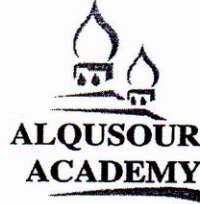


Fayez Radwleh



أكاديمية القصور

# PATHOPHYSIO.

طلبة طب الاسنان و الصيدلة

Subject

Final Exam - Past Years Questions

تحذير: محاضراتنا (الملخصات) متوفرة فقط لدى:  
(1) أكاديمية القصور بفروعها، (2) جمعية التصوير الطبية (مدرج التمرريض).

للاستفسار والتسجيل

أريد  
0785 70 60 08  
0795 33 99 34

للضرورة

مدير الأكاديمية  
أ. إبراهيم الشواهين  
0795 74 74 45

ساعات الدوام الرسمي

السبت - الخميس 12:30 ظهراً - 11:00 ليلاً  
الجمعة 2:00 ظهراً - 11:00 ليلاً

Q.A.J.U.S.



Prod. Date

6/6/2014

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Price

45

للفصل الدراسي الثاني

2014 - 2013



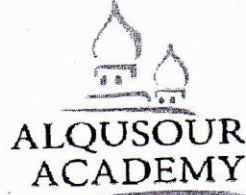
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تحذير: لا تعتمد محاضرات وتلاخيص الفصول السابقة لأنها تكون غير متسلسلة وغير شاملة وغير مطابقة للفصل الدراسي الحالي



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نتهز الفرصة لتعلمكم بوجود دورات لمواد

**DENTAL MATERIALS**

**IMMUNOLOGY**

مع نخبة من المحاضرين المتميزين

إرسال رسالة قصيرة تحتوي على ( اسم الطالب ، اسم المادة ، التخصص ، السنة )

0795 33 99 34 0785 70 60 08

للتسجيل

تتكون مادة الفاينال من 9 محاضرات مع 5 ملحقات بالإضافة إلى أسئلة السنوات

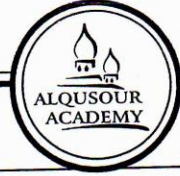
1- Regarding nervous system What is true:

- Afferent carry impulses from brain to effector organs.
- Efferent takes orders from brain to effector organs.
- Autonomic controls voluntary functions.
- Somatic controls involuntary functions.

2- About brain anatomy what is false:

- Brainstem is formed by midbrain, pons, and medulla.
- BBB is formed by Astrocytes.
- Gray matter is formed by axons.
- White matter is rich in lipids.

مستمررون بالعطاء



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**3- Not a nucleus of the basal ganglia:**

- a. Globus pallidus.
- b. Nucleus cuneolus.
- c. Subthalamus.
- d. Putamen.
- e. Substantia nigra.

**4- What is true:**

- a. Disorder in Putamen ----- Athetosis.
- b. Disorder in Globus pallidus ----- Parkinson disease.
- c. Disorder in Subthalamus ----- Hemiballismus.
- d. Disorder in Substantia nigra----- Alzheimer disease.

**5- About Parkinson disease what is true:**

- a. Cardinal features include flaccidity.
- b. Affects middle aged females.
- c. The most common neurodegenerative disease.
- d. Smoking and caffeine are protective.

**6- About Dopamine what is false:**

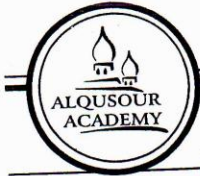
- a. Can not cross BBB.
- b. L-dopa is a precursor.
- c. Dopaminergic pathway is from putamen to Substantia Nigra.
- d. Dopamine excess causes Schizophrenia.
- e. High in reward seeking people.

**7- Slow involuntary purposeless writing movements is called:**

- a. Hemiballismus.
- b. Athetosis.
- c. Chorea.
- d. Akinesia.

**8- Flailing violent movements of entire limb is called:**

- a. Hemiballismus.
- b. Athetosis.
- c. Chorea.
- d. Akinesia



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9- Neurological disease associated with the globus pallidus produces which type of symptom?

