gag reflex is related to which cranial nerves ?**

- IX and X (glossopharyngeal and vagus)

**38) part of the trigeminal nerve examination :**

- jaw jerk

**39) a palpable mass in the groin is due to :**

- lymph nodes
- undescended testis
- hernia
- all of the above (the correct answer)

**40) what is true about the abdominal pain :**

- radiates to the back \*
- radiates to the neck
- radiates to the outer part of the thigh
- all of the above

**41) what is true about Raynaud's disease ?**

- It's a connective tissue disease.

**42) shocked patient who is also suffering from hypotension has which of these signs :**

- sweating
- pale skin
- All of the above
- None of the above

**43) you can examine which of these structures during rectal examination ?**

- urinary bladder
- lymph nodes
- anal sphincter
- All of the above\*

**44) which one of these indicates peptic ulcer ?**

- melena \* (even though hematemesis looks correct but the doctor insisted that one of them is the most correct)
- rectal bleeding
- hematemesis
- all of the above

**45) which of these signs appear in chronic liver disease ?**

- spider naevi
- gynecomastia
- palmar erythema
- all of the above \*

**46) one of the red flags of headache:**

- a headache of sudden onset reaching maximal intensity within few minutes

**47) the four principles of medical ethics:**

- autonomy, beneficence, non-maleficence, and justice.

**48) bruising around the umbilicus and in the flank are signs of :**

- retroperitoneal hemorrhage

**49) Troisier's sign indicates :**

- abdominal malignancy

**50) aphthous ulcer is a sign of :**

- ulcerative colitis
- Crohn's disease
- Celiac disease
- All of the above \*

*“The expert in everything was once a beginner”*

Collected by: Ahmad Al-Masri

Good Luck