



Medical Committee
The University of Jordan

MSS

Musculoskeletal System

[Past Papers]



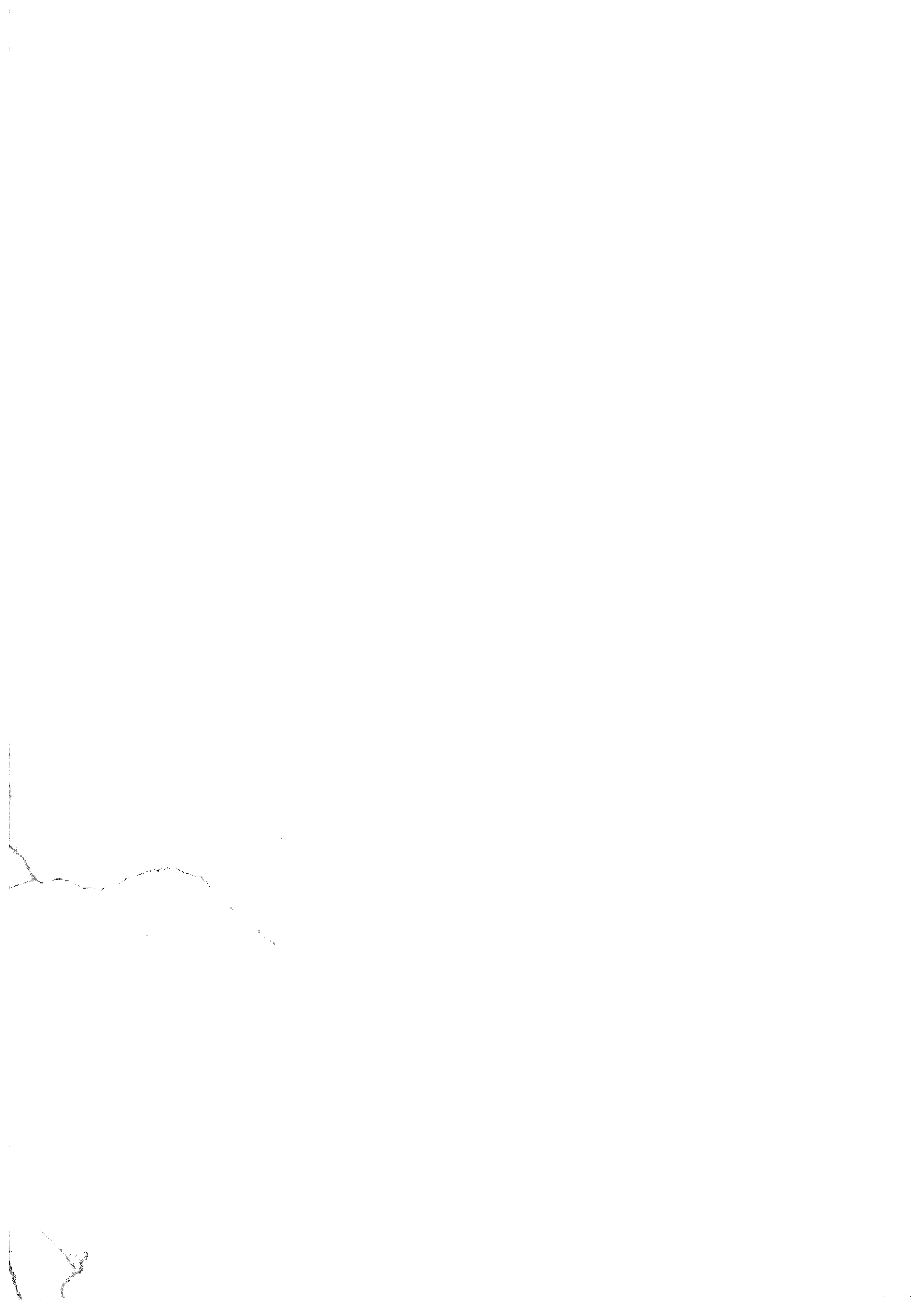
mid-final-lab

^ ^

ص ١٤/٥/١٩

١٤/٥/١٩

DOCTOR 2011 | WWW.JUDOCTORS.COM



Musculoskeletal System

Midterm Exam

Histology

- 1) Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the skin and its appendages:
A: Non-keratinocytes are derived from the ectoderm.
- 2) Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the skin and its appendages:
A: Basophilic keratohyalin granules contribute to skin color.
- 3) Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the skin and its appendages:
A: Albinism and white race have less abundant melanocytes in their epidermis.

Physiology

- 1) One of the following is correct regarding (IPSPs):
A: It can be induced by a neurotransmitter that acts on the chemical-gated K^+ channels.

Microbiology

- 1) Green-blue pus → *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
- 2) Tinea versicolor is caused by → *pityrosporum*
- 3) Rose-colored spots → *Salmonella Typhi*
- 4) Regarding *Trichinella spiralis*, all of the following are true except:
A: It lays eggs in the villi of the small intestine.
- 5) All of the following regarding *Leishmania* are true except:
a- Donovan body: amastigote
b- Cutaneous leishmaniasis: life-long immunity
c- Diffuse cutaneous leishmaniasis: *L.Aethiopica*
d- Promastigote: undulating membrane
- 6) Head lice (wrong statement):
A: transmits other diseases like epidemic typhus (*R. prowazekii*)
- 7) All of the following regarding HSV are true except:
a- Pathology is the same in all tissues with variable quantity between primary and secondary infections
b- Intense inflammatory response is mounted
c- The vesicle appears between the dermis and the epidermis
d- They can recur with variable frequency involving the same site of the primary infection.

Answer: A

8) Molluscum contagiosum (wrong statement):

A: The infection must start in the basal layer

9) Measles (wrong statement):

a- Vesicular lesions

b- Can cause punctate keratitis

10) VZV differs from HSV in which one of the following:

a- Site of latency

b- Pathogenesis

c- Type of the cutaneous lesions

d- Ability to establish latency and reactivate

answer: B

11) Regarding viral skin infections, one statement is incorrect:

a- Hand-foot and mouth disease is associated with lymphadenopathy

b- Measles, Rubella, and erythema infectiosum induce a life-long immunity

answer: A

Pathology

1) Wrong statement → Ewing sarcoma occurs in the epiphysis

2) Multiple chondromas are found in: → Ollier disease

3) A point mutation on FGFR3 is observed in → Achondroplasia

4) Chondrosarcoma (wrong statement):

a- Early age of onset

b- Dedifferentiated chondrosarcoma has good prognosis

c- Metastasizes to the lung

answer: A

5) Blue sclera, deafness, and missshapen teeth are characteristics of which disease of the following:

A: Osteogenesis Imperfecta

6) Pott disease is: → Tuberculosis of the vertebral bodies

7) Homer Wright rosette indicates the presence of: → PNETs

8) Osteoprotegerin (OPG) → binds rank ligand

9) Osteosarcoma (wrong statement) → liver metastasis

10) Acute osteomyelitis of neonates is caused by: → E.Coli

م/س نظام
ميدام

M/S System
mid exam

26/2/2011

- Q1) all of the following antibiotics are used for treatment of acne except:-
- a - clindamycin.
 - b - erythromycin.
 - c - metronidazole.
 - d - sodium sulfacetamide.
 - e - neomycin.
- Q2) which of the following is restricted for severe cystic acne resistant to standard treatment:-
⇒ Isotretinoin.
- Q3) which of the following is an extract of Mandragora officinarum, and is cytotoxic
⇒ Podophyllum Resin.
- Q4) all of the following are true about tubercurarine except:-
- a - a poison extracted from south america.
 - b - used in hunting animals.
 - c - eating animals hunted by it. cause muscle weakness and paralysis.
 - d - it's an antagonist for nicotinic receptor.
 - e - it's action can be reversed by anticholinesterase.
- Q5) all of the following are true about Osteoporosis except:
- a - increase bone fracture.
 - b - decrease bone mineralization.
 - c - decrease OPG activity.
 - d - estrogen loss result in increase production of TNF.