- a. Rigidity
- b. Chorea
- c. Hemiballismus
- d. Athetosis

10- which of following is an inhibitory Neurotransmitter:

- a. Glutamine
- b. Aspartate
- c. GABA
- d. None of the above

11- All of the followings are seen in Parkinson's disease except:

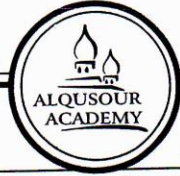
- a. bradykinesia
- b. decrease in muscle tone
- c. loss of postural reflexes
- d. tremor at rest
- e. akinesia

12- parkinsons disease is characterized by:

- a) paralysis of skeletal muscles
- b) tongue biting
- c) rigidity
- d) frequent loss of consciousness
- e) tremor at movement

13- Which of the following structures is not considered part of the basal ganglia?

- a. Caudate nucleus
- b. Red nucleus
- c. Substantia nigra
- d. Putamen



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**14- Hemiballismus is associated with damage or dysfunction of which of the following structures?**

- a. Thalamus
- b. Caudate nucleus
- c. Subthalamus
- d. Red nucleus

**15- What is the neurological term for slowness of movement?**

- a. Rigidity
- b. Bradykinesia
- c. Dyskinesia
- d. Akinesia

**16- The precursor of dopamine is:**

- a. Glutamic acid
- b. Tyrosine
- c. valine
- d. lysine

**17- Parkinson's disease is the result of:**

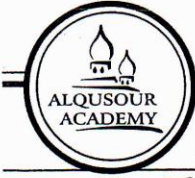
- a. disruption of putamen circuit
- b. loss of GABA input from caudate and putamen to substantia nigra
- c. loss of dopaminergic input from substantia nigra to caudate and putamen
- d. loss of serotonin input from substantia nigra

**18- All of the following cause headache except:**

- a. an increase in intracranial pressure
- b. meningitis
- c. Damage to brain parenchyma.
- d. Subarachnoid hemorrhage.
- e. Sinus inflammation

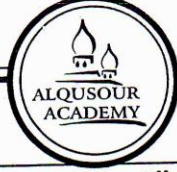
**19- Choose the incorrect statement regarding migraine:**

- a. It is prevalent in females more than males.
- b. It is due to vasoconstriction of the extra cranial blood vessels.
- c. It is associated with photophobia.
- d. Psychological stress may be the cause in some patients.



تحذير: لا تعتمد محاضرات وتلاخيص الفصول السابقة لأنها تكون غير متسلسلة وغير شاملة وغير مطابقة للفصل الدراسي الحالي

- 20- A female has episodic, recurrent headache in left hemi cranium with nausea and parasthesia on upper and lower limbs; she is most probably suffering from:
- migraine
  - glossopharyngeal neuralgia
  - herpes zoster infection of the trigeminal neuralgia
  - brain tumor
- 21- The headache caused by increased intracranial pressure is characterized by all of the following except:
- It is improved in upright position
  - It is increase by cough
  - It is accompanied with fever and stiff neck
  - It is associated with morning vomiting
  - It is worse in the morning
- 22- Headache caused by an increase in intracranial pressure is characterized by:
- It is increased by coughing
  - It is due to eating certain food like cheese
  - It is associated with fever
  - It is associated with stiff neck
  - It is increased when person moves from lying position to standing position
- 23- about Migraine, one is true:
- is seen more in males than females
  - is dull pain involving the entire head
  - could be caused by vasodilation of extracranial blood vessels
  - could be due to spasm of neck muscles
  - could be caused by eye refraction disorders
- 24- Which of the following structures cannot lead to headache:
- Arteries of the circle of Willis, meningeal arteries
  - Dural venous sinus
  - Scalp, neck muscle
  - Frontal lobe



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25- All of the following are visual aura except :

- a) blurry vision
- b) tingling
- c) scotoma
- d) scintillating scotoma

26- All of the following are parts of circle of Willis except:

- a- Anterior communicating artery
- b- Anterior cerebral artery
- c- Posterior cerebellar artery
- d- Posterior cerebral artery

27- All of the following are true about stroke except:

- a) Affect people  $\geq 65$  years old only
- b) Same occurrence rates in men and women
- c) Obesity is a risk factors
- d) Main cause is atherosclerosis of cerebral vessels

28- Most common type of stroke is:

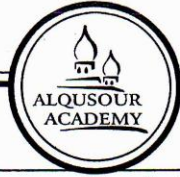
- a) Hemorrhagic stroke
- b) Thrombotic stroke
- c) Embolic stroke
- d) Sickle cell disease stroke

29- Period of spasticity in motor muscles after stroke is caused by:

- a- Upper motor neuron problem
- b- Lower motor neuron problem
- c- None of the above
- d- All of the above

30- All are true about transient ischemic attack (TIA) except:

- a) Temporary state of ischemia to brain part
- b) Patient may present with temporary hemiplegia
- c) It is a warning sign of progressive cerebrovascular disease
- d) It should be resolved within 6 hours



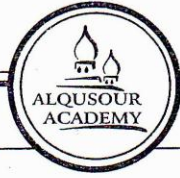
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- 31- An 83-year-old woman with a history of hypertension and dyslipidemia developed acute onset of impaired speech and comprehension, and right-sided weakness, she was taken by ambulance to an emergency department. Initial test that should be done as soon as possible is:
- Blood glucose level
  - Brain CT
  - Blood cholesterol level
  - EEG
  - Cardiac enzymes
- 32- Inhibition or less release of which of the following neurotransmitters may cause seizure:
- Glutamic acid
  - GABA
  - Norepinephrine
  - Acetylcholine
- 33- The most common cause of epilepsy is:
- Idiopathic
  - Brain tumors.
  - Brain infections
  - congenital disorder
- 34- All of the following are true except:
- Epilepsy is a tendency to have recurrent seizures
  - When someone has seizure for the first time then I have to give him antiepileptic treatment.
  - In simple focal seizure consciousness is not affected.
  - EEG is the most proper method to diagnose epilepsy.
- 35- What is the first step in management of an epileptic patient presenting with seizure:
- Check his ABC (Airway, Breathing, and Circulation).
  - Try to stop him from seizing by force.
  - Give him antiepileptic drugs.
  - Keep him on his face down.





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محاضرات وتلاخيص خاصة للفصل الدراسي الثاني ٢٠١٣ / ٢٠١٤

**36- The most vulnerable and active region that seizure arise from in the brain is:**

- a) Frontal lobe
- b) Broca's area
- c) Hippocampus area
- d) Primary motor area
- e) Primary visual area

**37- The most important tool in the diagnosis of epilepsy is:**

- a) History taken from witness
- b) MRI of the brain
- c) Neurological exam
- d) EEG
- e) Blood tests

**38- All of the following are Neurosis disorders except:**

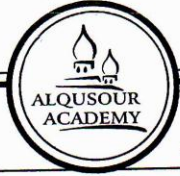
- a) Anxiety
- b) Stress
- c) Phobias
- d) Bipolar disorders

**39- Somatoform Disorder is:**

- a) Physical symptoms that mimic disease or injury ,for which there is no identifiable physical cause
- b) someone thinks himself another person and behaves such as him
- c) Disturbances in affect
- d) Feelings of fear

**40- Regarding Agoraphobia, what is wrong:**

- a. Type of psychotic disorders.
- b. Intense, irrational fear that a panic attack will occur in a public place or in an unfamiliar situation.
- c. Intense fear of leaving the house or entering unfamiliar situations.
- d. Fear of open places or market



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**41- Regarding delusion, what is wrong:**

- a) strong beliefs against facts
- b) sensory disturbances
- c) seen in schizophrenia
- d) Example for it is when someone thinks that he is being fooled and deceived by others.

