

# UGS Midterm -Overdose 03/05/2020

ملاحظة: الامتحان كان أونلاين و الأسئلة تمامًا مثلما وردت في الامتحان (مع أخطائها النحوية) مع إجاباتها الدقيقة  
ملاحظة 2: الامتحان كان 30 سؤال

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## Physiology

### 1- Which of the followings not involve in create the medullary hyperosmolarity?

- a. Active transport of Na
- b. Water diffusion
- c. Co transport Cl and K
- d. Active absorption of Ca
- e. Passive absorption of Ca

Answer: d

### 2- Glomerular filtration rate decrease with?

- a. Decrease systemic blood pressure
- b. Severe increase of efferent arteriolar resistance
- c. Decrease plasma colloid osmotic pressure
- d. Moderate constriction of efferent arteriole
- e. Dilated afferent of arteriole

Answer: b

### 3- In patient with hypertension, control his blood pressure and low plasma protein, peritubular capillary absorption decrease because?

- a. Reduce filtration coefficient
- b. Increase peritubular capillary hydrostatic pressure
- c. Decrease filtration fraction
- d. Decrease arterial colloid osmotic pressure
- e. Increase afferent arterial resistance

Answer: d

**4- Renal tubular reabsorption is regulated by different hormones, some hormones increase the absorption while others decrease absorption. Which hormone can increase absorption of one substance and can decrease absorption of other substances?**

- a. Antidiuretic hormone
- b. Parathyroid
- c. Atrial natriuretic peptide
- d. Angiotensin
- e. Aldosterone

**Answer: b**

**5- In normal subject fluid osmolarity in different parts of renal tubules, which part has the higher osmolarity?**

- a. Distal tubule
- b. Ascending limb of loop of henle
- c. Descending limb of loop of henle
- d. Collecting tubule
- e. Proximal tubule

**Answer: c**

**6- Healthy student, was deprived of water for two days. ADH plasma concentration was 5 times greater than normal. Which part of tubule would have the lowest tubular fluid osmolarity?**

- a. Early distal tubule
- b. Late collecting duct
- c. Proximal tubule
- d. Descending limb of loop of henle
- e. Early collecting tubule

**Answer: a**

**7- Some substances have transport maximum for absorption, while others have transport maximum for secretion. Which of the followings has least value in both of them?**

- a. Para-aminohippuric acid
- b. Urea
- c. Amino acid
- d. Creatinine
- e. Plasma protein

**Answer: c**

## **Microbiology**

**8- Regarding Neisseria gonorrhoea, which statement is false?**

- a. It is primarily a generalized disease with relatively frequent spread to the bloodstream or deep tissues
- b. Gonococcal ophthalmia neonatorum is acquired by a newborn born from an infected mother
- c. Direct extension up the fallopian tubes produces a syndrome called pelvic inflammatory disease
- d. In women, the primary site of infection is the endocervix
- e. In men, the primary site of infection is the urethra

**Answer: a**

**9- Which part of the human urogenital tract is normally sterile?**

- a. vagina
- b. female urethra
- c. cervix
- d. bladder
- e. male urethra

Answer: d

**10-which of the following blood flukes causes urinary tract schistosomiasis?**

- a. S. japonicum
- b. S. mansoni
- c. S. haematobium
- d. Any of the above
- e. S. mekongi

Answer: c

**11-The most common potent UTI pathogen in general practice is?**

- a. Escherichia coli
- b. Urease-producing members of genus proteus
- c. Staphylococcus saprophyticus
- d. Candida albicans
- e. Pseudomonas aeruginosa

Answer: a

**12-The infectious stage of Schistosoma haematobium is?**

- a. The snail bulinus truncatus
- b. The miracidium
- c. The egg with terminal spine
- d. The cercariae
- e. The egg with lateral spine

Answer: d

**13-Non-gonococcal urethritis is most commonly caused by?**

- a. Mycoplasma pneumoniae
- b. Sarcoptes scabiei
- c. Neisseria gonorrhoea
- d. Chlamydia trachomatis
- e. Mycoplasma hominis

Answer: d

## **Anatomy**

**14- Which of the following urinary bladder structures is the most anteriorly located?**

- a. Apex
- b. Internal urethral orifice
- c. Bladder neck
- d. Uvula vesicae
- e. Interureteric crest

Answer: a

**15- Juxtaglomerular cells are part of which of the following?**

- a. Descending limb of loop of henle
- b. Proximal convoluted tubule
- c. Ascending limb of loop of henle
- d. Distal convoluted tubule
- e. Afferent arteriole