Q6) which of the following, the pathognomonic histologic feature of which is mosaic pattern of lamellar bone is:
 \Rightarrow Paget disease.

Q7) the most common agent that cause acute Osteomyelitis is.

- a - staphylococcus aureus.
- b - F. coli.
- c - Salmonella.
- d - anaerobes.
- e - group B streptococci.

Q8) a 15 year old boy with localized pain in the proximal tibia that is relieved by aspirin. microscopic examination revealed a trabeculae of woven bone surrounded by osteoblasts and X-ray image showed a central radiolucent area.
 \Rightarrow Then the boy have ...
 \Rightarrow Osteoid Osteomas.

Q9) a 15 year old boy with a soft tissue mass projecting in his proximal tibia. the mass have osteoid, cartilage, and fibrous tissue in varying amounts. Radiograph show a large destructive mixed lytic and blastic mass with indistinct infiltrating margins.
 \Rightarrow Then the boy have ...
 \Rightarrow Osteosarcoma.

Q10) which of the following is misslinked :-

- a- Osteochondroma \rightarrow both EXT gene inactive.
- b- Maffucci syndrome \rightarrow multiple condromas.
- c- chondrosarcoma \rightarrow pelvis.
- d- chondroma \rightarrow head.
- e-

Q11) all about giant-cell tumor are true except :-

- a- for individual of 10-20 years.
- b- locally aggressive.
- c- rare metastasize.
- d- purely lytic.
- e- in the epiphysis of long bone.

Q12) metastatic disease that is blastic, is commonly from:

- a- lung
- b- melanoma.
- c- breast.
- d- prostate.
- e- kidney.

Q13) which ~~event~~ happen through firing stage of action potential :-

- a- Na^+ diffusion is the lowest of all times.
- b- K^+ diffusion is the highest of all times.
- c- represent absolute refractory period.
- d- Na^+ channels are inactive.
- e- more than one of the above.

Q14) In a skeletal muscle, all happen as a result of binding of Ach to its receptor except:-

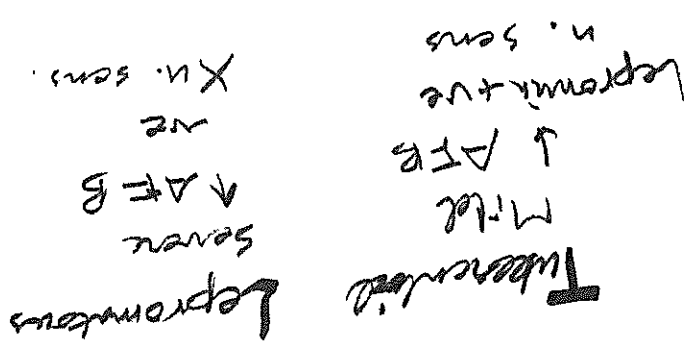
- a - activation of chemical gated Na^+ channels.
- b - " " voltage " Na^+ channels.
- c - " " chemical " K^+ "
- d - " " voltage " K^+ "
- e - depolarization of sarcomere.

Q15) about movement of AP through nerve fibers, which is true:-

- a - The velocity is the highest in myelinated large fibers.
- b - The velocity increase, as diameter decrease.
- c - continuous conduction is faster than saltatory conduction.
- d - generation of AP happens by Na^+ channels covered by myelin sheath.
- e - more than one of the above.

Q16) All are true about muscle summation except:-

- a - tetanization is a wave summation.
- b - motor unit summation happens by increase number of muscle fibers involved.
- c - Treppe phenomena (Staircase) is a wave summation.
- d - increase amplitude of contraction done by increase number of muscle fibers involved.
- e - wave summation happens as excitation happens whole muscle is in simple muscle twitch.



Q17) all are true about exfoliative toxin except

- a- produced by few strains of staph. aureus.
- b- " " streptococcus pyogenes.
- c- Scalded skin syndrome.
- d- blisters containing fluids.
- e- produce multi-system kidney failure

Q18) which of the following is associated with cutaneous black lesions:-

→ Bacillus anthracis

Q19) which of the following can infect nails:

- a- Candida.
- b- Trichophyton.
- c- ... coccus
- d- (a + b)
- e- all (a + b + c).

Q20) all are true about Varicella except:-

- a- primary viremia disseminate virus to RES.
- b- secondary " " " " target organs.
- c- antibodies are produced before appearance of skin rash.
- d- reach sensory ganglia by nerves or blood stream.
- e- ...

Q21) papilloma and molluscum contagiosum share which of the following.

- a- site of replication.
- b- Tissue Tropism.
- c- severity of infection.
- d- ...
- e- ...

Q22) which of the following is true:-

- a- HHV-6 cause mouth-foot-mouth disease.
- b- west nil virus result in epidemic in the form of myxomatosis.
- c- measles replicate locally in lymph nodes.
- d- epidermodysplosia Veruciformis infect immature erythrocytes.
- e- _____

Q23) about measles II

Q24) about anterior fontanel

- a- diamond shaped.
- b- close at 18 month age.
- c- located between ^{superior}metopic, coronal, and lambdoid suture.
- d- superior to ^{superior}sagittal sinus.
- e- _____

Q25) In relation to sternomastoid, which is wrong:-

- a- nerve supply, it pass deep to prevertebral fascia.
- b- rotation of face to opposite side.
- c- lesser occipital nerve move on its posterior border.
- d- invested in investing cervical fascia.
- e- external jugular vein is superficial to it.

Q26) about expression muscles, which is wrong:-

- a- corrugator supercilii cause transverse wrinkles.
- b- paralysis of Orbicularis Oculi cause narrowing palpebral fissure.
- c- middle fibers of Buccinator attached to molars.
- d- paralysis of Buccinator will cause food to accumulate in vestibule of mouth.

Q27) about cutaneous innervation, which is wrong:-

a- prominence of cheek: maxillary nerve.

b- upper lip: Frontal.

c- angle of mandible: greater auricular.

d- bridge of nose: ophthalmic nerve.

Q28) ulcer of median part of upper lip will cause enlargement of:

a- Submandibular lymph nodes.

b- Submental " "

c- preauricular " "

d- occipital " "

e- all of the above. " "

Q29) the muscle that separate between carotid and masalar triangle is
→ omohyoid.

Q30) all enter through sphenoid bone except:-

a- mandibular nerve.

b- maxillary nerve.

c- internal carotid artery.

d- optic nerve.

e- ophthalmic artery.

Q31) all are branch of first part of maxillary artery except:-

a- middle meningeal.

b- inferior alveolar.

c- accessory meningeal.

d- deep auricular.

e- greater palatine.

Q32) about Cavernous sinus, which is wrong.
 a- nerve supplying lateral rectus of eye found on its lateral wall.
 b- receive anteriorly ophthalmic veins.
 c- communicate with pterygoid plexus through oval and lacunum.
 d- sphenoidal air sinus are found medial and inferior to it.