**42- One of the following is a typical sign of mood disorders:**

- a) Hearing or seeing things that others don't.
- b) Disturbed gender identity
- c) Feeling like a robot or a stranger to self
- d) Feeling sad and hopeless
- e) Drinking too much alcohol

**43- Multiple identities is a primary symptom of:**

- a) Psychotic disorders
- b) Anxiety disorders
- c) Mood disorders
- d) Somatoform disorders
- e) Dissociative disorders

**44- All of the following are true about obsessive compulsive disorder except:**

- a) Recurring thoughts and irrational acts that person can't prevent
- b) Chronic anxiety is a cause
- c) Marked by hallucinations and delusions
- d) Against the persons will

**45- All of the following are defensive factors in stomach, except:**

- a- Mucous coating
- b- Bicarbonate
- c- Blood flow
- d- Increased acid and pepsin



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**46- Absorption of nutrients from the intestine occurs initially through the :**

- a) Lacteals
- b) Villi
- c) Lamina propria
- d) Celiac veins

**47- Most common site of gastric ulcer is:**

- a) Lesser curvature of stomach
- b) Greater curvature of stomach
- c) Fundus of stomach
- d) Antrum

**48- The primary cause of peptic ulcer is:**

- a) H.pylori
- b) Smoking
- c) Caffeine
- d) Bicarbonate

**49- The primary cause of duodenal ulcers is:**

- a) Hypersecretion of pepsin by the stomach
- b) Chronic gastritis
- c) Hypersecretion of acid by the duodenum
- d) Bacterial infection

**50- Which of the following parasite is capable of causing intestinal malabsorption?**

- a) Enterobiusvermicularis
- b) Giardia lamblia
- c) Ancylostomaduodenale
- d) Necatoramericanus
- e) Entamoebahistoltyca

**51- Malabsorption due to an intestinal mucosal defect occurs in:**

- a) Chronic pancreatitis
- b) Cystic fibrosis
- c) Celiac disease
- d) Ulcerative colitis



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- 52- A 46-year-old female is diagnosed with gastric ulcers. This disease is associated with:
- Pain relief with eating
  - An increased risk of gastric cancer
  - Regurgitation of bile
  - Decreased gastrin production
- 53- All of the followings are causes of malabsorption due to digestive failure except:
- cystic fibrosis
  - short bowel syndrome
  - bacterial overgrowth syndrome
  - carcinoma of pancreas
  - obstructive jaundice
- 54- Steatorrhea means:
- Fatty diarrhea
  - Watery diarrhea
  - Bloody diarrhea
  - Bloating and flatulence
  - Constipation
- 55- The short bowel syndrome is characterized by all of the following except:
- Diarrhea
  - Hypogastrinemia
  - Weight loss
  - Steatorrhea
- 56- An 8-week-old male was recently diagnosed with cystic fibrosis. Which of the following digestive alterations would be expected?
- Insufficient bile production
  - Gastric atrophy
  - Hypersecretion of stomach acid
  - Malabsorption



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محاضرات وتلاخيص خاصة للفصل الدراسي الثاني ٢٠١٣ / ٢٠١٤

- 57- Clinical manifestations of bile salts deficiencies are related to poor absorption of:
- Fats and fat soluble vitamins
  - Water soluble vitamins
  - Proteins
  - All macronutrients
- 58- Celiac disease or sprue is caused by alteration of the intestinal:
- Glands
  - Villi
  - Smooth muscle wall
  - Sphincters
- 59- A 40-year-old lady presents with history of severe, constant upper abdominal pain that does not radiate and is associated with vomiting. On examination temperature is normal and there is marked tenderness in epigastrium. Most useful investigation for this patient is:
- Cardiac enzymes.
  - Electrocardiography.
  - Upper endoscopy (gastroscopy)
  - Liver function tests.
  - Serum amylase
- 60- A 60-year-old male presents with gastrointestinal bleeding and abdominal pain. He reports that he takes nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents (NSAIDs) daily to prevent heart attack. Tests reveal that he has a peptic ulcer. The most likely cause of this ulcer disease is:
- Decreasing subepithelial bicarbonate production
  - Accelerating the H<sup>+</sup> (proton) pump in parietal cells
  - Inhibiting mucosal prostaglandin synthesis
  - Stimulating a shunt of mucosal blood flow

اجابات الاسئلة سيتم تنزيلها على الجروبات الخاصة باكاديمية القصور

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