Answer: e

**16- Which of the following structures induce formation of the metanephric mass?**

- f. Mesonephric tubule
- g. Glomerulus
- h. Ureteric bud
- i. Collecting tubule
- j. Metanephric tubule

Answer: c

**17- Which of the following embryonic structures will eventually give rise to the loop of henle in the permanent kidneys?**

- a. Pronephric tubules
- b. Mesonephric tubules
- c. Ureteric bud
- d. Cloaca
- e. Metanephric vesicle

Answer: e

**18- Which of the following male urethral parts/structures is the most distally located?**

- f. Spongy urethra
- g. External urethral sphincter
- h. Navicular fossa
- i. Urethral crest
- j. Membranous urethra

Answer: c

**19-Which of the following muscles will be paralysed following parasympathetic denervation?**

- a. Sphincter urethrae
- b. Sphincter vesicae
- c. Levator ani muscle
- d. Bulbospongiosus muscle
- e. Detrusor muscle

Answer: e

## **Pathology**

**20-Which of the following classes of lupus nephritis is characterized by diffuse basement membrane thickening on light microscopy and nephrotic syndrome clinically?**

- a. II
- b. III
- c. VI
- d. V
- e. I

Answer: D

**21-Elevated creatinine and urea in the blood without symptoms is called?**

- a. Ketosis
- b. Hyposthenuria
- c. Uraemia
- d. Metabolic acidosis
- e. Azotaemia

Answer: e

**22-Which of the following is mostly clinically insignificant and commonly diagnosed incidentally?**

- a. Nephronophthisis – medullary cystic disease complex
- b. Bilateral renal agenesis
- c. Simple cyst
- d. Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease
- e. Autosomal recessive polycystic kidney disease

Answer: c

**23-Which of the following is characterized by spikes on the light microscope?**

- a. Dense deposit disease
- b. Minimal change disease
- c. Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis
- d. Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis I
- e. Membranous nephropathy

Answer: e

**24-Which of the following statements regarding renal artery stenosis is true?**

- a. It is a cause of postrenal azotaemia
- b. Women are affected more than men by renal artery stenosis due to atherosclerosis
- c. Fibromuscular dysplasia is the most common cause
- d. 2ry HTN does not occur
- e. Renal artery stenosis due to fibromuscular dysplasia presents at a younger age than atherosclerosis

Answer: e

**25-Which of the following is the most common cause of benign familial haematuria?**

- a. Dense deposit disease
- b. Minimal change disease
- c. Primary focal segmental glomerulosclerosis
- d. Thin basement membrane lesion
- e. Membranous nephropathy

Answer: d

**26-Which of the following is characterized by subepithelial humps?**

- a. Goodpasture syndrome
- b. Alport syndrome
- c. Lupus nephritis class I
- d. Poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis
- e. IgA nephropathy

Answer: d

**27-Which of the following is the most common cause of nephrotic syndrome in children?**

- a. Minimal change disease
- b. Dense deposit disease
- c. Membranous nephropathy
- d. Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis I
- e. Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis

Answer: a

**28-Which of the following is the most common genetic cause of end-stage renal disease in children and young adults?**

- a. Thin basement membrane disease
- b. Medullary sponge kidney
- c. Nephronophthisis – medullary cystic disease complex
- d. Autosomal recessive polycystic kidney disease
- e. Bilateral renal hypoplasia

Answer: c

## **Biochemistry**

**29-In man undergoing surgery, it was necessary to aspirate the contents of upper gastrointestinal tract. After surgery the values obtained from an arterial blood sample: pH 7.55, PCO<sub>2</sub> 52 mm Hg and HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> 40 mmol/L. what is the underlying disorder?**

- a. Metabolic alkalosis and respiratory alkalosis
- b. Respiratory acidosis
- c. Metabolic acidosis
- d. Respiratory alkalosis
- e. Metabolic alkalosis

**Answer: e**

**30-Which of the following is most appropriate for a female suffering from insulin dependent diabetes with a pH of 7.2, HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> 17 mmol/L, and pCO<sub>2</sub> 20 mm Hg?**

- a. Metabolic alkalosis
- b. Metabolic alkalosis and respiratory alkalosis
- c. Respiratory acidosis
- d. Respiratory alkalosis
- e. Metabolic acidosis

**Answer: e**

**Collected by: Sima Shihab**

**Special thanks to everyone who contributed in listing and answering these questions.**