Q33) a- elevation of upper eyelid, due to stress condition.
 b-
 c-
 d-
 e-

Q34) adduction of eye ball is done by
 → medial rectus.

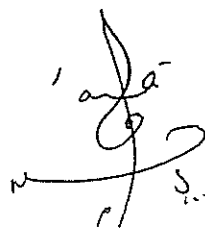
Q35) about lateral pterygoid muscle, which is wrong:-
 a- inserted into TMJ capsule and mandibular neck.
 b- lingual and anterior alveolar appear from its lower border.
 c- medial to mandibular nerve.
 d- depress the mandible.
 e- attached to greater wing of sphenoid.

Q36) about Vertebral Column, which is true:-
 a- thoracic region can do rotation.
 b- rib 4 articulate with vertebral 5 and 6.
 c-
 d-
 e-

Q37 ... Q40 → which is mismatched.

i will mention what i remember and put if true or false :-

- Lumber puncture : Level of L3, L5 (✓).
- foramenium transversarium of G6 : vertebral artery (✓).
- posterior longitudinal ligament : inside vertebral canal (✓).
- infrahyoid muscle : C1, 2, 3 nerves (✓).
- common carotid bifurcate : C4, C5 (X).
- transverse cervical nerve : anterior aspect of neck (✓).
- Lacremal gland : optic nerve (X).
- pterion : middle meningeal artery. (✓).
- median atlantoaxial joint : plane synovial (X).
- pain in lower molars : maxillary nerve (X).
- chorda tympani : lingual nerve (✓).
- otic ganglia : behind neck of mandible (✓).

 2009 2009

- a. ~~Uterine~~ Ca.
- b. Great cell tumor.
- c. Lung cancer.
- d. Prostate cancer.

① Osteoblastic metastasis into lumbosacral caused pain -
 ② Bilateral appearance of choroidal neovascularization
 a. macular papular
 b. Vasculitis

③ HSV → not correct

b. Host range

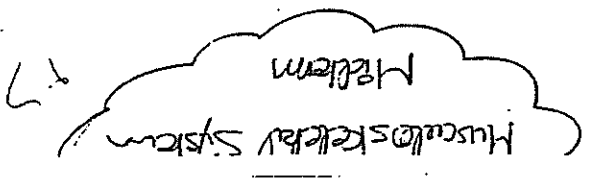
④ ~~Papillary~~ & Papilloma → similar but

c. Sacrum is shorter than ribs or lower ribs.

* 2 of them are correct

- a. Nat' chond
- b. IC + chond
- c. CI chond

① Max. simple muscle nuclei:-



Handwritten scribbles and marks.

5) Gluta Proc :-

Dermatitis Herpetiformis

6) Morphine → ketorolac.

7) Aspirin → a. small dose - antiplatelet sig.

b. ketosis.

c. selective COX-2

8) Colchicine → microtubule polymerization.

9) not suitable combination →

a. Gold —

b. — ↑ Blood pressure.

10) Not suitable →

~~Release of histamine~~ → Racemine.
Autonomic ganglia

11) most common site of osteoma :-

a. pelvic bone.

b. skull bone.

c. small bone in feet & hands

d. Femoral bone.

12) Urticaria → dermal edema.

13) Diffused Isthmia → ^{bit} can tolerate B.T

Indica: cell mediated

Immune response

b. lymphoma

~~* ↓ melanocytes~~

(18) not related to ^{Genes} pathology of PAUP.

Atyle Acid

(17) histone acetylase - (convert to active form) -

* 2 of the above correct.

c. Jumping between nodes of Ranvier

b. ↓ velocity

a. unmyelinated fibers

(16) Somatic summation

Release of Ca²⁺ from ER.

(15) The prior way that Ca²⁺ in skeletal muscle contraction

c.

(enhance)

b. induce A.P.s in calc. stage (not on the onset)

a. 2 phases to spread

(14) Vertebral Univ. → not correct

c.

(19) The highest Conc of IC^+ is in falling state.

(20) ~~Aspirin~~ - Coxib - COX-2 inhibitor.
Cause Cardiovascular disease.

(21) Osteosarcoma - most common
x (20-30) Yrs. old.
(10-20) Yrs old ✓

(22) Related to Denervation Atrophy

(23) not correct. ~~is a middle arm~~ Brachial A.

a. Cat. to median N.

X. Cat. to Biceps.

c. Good pulsation over the arm.

(24) Ins. of Coracobrachialis - not correct.

X. Muscularcutan pierce deep fascia

b. Median N. from Cat. to Brachial A. medial side

c. Ulnar N. pierce Deep fascia

d. Radial N. deep fascia

(25) Cut wound on the wrist → or median N. →

side. — 2 tendons. :-

a. Pronator teres & Flexor carpi radialis

b. Flexor carpi radialis & supinator

d. Supinator & pronator

~~c. (a+b)~~

e. All of the above

(26) Damage of oculomotor N. → not correct:

eye. down & out. ⊕

(27) Candidate Albans :-

a. ~~Heur~~ Neils

b. STM

c. Heur

~~d. (a+b)~~

e. All of the above

(28) — spirals — 12 not correct

a. Cause fever ^{is safe}

b. Phosphorus

~~c. ^{is safe} spirals~~ Basophil

(29) Best of. Propionibacterium Acne -

Tetracycline

(30) Group B. Hemolytic - not true

~~a.~~ Catalase +ve? or coagulase.

b. pyrogenic

c. necrotic vesicle

d. cellulitis

(31) Salmonella. \rightarrow SCD

(32) \uparrow Alkaline phosphatase. \rightarrow \uparrow osteoblastic Activity

(33) not correct in Related to summation

a. \uparrow muscle \rightarrow \uparrow contraction

~~b.~~ tetany. \rightarrow motor unit summation

c. stimuli - end one must occur ~~to~~ with S_1
(S_1) (S_2)

d. Motor unit summation \rightarrow \uparrow Amplitude.

e. staircase

(34) St. brisale - not correct

a. Basophilic

b. Desmosomes of Hemidesmosomes

X Phagocytic effect

d. Nerve ending

(35) Not suitable combination

Central RP - C8, T1

(36) Not suitable combination

Plane of elbow - C7, 8

(37) Subacromial Bursa: not correct

1. For rest

2.

(38) Trapezius - not correct

a. rest by abductor. & wt compress against R. X Rotator on shoulder girdle

(39) Biceps: Groove -> Not innervated by

a. Musculocutaneous N.

X Upper subscapular.

c. lower subscapular

d. Thoracodorsal N.

e. lat. brachial N.

40) Not Related to Head lice

a. Pleurose on U.U. light.

b. Can't transmit disease

c. Suck on blood.

41) Can transmit μ between adult? ~~class~~

c. school children

41) Outcropping muscle. ^{lat. & post.} — not correct

3 muscle innervated from deep branch of Radial

42) Embryo — cleft lip. — not correct

formed from connection between ecto-vascular

& Maxillary

43) Snye → not correct

mober ?

44) ? Neural tube →

~~48) st basals not correct~~
~~Respiratory~~

45) not correct →

len - p. n. n. n.

46) not correct →

~~the~~ Accusative — Chelmsford

47) not correct — Cambridge

War W. + RNF War - collateral A.

48) A laudenc. — ~~the~~ B.B.B.

