Edema

<Q> generalized edema becomes evident when ECF volume increase by about -------

<S>

<C > 10 %

<C+> 15 %

<C> 5 %

<C> 12%

<C> less than 1%

<Q> all the following are correctly pairs except:

<S>

<C > Plasma colloid osmotic pressure: inward

<C+> interstitial fluid colloid osmotic pressure: inward

<C> Capillary pressure: outward

<C> Interstitial fluid pressure: inward

<C> Plasma colloid osmotic pressure & interstitial fluid pressure: inward

<Q> Pulmonary edema is associated with:

<S>

<C+ > left-side heart failure

<C> right -side heart failure

<C> left ventricular diastolic failure

<C> right ventricular diastolic failure

<Q> which of the following statements regarding body fluid is CORRECT

<S>

<C > the extracellular fluid compartment in the body contains the majority of the total body fluid

<C> intracellular fluid compartment can be easily measured directly by dilution method

 <C> sodium ions are the major cation in intracellular fluid

<C+> plasma is part of extracellular fluid compartment

<C> the osmolarity of intracellular fluid is greatly more than that of extracellular fluid

<Q> A patient ate very salty diet and all the salt in the diet was absorbed. In this patient, the extracellular volume will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and the intracellular volume will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

<S>

<C > Decrease, Increase.

<C> Decrease, Decrease

 <C> Decrease, Stay the same

<C> Increase, Stay the same.

 <C+> Increase , Decrease.

<Q> All of the following causes dehydration except

<S>

<C > Sever diarrhea

<C> Sever vomiting

 <C> Sever burned

<C> Excessive sweating

<C+> Decrease urination

<Q> hypernatremia means increase of

<S>

<C+> serum sodium

<C> serum potassium

<C> serum calcium

<C> serum phosphate

<C> serum glucose

<Q> Hypokalmia means low of

<S>

<C+> serum potassium level

<C> calcium level

<C> chloride level

<C> serum phosphate

<C> serum sodium

<Q> All of the following can cause hypercalcemia except:

<S>

<C> Hyperparathyroidism

<C> Renal disease

<C> Excessive intake of vitamin D

<C> Malignant tumors

<C+> Hyperthyroid states

<Q> Trousseau’s sign seen in:

<S>

<C> Hypercalcimia

<C+> Hypocalcimia

<C> Hyperkalemia

<C> Hypokalemia

<C> Hypernatermia

<Q> which of the following is not a potential cause of hypertonicity in the body?

<S>

<C>water deprivation

<C>heavy sweating

<C+>increased ADH secretion

<C>severe diarrhea

<C>severe fluid loss

<Q> all the following are correct about Sodium except:

<S>

<C > 90 % of total ECF cations

<C> Pairs with Cl- , HCO3- to neutralize charge

<C+> High in ICF

<C> Most important ion in regulating water balance

<C> Important in nerve and muscle function

<Q> All of the following are sign and symptoms of hypercalcemia except

<S>

<C> Constipation

<C> muscle cramps

<C> Bradycardia

<C> fatique

<C+> Increased urination

<Q> Which of the following is not a sign of inflammation?

<S>

<C> Redness

<C> Swelling

<C+> Coldness

<C> Pain

<C> Loss of function

<Q> All of the following are characteristics of begnin tumor except

<S>

<C> Grow slowly

<C> Low mitotic rate

<C+> Undifferentiated

<C> Not invasive

<C> Do not metastasize

<Q> All of the following are characteristics of Malignant tumor except

<S>

<C> Grow rapidly

<C> Bone marrow health

<C> high mitotic index

<C+> have a capsule

<C> can metastasize from the primary to a secondary

<Q> Carcinomas arise from

<S>

<C> Connective tissue

<C> Nerves tissue

<C+> Endothelial tissue

<C> Muscle tissue

<C> Connective tissue &Nerves tissue

<Q> All the following can cause iron deficiency anemia in adult except:

<S>

<C> Insufficient iron intake

<C> Bleeding

<C+> vit c dificiency

<C> Surgical procedures that decrease stomach acidity

<C> Eating disorder

Q> All of the following can cause Pernicious Anemia except

<S>

<C> atrophic gastritis

<C> Hot tea

<C> Cigarette smoking

<C> Heavy alcohol consumption

<C+> Eating disorder

Q> Regarding sidroplastic anemia which of the following is true

<S>

<C> loss of intrinsic factor is the main cause

<C> Hereditary type is more common than acquired type

<C> Hereditary type occur almost always in males

<C+> Pyridoxine is one of the causes

<C> It is a type of macrocytic anemia

<Q> the commonest anemia is:

<S>

<C> folate deficiency anemia

<C> thalassemia

<C> megaloblastic anemia

<C+> iron deficiency anemia

<C> acquired autoimmune anemia

<Q> All of the following are clinical features of anemia except :

<S>

<C>fatigue

<C>palpitations

<C>headache

<C+>bradycardia

<C>pallor of skin and mucus membrane

<Q> megaloplastic anemia can be caused by deficiency of vit

<S>

<C+> B12

<C> A

<C> B6

<C> C

<C> E

<Q> All the following characterized except polycythemia except:

