**Select one answer only**

**1-Who is at risk of developing tuberculosis?**

A-People taking certain medicines

B-Migrant farm workers

C-People with HIV

D-All of the above

**2-What are the symptoms of the people suffering from latent tuberculosis infection?**

A-Have no symptoms
B- Patient feel sick
C- Spread TB bacteria to others
D- Patients have a negative TB blood test.

**3- Minor criteria for ICU admission in case of sever pneumonia include:-**

1. Respiratory rate </= 30
2. PO2/Fio2 ratio >/= 250
3. WBCs > 4\* 109/L
4. All of the above

1. **Which of the following procedures or tests is used for the diagnosis of UTI**
2. Urine analysis
3. Plain x-ray
4. Intraveneous pyelogram (IVP)
5. All of the above
6. **Prophylactic measures in females with recurrent UTI include which of the following?**
7. Drinking 2 litres of fluids/day
8. Regular emptying of bladder / 3 hrs
9. Double micturition in vesico ureteric reflux
10. All of the above
11. **Which of the following can help improve your health if you have COPD?**
12. Stop smoking
13. Exercising regularly
14. Drinking alcohol
15. A and B
16. **Which of the following best describes plaques?**

A) Clear fluid-filled blisters > 10 mm in diameter

B) Firm papules or lesions that extend into the dermis or subcutaneous tissue

C) Palpable lesions > 10 mm in diameter that are elevated compared with the skin surface

D) Elevated lesions caused by localized edema

1. **What is the major difference between erosion and ulceration?**
2. Depth: Erosion is the wearing away of the epidermis; however, ulceration can extend further down into the dermis and even the subcutaneous tissue.
3. Color: Erosions usually have pink tissue at the base of the wound, whereas ulcerations usually have purple-reddish tissue at the base of the wound.
4. Size: Both erosions and ulcerations are confined to the epidermal layer, but erosions are much smaller.
5. Method: Erosions are formed by poor blood flow, ulcerations are formed by friction or rubbing.
6. There is no difference; the terms are synonymous.
7. **Additional diagnostic procedures in skin examination includes which of the following:**
8. Wood’s light
9. Dermatoscope
10. Skin biopsy
11. All of the above
12. **In order to prevent asthma attacks a person should try and do all the following EXCEPT…:**
13. Avoid triggers
14. Keep surroundings as free as possible from asthma triggers
15. Take medications only when he or she feels like it
16. Have an action plan
17. **What is an asthma attack?**
18. When the lungs fill with water
19. When airways tighten and the lungs don't get enough air

C) When the heart beats too fast

D) When the heart and lungs are working too hard

1. **Ptosis of upper eyelid can be caused by the following except:**
2. Horner’s syndrome
3. Mythenia gravis
4. Thyrotoxicosis
5. Mechanical
6. **Subonjunctival haemorrage can occur in which of the following conditions:**
7. Sever hypertention
8. Bleeding tendency
9. Sever cough
10. All of the above
11. **Which of these is the culture medium for Mycobacterium tuberculosis?**

A) Wilson blair medium

B) Löwenstein–Jensen medium

C) Mac Conkey’s medium

D) None of the above

1. **The causative organism of tuberculosis is**
2. Mycobacterium avium
3. Mycobacterium tuberuleosis

c) Mycobacterium kanasii

d) Mycobacterium marinum

1. **For Tuberculosis, the drugs used to combat it are**

a) Streptomycin, Pyrazinamide

b) Isoniazid, Rifampicin

c) Both (a) and (b)

d) None of these

**17- The BCG vaccine is administered for immunity against**

a) Malaria

b) Tuberculosis

c) Jaundice

d) Hepatitis

**18- A combination of medications which are applied to treat tuberculosis is**

a) To generate a better response

b) To decrease the resistance of the entity to the treatment

c) Both (a) and (b)

d) None of these

**19- Content of CURP 65 score include except:-**

1. Conscious level
2. Respiratory rate
3. Uric acid
4. Blood pressure

**20- If CURB 65 SCORE for patient 2, where best place for treatment:-**

1. Home Treatment
2. ICU admission
3. General ward admission
4. No treatment

**21- Complication of pneumonia include:-**

1. Pleural effusion
2. Empyema
3. Respiratory failure
4. All of the above
5. **All of the following are the commonly used oral antibiotics in the treatment of febrile UTIs, except?**
6. Macrolides
7. Amoxycillin
8. Ciprofloxacin
9. Cotriamoxazole
10. **What is cause of Olive green discoloration of the sclera, mucous membranes and skin with dark urine and pale stool associated with scratch marks in the skin**
11. Hemolytic jaundice
12. Hepatocellular jaundice
13. Obstructive jaundice