Alexander

49) Rubella →

~~Disregard to important are PKs subclinical~~

50) Not correct →

Radial A. above River Refraction

51) Danholer. — Pyreneolone R-

52) Steph. acous → ^{is} as spec on P. Unamky

Arif → 5

M → 30 → 1
NL → 30 → 2
G →

Physio → 2

Pharma → 3

Patho → 2

Question 5 & 6

1) One of the following statements about ~~AP~~ AP channels is not true & a voltage dependent channels are activated at a higher rate than K⁺ channel during AP

to chemical gated channels - can be activated by V.L.T

c. Voltage dependent channels - are closed and not capable open during the falling phase

d. They transition to the ~~closed~~ state of closed and open the two other potential stage

the voltage dependent channels - become closed at threshold potential

2) The highest conc. of K⁺ ~~is~~ plasma membrane during ~~is~~ during falling phase

b. Threshold

c. Before threshold

d. During firing stage

e. At the peak of AP

3) One of the following regarding sagittary conduction in nerve fibre is ~~is~~ correct

~~is~~ Like plate in non-myelinated nerve fibre

to higher velocity of conduction ~~is~~ due to the fact we are skip certain parts of membrane

c. Inverte jumps of signal from ~~the~~ synaptic membrane & post synaptic membrane

d. Refer to the speed of an AP from one Schwann cell to another Schwann cells.

4) At N-M junction the release of NT from axon terminal
a. Results after the activation of ~~the~~ ^{voltage} dependent Ca^{2+} located at the terminal buttons. (~~terminal buttons~~)

b. Induce changes in the permeability of SK muscles membrane to K^+ ions.

c. Activate the diffusion of Na^+ at the ~~new~~ muscle membrane resulting in endplate potential.

d. Non of the above

e. Both a & c

5. Relaxation in smooth muscles:

a. Inactivation of phosphatase enzyme

b. Dephosphorylation of myosin

c. Formation of Ca^{2+} -calmodulin complex

d. Activation of Tyrosine Kinase

e. Non of the above

Answers: 1) e 2) a 3) b 4) e 5) b

Done By: Omar Abu Su'ud

Musculoskeletal System Quiz

1. 45 year old man was evaluated in ER for ankle pain of one day duration. He had history of clear urethral discharge 2 weeks ago and conjunctivitis 5 days ago. Examination revealed hot, swollen and tender ankle joint with tense effusion. The most likely diagnosis is:
 - a. Sjogren's syndrome.
 - b. Felty's syndrome.
 - c. Psoriatic arthritis.
 - d. Reactive arthritis.
 - e. Ankylosing spondylitis.
2. Schöber's test is a helpful test in the diagnosis of which one of the following diseases:
 - a. Osteoarthritis of the knee.
 - b. Lumbar disc prolapsed.
 - c. Ankylosing spondylitis.
 - d. SLE.
 - e. Rheumatoid arthritis.
3. 40 year old man hypertensive, obese and smoker was evaluated in the outpatient clinic for sudden onset severe pain in his big toe: Examination showed swelling, redness, tenderness and hotness on the first metatarsophalangeal joint. Regarding his problem all of the following are true EXCEPT:
 - a. This is most common site for his arthritis.
 - b. Medications might precipitate his condition.
 - c. Western life style may suggest the diagnosis.
 - d. Examination of the ear helix may help in the diagnosis.
 - e. Pain is usually relieved with rest.

4. 50 year old lady was seen in the outpatient clinic for history of gaining weight and poor concentration. Patient was diagnosed as hypothyroidism. All of the following physical findings can be seen in this lady EXCEPT:
- a. Goiter.
 - b. Cold extremities.
 - c. Dry skin.
 - d. Increased deep tendon reflexes.
 - e. Bradycardia.
5. 35 year old female, recently was diagnosed as rheumatoid arthritis. Regarding history taking all of the following are features of rheumatoid arthritis EXCEPT:
- a. Joint pain at rest.
 - b. Early morning stiffness.
 - c. Involvement of the distal interphalangeal joints of the hand.
 - d. Symmetrical involvement of the joints.
 - e. Subcutaneous painless nodules on the forearm.
6. 75 year old female was evaluated in the outpatient clinic for arthralgia. The diagnosis of osteoarthritis was established, all of the followings are important features of the disease EXCEPT:
- a. Stiffness lasts for few minutes and increased with movement.
 - b. Arthralgia is relieved with rest.
 - c. Can affect small and large joints.
 - d. Symptoms are more obvious in weight bearing joints.
 - e. It never affects the hands.

7. In rheumatoid arthritis all of the following findings can be seen EXCEPT:

- a. Heberden's nodes.
- b. Ulnar deviation of the fingers at the level of metacarpophalangeal joints (MCP).
- c. Swan neck deformities.
- d. Z shaped thumb.
- e. Muscle wasting of the hand.

8. Which one of the following cause migratory arthritis?

- a. Non gonococcal arthritis.
- b. Rheumatoid arthritis.
- c. Scleroderma.
- d. Gonococcal arthritis.
- e. Osteoarthritis.

9. All of the following are causes of Charcot joint EXCEPT:

- a. Diabetes Mellitus.
- b. Leprosy.
- c. Tabes dorsalis.
- d. Rheumatoid arthritis.
- e. Syringomyelia.

10. 52 year old lady was presented to the outpatient clinic for severe right knee pain of two days duration, pain started mild then increased in severity. Examination showed right knee swelling, tenderness, redness and hotness, limitation of active knee movement, positive patellar tapping. Her body temperature was 39.0. Which one of the following is the most likely diagnosis:

- a. Gout arthritis.
- b. Rheumatoid arthritis.
- c. Septic arthritis.
- d. Osteoarthritis.
- e. Pseudogout.

11. A 45 year old woman with Crohn's disease was referred to the outpatient clinic for pain in her left hip of 6 weeks duration. The pain was localized to the left buttock, groin, medial thigh and knee. There was no back pain, stiffness or other joints pain. She had a normal appetite and no weight loss. She did not smoke or drink alcohol. Her current medication is prednisolone for 5 years. Examination revealed limited internal rotation and flexion of the thigh. The most likely diagnosis is:
- fibromyalgia
 - osteoarthritis
 - osteonecrosis
 - osteoporosis
 - osteomalacia
12. All of the following joints can be affected in rheumatoid arthritis EXCEPT:
- Proximal interphalangeal joints.
 - Metacarpophalangeal joints.
 - Knee.
 - Wrist.
 - Lumbar spine.
13. When a patient presents with a history of acute onset joint pain in a previously painless joint, all of the followings could be in the differential diagnosis EXCEPT:
- Rheumatic fever.
 - Gout.
 - Osteoarthritis.
 - Septic arthritis.
 - Reactive arthritis.
14. Which one of the following cause gower sign?
- Hip osteoarthritis.
 - Common proneal nerve palsy.
 - Septic arthritis.
 - Steroid treatment.
 - Prolapsed intervertebral disc.

15. All of the following combinations regarding physical examination of the musculoskeletal system are correct EXCEPT:

- a. The patient flexes his thumb when asked to hold a piece of paper between his thumb and index finger → ulnar nerve injury.
- b. The patient cannot raise his straightened lower limb more than 80° → lumbar disc prolapse.
- c. The contralateral (other side) pelvis drops when the patient stands on the affected lower limb → negative Trendelenburg test.
- d. The prone patient's foot does not plantar flex when the calf is squeezed → Achilles tendon rupture.
- e. Positive ripple test → the presence of knee effusion.

16. All of the following features can indicate a serious cause of back pain EXCEPT:

- a. Fever.
- b. Previous use of steroid.
- c. Urine retention.
- d. Age between 30 and 50.
- e. Night pain.