<S>

<C>increased hematocrit concentration

<C>increased blood viscosity

<C>decreased blood flow

<C+> decreased blood volume

<Q> a plastic anemia is characterized by all of the following except:

<S>

<C>increased bleeding tendency

<C> increased infections

<C+>increased red blood cells

<C> decreased platelet count

<Q> regarding sickle cell anemia all of the following are true except:

<S>

<C> it is due to change in one amino acid in each of beta chains

<C> The life span of stickled cells is only 20 days

<C> If the person has only one defective gene it is called sickle cell

 trait and the person is essentially normal

<C> It is associated with life threatening ischemic organ damage

<C+> present of hemoglobin A2 in the blood

<Q> All the following are clinical manifestation of polycythemia except:

 <S>

<C> Headache

 <C> Dizziness

 <C> Itching

 <C+> decreased blood pressure

 <C> Sweating

<Q> Regarding acute leukemia which of the following is true

 <S>

<C> Gradual onset

 <C> Accounts for the majority of cases in adult

 <C> Progress slowly

 <C> Survival rate is 83%

 <C+> Increased number of immature blood cells

<Q> Reed –Sternberg cells (RS) seen in

 <S>

<C> sideroplastic anemia

 <C> Chronic myeloid leukemia

 <C+> Hodgkin's lymphoma

 <C> Acute lymphocytic leukemia

 <C> Aplastic anemia

<Q> Which of the following is the white blood cell present in the largest quantity in circulating blood?

<C+> Neutrophil

<C> basophil

<C> Lymphocyte

<C> esinophil

<C> Monocytes

<Q> The treatment of pernicious anemia is:

<S>

<C+> Intramuscular injection of vitamin B12.

<C> Oral folic acid supplementation.

<C> Intramuscular injection of ferrous fumarate.

<C> Oral iron supplementation.

<C> Frequent transfusions.

<Q> Juxtaglomerular cells combine with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cells to form the juxtagomerular apparatus in the kidney.

<S>

<C+>Macula densa

<C> Renal pelvis

<C> Nephron

<C> Renal sinus

<C> Urether

<Q> All the following correct about Creatinine clearance except:

<S>

<C+> decreases with trauma

<C> Normal 0.7 – 1.5 mg/ dL in plasma

<C> Amount excreted = amount filtered

<C> Creatinine is neither reabsorbed nor secreted

<C> Useful to monitor changes in chronic renal function

<Q> RBC cast seen in:

<S>

<C+> Tubule bleeding

<C> Stone

<C> Cystitis

<C> Bladder Tumor.

<C> Inflamed prostate

<Q> In normal individual the percentage of reabsorbed glucose in the

 Beginning of distal tubule is:

<S>

<C> 20%

<C> 40%

<C> 60%

<C> 80%

<C+>100%

<Q> All of the followings are examples on prerenal disease except:

<S>

<C> Decreased intravascular volume

<C> Hypotension

<C> Uretric stone

<C+> Uretric stone

<C> Sever heart failure

<Q> all the following correct about kidney stones or renal calculi except :

<S>

<C> Masses of crystals, protein or other substances

<C> Common cause of obstruction in adults

<C+> Seen in more women than men

<C> Less risk if physically active and drink adequate water

<C> Recurrence within 10 years is 50 %

<Q> all the following correct about incidence of Cystitis High risk groups except :

<S>

<C> Sexually active women

<C> Women using a diaphragm or spermicide

<C> HIV or immunosuppressive disorders

<C+> mature infants

<C> Diabetics

<Q> all the following correct about Acute pyelonephritis (pyelo – pelvis) except:

<S>

<C> Urinary obstruction and reflux of urine most common risk factors

<C> One or both kidneys may be involved

<C+> Most common in men

<C> Us. *E. coli, Proteus* or *Pseudomonas*

<C> Us. By ascending microorganisms, but can be carried in blood.

<Q> all the following are Symptoms of Acute Glomerulonephritis except :

<S>

<C> Hematuria

<C> Proteinuria

<C> Decreased GFR, oliguria

<C+> Hypotension

<C> Ascites or pleural effusion

<Q> all the following associated with chronic renal failure except :

<S>

<C> Hypertension

<C> Weight loss

<C+> Polycythemia

<C> Pruritis (Itching)

<C> Nausea and vomiting

<Q> which of the following can reduce interstitial fluid volume

<S>

<C+ > increase Plasma colloid osmotic pressure

<C> increase blood volume

<C> increase colloid pressure of interstitial fluid

<C> increase blood pressure

<C> decrease hydrostatic pressure of interstitial fluid

<Q> most of filter fluid in the renal tubule reabsorbed by

<S>

<C+ > Proximal convoluted tubule

<C> Distal convoluted tubule

<C> Loop of Henle

<C> Collecting duct

<C> Bowman’s capsule

<Q> which of the following substances is not appearing normal in the urine

<S>

<C+ > glucose

<C> Na

<C> K

<C> Cl

<C> H

<Q> which of the following substances is not appear normal in the urine

<S>

<C+ > protein

<C> Na

<C> K

<C> Cl

<C> H