17. All of the following combinations are correct EXCEPT:

- a. Genu varum → rickets.
- b. Straight leg raise → sciatica
- c. Mc-Mary test → anterior cruciate ligament rupture.
- d. Thomas test → hip flexion deformity.
- e. Impingement test → supraspinatus tendonitis.

18. 55 year old female was evaluated in the clinic for tingling and numbness in the thumb and fingers, severe wrist pain that wake her at night. Examination revealed positive Tinel's test. All of the following can cause patient sign and symptoms EXCEPT:

- a. Diabetes Mellitus.
- b. Inflammatory arthritis.
- c. Degenerative arthritis.
- d. Hypothyroidism.
- e. Fibromyalgia.

19. Patellar apprehension test is considered positive in which of the following:

- a. Can flex his knee with medially directed force on the patella.
- b. Can not flex his knee with laterally directed force on the patella.
- c. Can not extend his knee with medially directed force on the patella.
- d. Can not extend his knee with medially directed force on the patella.
- e. Can extend his knee with laterally directed force on the patella.

20. 35 year old female was evaluated for neck mass, found to have goiter, all of the following are true regarding physical examination EXCEPT:

- a. Exophthalmus can be seen in Graves' disease.
- b. Thyroid mass usually moves down with swallowing.
- c. Tender thyroid mass indicates viral thyroiditis.
- d. Percussion over the sternum is used to asses for retrosternal extension of the thyroid mass.
- e. Bruit can be heard over a thyroïd mass and indicates increased vascularity.

Handwritten notes and scribbles in the top right corner.

Note: some of the question are answered, keep in mind that those answers are not absolutely correct, so it's better to verify and make sure about them..

Wrong combination:
a-soleus plantar flexion of ankle
b- gluteus medius abductor of the hip
c- peroneus longus eversion of the foot
d- flexor hallucis longus dors flexion of the ankle

according to leshmaniasis...one of the following is false:

a. diagnosis can be made by tissue biopsy.

b. L. donovani produces vascular infection.

c. sporadic cases in Jordan.

d. in cutaneous leshmaniasis life long immunity can occur after first infection

e. there's an effective vaccine.

answer is (e)

in spirals, one of the following is wrong:

a. may produce myocarditis.

b. animal can be both primary & intermediate host.

c. parthenogenisis.

d. esinophilia.

e. increase CPK in muscles.

in scabies...one of the following is true:

a. always a sexually transmitted disease.

b. feeds on blood.

c. face is normally spared in adults.

d. tunnels in the subcutaneous tissue.

e. transmits borrelia ..

In facial nerve palsy, one of the following doesn't happen:

a. inability to close the eye lid.

b. food comes out of the mouth due to orbicularis oris.

c. chewing is lost due to buccinator muscle.

d. sounds become (low) due to stapedius atrophy.

e.

in maxillary sinusitis the referred pain is for:

a. upper jaw.

b. lower jaw.

c. skin at the angle of the mandible.

d. skin in the forehead and scalp.

e.

answer is (a)

Lejan 2009/2010

in embryo: one of the following isn't from the pharyngeal apparatus:

- a. pharyngeal arches.
 - b. pharyngeal tonsils.
 - c. pharyngeal clefts.
 - d. pharyngeal pouches.
 - e. pharyngeal membrane.
- answer is (b)

wrong combination 3rd dorsal interossi in the ring finger

measles and rubella share all of the following except:

- a. pathogenesis.
- b. clinical manifestations.
- c. severity of the disease.
- d.....
- e....

one of the following isn't produced by herpes simplex virus:

- a. cold sores.
- b. erythema ..
- c. gingivostomatitis.
- d. keratocojunctivitis.
- e....

the primary activation in VZV and the secondary activation differ in all of the following except:

- a. type of lesion.
 - b. pathogenesis.
 - c. distribution of the lesion.
 - d....
 - e....
- answer is (a)

tinea versicolor is produced by one of the following:

- a. Malassezia furfur.
- b. trichophyton
- c. candida.
- d.
- e. none of the above

the bacteria that produces Blue-Green pus:

- a. pseudomonas aeruginosa
- b. clostridium perfringes.
- c. bacillus cereus.
- d. ...
- e. none of the above

histo; which of the following is wrong:

- a- apocrine sweat glands most numerous in the sole
- b- sebaceous gland are holocrine
- c...
- d...
- e...

anatomy : there was a question about the thumb nerve innervation :

- a) the cutaneous innervation by radial and medial nerves
- b) it takes from the root value C5 ,C6,C7
- c) adduction is by median and ulnar
- d)...

histo: which is wrong:

>>> melanocyte number in dark skin is 3-4 times higher than white skin

histo: which is wrong:

>>> the only junction found is tight junctions

physio: which of the following happens at the peak of the simple muscle twitch in a skeletal muscle:

- a- highest concentration of Ca ions
- b- highest diffusion of Ca from EXTRAcellular fluid
- c- highest diffusion of K
- d- ...
- e- more than one of the above

physio : which contribute mostly to make the resting membrane potential:

- a) K⁺ high permeability
- b) Na⁺/K⁺ pump
- c)

physio; which of the following happen before the others:

- a- generation of end plate potential
- b- initiation an action potential at the sarcolemma
- c- action potential run along T tubules
- d- release of Ca ions
- e- activation of troponin C

anatomy : which of the following is mismatched :

- a) sustentaculum tali - tarsi
- b) tibiofibular inf. joint < fibrous joint
- c) posterior cruciate ligament <> lateral aspect of medial condyle

which of the following is wrong about medial plantar nerve:

- a- supply 1st lumbrical
- b- supply adductor hallucis
- c- supply flexor digitorum brevis
- d- sensation of medial 2/3 of sole
- e- lateral side of medial plantar artery

-which of the following is wrong:

>>> lateral meniscus is most commonly torn

which of the following is not true about femoral triangle:

- a- bounded by inguinal ligament, sartorius, and adductor longus
- b- femoral nerve at mid inguinal point
- c- ...
- d- ...
- e- ...

Anatomy: to feel the pulsation of the lower limb, the true is :

- a- femoral at the mid inguinal point
- b- anterior to tibial tubercle
- c- popliteal a.>> lower border of popliteus m
- d- posterior to med.mallus

patho : a question about osteoporosis , all except :

- a) include kyphoscoliosis
- b) serum calcium levels are in sensitive
- c) detected by normal X-ray
- d) ...

which of the following is wrong:

- >>> adductors...medial rotation

cutaneous block of the neck

>>> mid point of posterior border of sternocleidomastoid muscle

which of the following is wrong:

>>> posterior interosseous artery...radial artery

waiter's tip position:

>>> injury to upper trunk of brachial plexus

anatomy : put the structures in the right order in the Cubital fossa from lat. to med. (brachial artery , biceps insertion , median nerve) :

- a) tendon , artery , nerve
- b) artery , tendon , nerve
- c) nerve, tendon , artery

the membrane that separates the primitive pharynx from the amniotic cavity :

- a- amniotic membrane
- b- coleacal membrane
- c- buccopharyngeal membrane (probably)
- d- yolk..
- e....

which doesn't contribute to the anastomosis around the shoulder:

- a- thoracoacromial artery
- b- suprascapular artery
- c- transverse cervical artery
- d- circumflex scapular artery
- e- subclavian artery

which of the following is not true:

- a- somite appear in the end of week 3
- b- dorsolateral part make the dermis
- c- ventromedial part make the protovertebra
- d- somite come from lateral mesoderm
- e- sclerotomic fissure make IVD

anatomy : a patient complains from incomplete grip in his hand he can only flex the 4th and the 5th digits , the injury that he had is in :

- a) proximal median n.
- b) distal median n.
- c) proximal ulnar n.
- d) distal ulnar n.

which of the following isnt a content from the carotid sheath

- a- common carotid A
- b- internal carotid A
- c- internal jugular vein
- d- vagus nerve
- e- external jugular

which of the following isnt true about the femoral hernia :

- a- common in females
- b- below & lateral to the pubic tubercle
- c- femoral vein is medial to it

which of the following is true:

>>> disk prolapse of IVD between L4 and L5 will damage spinal nerve L5

which of the following is not true about the point of the insertion of coracobrachialis

- a- median nerve change it's passage from medial to lateral to the brachial artery
- b- medial cutaneous nerve of the forearm pierce deep fascia
- c- superior ulner colateral originate

which of the following is wrong:
>>> bifurcation of common carotid artery...C6

anatomy : a child has a problem in his ear , he had nausea and vomiting and other symptoms that are related to which nerve:
a) vagus nerve (X)

which of the following is wrong:
>>> rotator muscles rotate VC to same side

which of the following prevent posterior displacement of nucleus pulposus during disk prolapse:
>>> posterior longitudinal ligament

about the middle ear, which is wrong:
a - tegmen tympani...internal jugular vein
b - horizontal part of facial canal... medial wall
c - internal carotid artery...anterior
d - mastoid antrum... posterior

which of the following is not true about gouty arthritis:
a-tophi are found only in joint
b-tophi in the articular cartilage

which of the following foramen have no vein, artery, or vein pass through it and carry its name:
>>> foramen spinosum ?!

damage to pterion >>> middle meningeal artery

patho: the most common cause for suppurative arthritis in children < 2 years is:
a) S. aureus
b) H. influenzae
c) gonococcus
d) Streptococcus
e) Staphylococcus

patho: Herbeden nodes are :
a) prominent osteophytes at the distal interphalangeal joints in fingers
b)

all of the following are found in the infratemporal fossa except:
>>> mandibular artery and its branches

which of the following is not a branch from trigeminal nerve:
>>> lesser occipital nerve

which of the following isnt a branch from trigeminal nerve :
a - zygomaticotemporal
b - auriculotemporal
c - supraorbital
d - supraoclear
e - lesser occipital

internal carotid artery supply which of the following region
a - forehead
b - cheek
c - ...
d - ...
e - ...

clinical: about arthritis which one is not true:

- a) polyarthritis involvement of five or more joints
- b) oligoarthritis involve two or for joints
- c) intermittent arthritis , episodic involvement with intervening periods free of joint symptoms
- d) migratory arthritis, inflammation persist for a week in each joint
- e).....

measles and rubella differ in which of the following

- a- pathogenesis
- b- severity of disease
- c- clinical symptom
- d- mode of transmission
- e-...

A direct herpes simplex viral infection has been linked to all except:

- a- gingivostomatitis
- b- cold sores
- c- eczema herpeticum
- d- erythema multiform
- e- herpetic whitlow

which of the following is not derived from the 1st pharyngeal arch :

- a- mylohyoid
- b- ant. belly of digastric
- c- hyoid bone
- d-...
- e-...

which is true about scabies:

- a- produce trenches in subcutaneous tissue
- b- feed on blood
- c- in adults spared face infection
- d- mainly transmitted sexually
- e- a vector for transmission of borrelia

which is not true about leshmania:

- a- sporadic cases in Jordan
- b- their is a vaccine
- c- diagnosed by tissue biopsy
- d- L. donovani can cause visceral leshmaniasis.
- e- infection is followed by development of solid, life long immunity.

all of the follwoing is true about Trichinella spiralis, except:

- a- parthenogenesis
- b- same animal in primary and intermediate host
- c- myocarditis
- d- eosinophilia
- e- elevation in CPK

a patient with "bell palsy" in facial, all of the following are true except :

- a- can't close his eyes
- b- muscles of facial expression are atropy
- c- food comes out of the mouth because of orbicularis oris
- d- chewing .. buccinator
- e- sounds are quieter because of stapedus

which of the following inhibit uric acid production

- >>allupurinol

a patient with RA was on an ibuprofen treatment the dr decided to change the treatment to another drug, this new drug cause as side effects nausea, the drug mostly the patient is using now is:

a- methotrexate

b- ...

c- ...

the primary VZV differs from the reactivated state of the virus in all except by :

a- pathogenesis

b- type of lesions

c- site of lesions

d- route of transmission

e- severity

the cause that we prefer celecoxib over NSAIDS is:

a- less effect on PGE2 on gastric function

b- ...

c- ...

d- ...

which of the following have anti-inflammatory effect

a- paracetamol

b- ibuprofen

c- ...

d- ...

e- ...

asprin can cause any of the following except:

a- anti-inflammatory

b- antipyretic

c- analgesic

d- analgesic

e- severe nephrotoxicity

which of the following is not true about tubocurarine :

a- a good poison for animals ;!

b- its action can be reversed by anticholinesterase

c- a depolarizing muscle relaxant

d- from nature ;!

e- ...

Q) about tubocurarine, which is wrong:

a- depolarizing drug

b- used in hunting

c- produce from a plant found in south america

d- ...

e- ...

Q) which of the following is not true about succinylcholine:

a- depolarizing drug

b- bradycardia

c- produce muscle pain after surgery

d- action reversed by neostigmine

e- produce short duration of muscle paralysis

Q) succinylcholine is metabolized by:

a- mitochondrial enzyme

b- plasma enzyme

c- ...

d- ...

e- none of the above

Lejan 2009/2010

which of the following isn't true about osteoarthritis :

- a- inflammation is predominant
- b- joint deformity without fusion
- c- crepitus & limited movement
- d- increase in the water content of the articular cartilage
- e- it has huge inflammation

embryo :

one of the following isn't a part of the pharyngeal apparatus :

- a- pharyngeal arch
- b- pharyngeal cleft
- c- pharyngeal pouch
- d- pharyngeal tonsils
- e- pharyngeal membrane

Q) which of the following is not true about joint diseases:

- a- oligoarthritis involve 2 to 4 joints
- b- polyarthritis involve 5 or more joints
- c- intermittent pattern when episodic involvement, with intervening periods free of joint symptoms.
- d- migratory inflammation persist for few weeks in each joint
- e- chronic last for more than 6 weeks

green blue puss is produced by the following bacteria >>> *pseudomonas aeruginosa*

2- tinea versicolor is caused by one of the following

- a- malassezia
- b- trichophyton
- c- candida
- d- aspergillus
- e- non of the above

Musculoskeletal Lab

Exam

- 22 anatomy lab
- 3 physio lab
- 3 skin lab
- 2 patho lab

Patho Lab

Q1) a regular dark red-black hemorrhagic mass in a bone \Rightarrow giant cell tumor \Rightarrow Picture of [hemorrhagic tumor in slides]

Q2) a microscopic picture, what is the tumor \Rightarrow Osteosarcoma

Skin Lab

Q3) a picture of stratum granulosum, which of the following is correct:-
 a - high sulfur content.
 b - responsible for keratinization.
 c - important for skin color.
 d - granules embedded in keratin.

Q4) a picture of stratum spinosum, which is incorrect:-
 a - have tight junctions.
 b - have keratin content less than stratum basale.
 c - lamellar bodies appear in its upper layers.
 d - ...

Q5) a picture of sebaceous gland, which is incorrect:-
 a - holocrine gland.
 b - function affected by sex hormones.
 c - empty on hair follicle.
 d - ... epidermal surface.

Physio Lab

Q6) If you give stimulus, equal in magnitude with another stimulus previously given to a muscle, in which of the following the muscle will not respond:-

- a - at very early latent period.
- b - at early relaxation period.
- d - at late contraction period.
- c - at late latent period.

Q7) If a heated container having a muscle then give a stimulus, what is the effect?

- a - contraction with high force than normal.
- b - " " lower " " " " "
- c - no effect.
- d - " " " " " " "

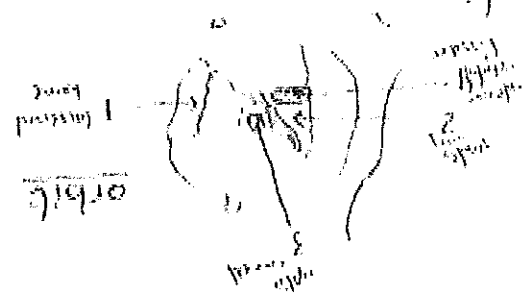
Q8) Latent period is

⇒ the time between giving stimulus and initiation of muscle contraction.

artery (10)

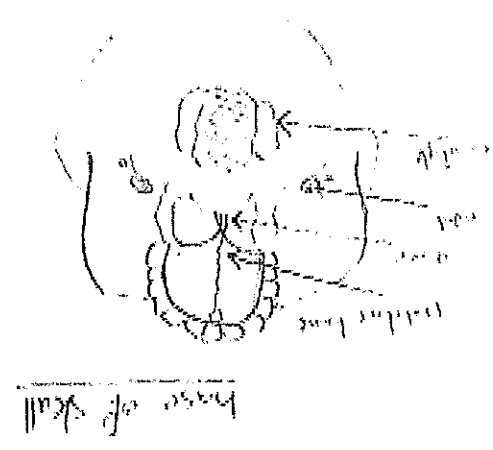
Q9) which is wrong:

- a- 1 is frontal bone
- b- 2 is greater wing of sphenoid
- c- 3 foramen from which ophthalmic artery enters
- d- 4 is foramen from which maxillary nerve enters



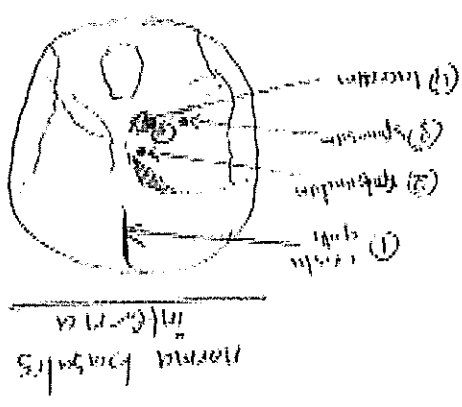
Q10) which of the following is not pointed in picture:

- a- palatine bone
- b- vomer
- c- foramen for exit of maxillary nerve
- d- even for inclusion the top of the skull



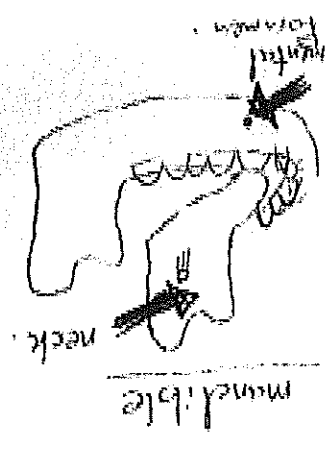
Q11) which is wrong:

- a- 1 is anterior limit of Falx cerebri
- b- 2 is exit of maxillary nerve
- c- 3 ascending of middle meningeal artery
- d- 4 is entry of internal carotid artery

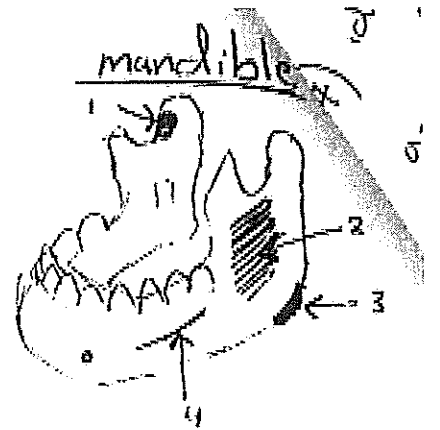


Q12) which is not related to the pointed structures:-

- a- articulo-temporal nerve
- b- maxillary artery
- c- mental artery
- d- inferior alveolar artery

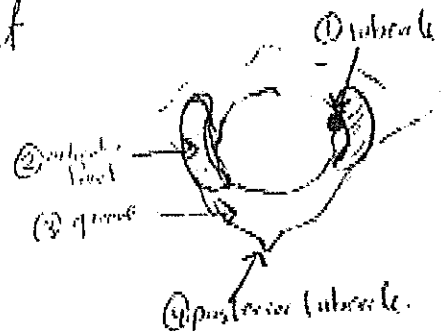


- Q13) which is wrong
- a - 1 is attachment of medial pterygoid
 - b - 2 is " " " masseter.
 - c - 3 is stylo mandibular ligament.
 - d - 4 is buccinator.



- Q14) which is wrong
- a - 1 is attachment of transverse ligament
 - b - 2 is related to synovial pivot joint
 - c - 3 is " " 3rd part of vertebral artery.
 - d - 4 is attached to ligamentum nuchae.

atlas superior view



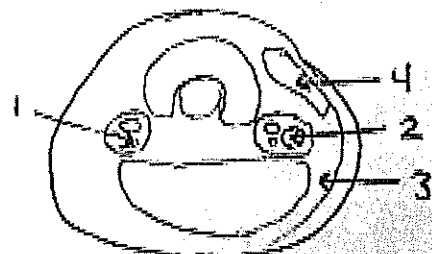
- Q15) which is not pointed in the picture
- a - sternomastoid muscle
 - b - masseter
 - c - anterior belly of digastric
 - (d)** - sterno hyoid.

muscle of neck (lateral view)

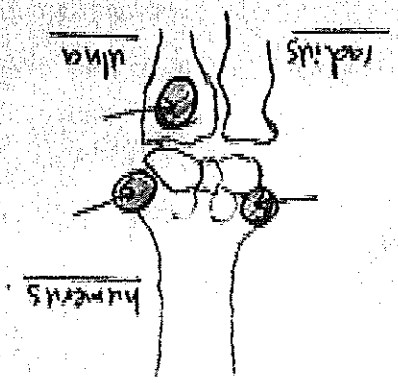
netter plate 26

- Q16) which is wrong
- a - 1 is vagus nerve.
 - (b)** - 2 is carotid artery.
 - c - 3 is posterior triangle.
 - d - 4 is sternomastoid muscle.

cross section in neck



MTT



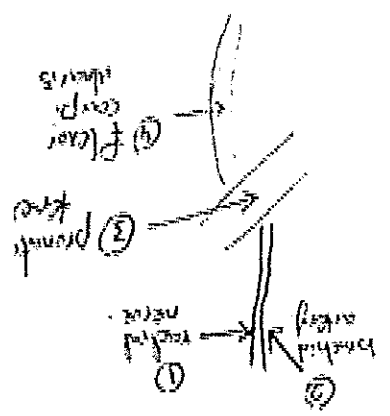
Q20) which is not attached to the pointed structures:-
 a - brachialis.
 b - flexor carpi ulnaris.
 c - extensor digitorum.
 d - supinator.

Q19) which is not pointed in the picture
 a - long head of triceps.
 b - axillary nerve.
 c - radial nerve.
 d - long head of triceps.

Q18) which is wrong
 a - 1 is ulnar nerve.
 b - 2 is brachial artery.
 c - 3 is posterior triceps.
 d - 4 is flexor carpi ulnaris.

Q7) identify the following vertebrae
 a - lumbar
 b - cervical
 c - typical thoracic
 d - first thoracic

netter plate 465



netter plate 151

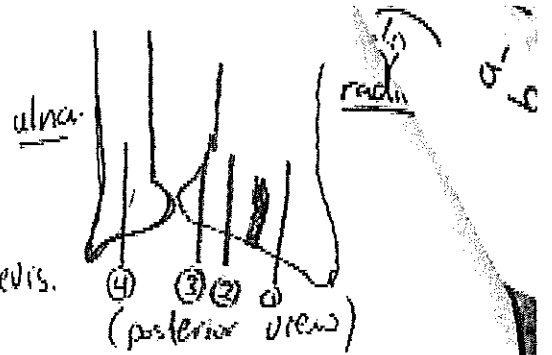
[T6 picture]

netter plate 151

netter plate 151

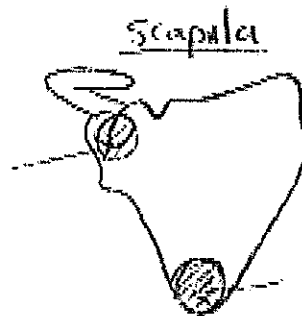
Q21) a question about structures in the compartments below extensor retinaculum :-
which is wrongy :-

- a- 1 is extensor carpi radialis longus and brevis.
- b- 2 is extensor pollicis longus.
- c- 3 is extensor digiti minimi
- d- 4 is extensor carpi ulnaris.



Q22) which is not related to the pointed structures :-

- a- serratus anterior
- b- pectoralis minor
- c- coracobrachialis.
- d- deltoid



Q23) which is wrongy

- a- 1 is extensor indicis
- b- 2 is extensor pollicis brevis.
- c- 3 is extensor pollicis longus
- d- 4 is extensor carpi ulnaris

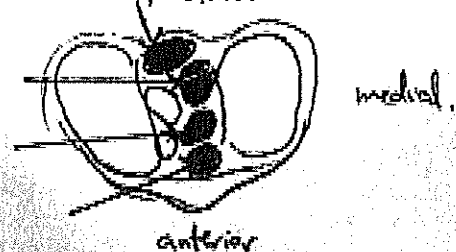
netter plate 429 (right) pic

→ it was pointed to abductor pollicis longus.

Q24) which is not pointed in the picture.

- a- anterior meniscus
- b- anterior horn of medial meniscus.
- c- posterior meniscus.
- d- posterior horn of lateral meniscus.

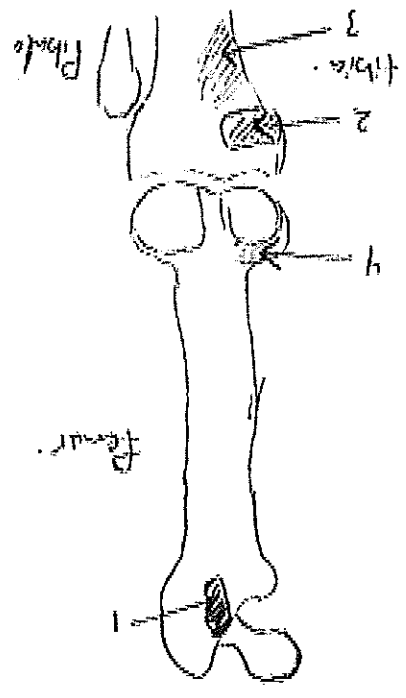
netter plate 496
lower picture
posterior.



- a- 1 is short head of biceps. → was pointed to long head.
- b- 2 is piriformis.
- c- 3 is gluteus minimus.
- d- 4 is popliteal artery.

netter plate 490

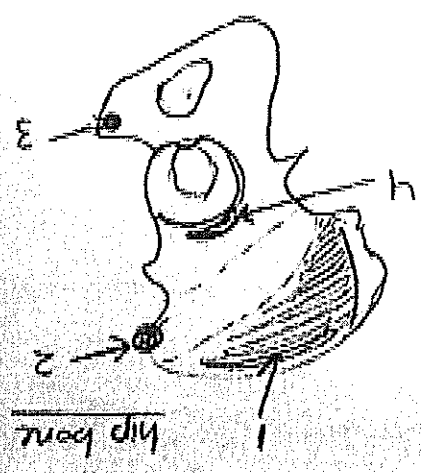
Q27) which is wrong:-



[Posterior view]

- a- 1 is quadratus femoris.
- b- 2 is semi-tendinosus.
- c- 3 is popliteus.
- d- 4 is medial head of gastrocnemius.

Q26) which is wrong -



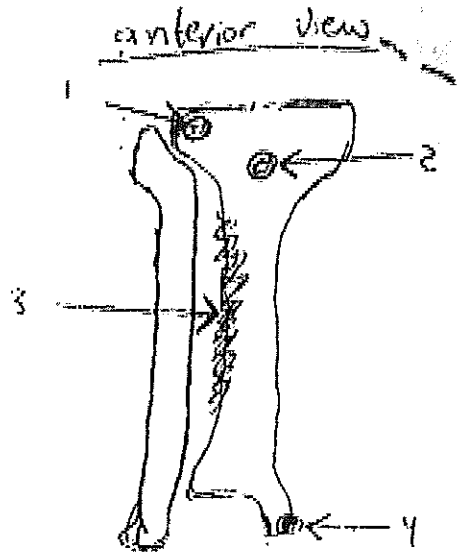
hip bone

- a- 1 is gluteus medius.
- b- 2 is iliofemoral ligament.
- c- 3 is rectus femoris.
- d- 4 is adductor brevis.

Q25) which is wrong:-

(28) which is wrong

- a- 1 is tibial collateral ligament
- b- 2 is ligamentum patellae
- c- 3 is tibialis anterior
- d- 4 is deltoideid ligament.



(29) which is wrong

- a- 1 is superficial peroneal nerve
- b- 2 is dorsalis pedis artery
- c- 3 is tendon of extensor digitorum longus
- d- 4 is tendon of extensor hallucis longus

netter plate 178

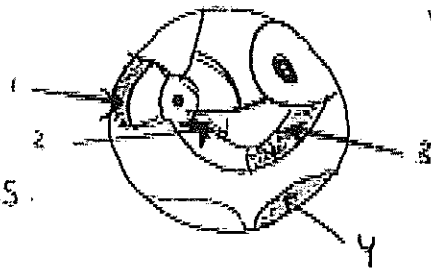
→ was pointed to deep peroneal nerve.

(30) which is wrong

- a- 1 is peroneus longus
- b- 2 is posterior tibial vessels.**
- c- 3 is flexor digitorum longus.
- d- 4 is medial head of gastrocnemius.

netter plate 150

cross section in leg.



Done

angela

2009 9255

Handwritten notes in red ink, including numbers 1 through 19 and some illegible scribbles.

31

English Lit.

A large, dense scribble in blue ink, with some red text visible underneath, possibly including the word 'English'.