D. Xanthelasma

1. **What are the symptoms of asthma?**
2. Tightness in the chest
3. Wheezing
4. Sneezing
5. A and B
6. **Asthma is basically:**
7. An infectious disease
8. An autoimmune disease
9. An atopic disease
10. A malignant disease

1. **All of the following are causes of secondary hypertension except:**
2. Glomerulonephritis
3. Cushing syndrome
4. Coarctation of aorta
5. Bronchial asthma
6. **Which of the following would not be an expected sign of right-sided congestive heart failure?**
7. Prominent jugular vein
b. Hepatomegaly
c. pulmonary edema
d. Pleural effusion
8. **Which is a condition in which the heart cannot pump enough blood to meet the body’s needs.**
9. Heart attack
10. Cardiomyopathy
11. Heart failure
12. Aortic aneurisms

**29 - What are the two categories of angina?**

1. stable and unstable
2. chronic and acute
3. severe and mild
4. arterial and venous

**30-How can congestive heart failure, along with most cardiovascular diseases, be prevented?**

1. by addressing as tobacco use
2. by addressing abuse of alcohol
3. by addressing obesity
4. all of these

**31- What are the symptoms of active TB?**

A) Weight loss

B) Night sweats

C) Loss of appetite

D) All of the above

* 1. **How is TB diagnosed?**
1. Chest X-ray
2. Sample of sputum
3. Skin or blood test
4. All of the above

**33- The usual cause for secondary or reactivation TB is a breakdown of the patient's**

A) Immune system.

B) Digestive system.

C) Circulatory system.

D) Integumentary system

**34- Most kidney stones pass through a person's urinary tract without any medical intervention.**

A) True

B) False

1. **Drinking plenty of water can help prevent the recurrence of kidney stones.**
2. True
3. False
4. **Which of the following is the modality of choice for detecting renal stones?**
5. Ultrasound
6. Doppler ultrasound
7. Isotope renography
8. CT scanning
9. **The most common type of kidney stone is made up of:**

A) Cholesterol

B) Calcium and oxalate

C) Calcium and phosphate

D) Uric acid

1. **Which patient below is at MOST risk for developing uric acid type kidney stones?**
2. A 53 year old female with recurrent urinary tract infections.

B) A 6 year old male with cystinuria.

C) A 63 year male with gout.

D) A 25 year old female that follows a vegan diet and report eating high amounts of spinach and strawberries on a regular basis.

1. **You're providing care to a patient with a uric acid kidney stone that is 2 mm in size per diagnostic imaging. The patient is having severe pain. What nursing intervention is PRIORITY for treatment of this patient?**

A) Administer pain medication

B) Encourage fluid intake of 2-4 liters per day

C) Massage the costovertebral area

D) Implement a high protein diet

1. **You are providing pre-operative teaching to a patient scheduled for a percutaneous nephrolithotomy. Which statement by the patient demonstrates the patient understood the pre-operative teaching?**

A) "During the procedure the surgeon will move the stone down the ureter, so I can pass the stone in the urine.

B) "I may have a nephrostomy tube after the procedure."

C) "A scope is inserted through the urinary system from the urethra to the kidneys to assess the kidney stone."

D)"This procedure is noninvasive and no incision is required."

1. **Which of the following diseases is included in the umbrella term COPD?**

A) Emphysema

1. Chronic bronchitis
2. Lung cancer
3. A and B
4. **All of the following are risk factors for community acquired pneumonia except:-**

A-Winter season > summer

B-Low socioeconomic groups

C-Hot weather (in adults)

D-Spleenectomy patients

1. **Escherichia coli     is the most common microorganism isolated from**

**Urinary tract infections**?

a) True

b- False

1. **Mythenia gravis may cause loss of the outer 1/3 of eyebrows**

A-True

B- False

1. **People in what age 15 to 24 years are most likely to have symptoms of chronic bronchitis?**
2. **True**
3. **False**
4. **Haematogeneous routes may be included in urinary tract infection.**
	* 1. True
		2. False
5. **What is the major difference between a vesicle and a bulla?**
6. The size: a vesicle is less than 0.5 centimeter in diameter, whereas, a bulla is greater than 0.5 centimeter in diameter.

B) The elevation: a vesicle is flat, a bulla is raised.

C) The content: a vesicle is filled with pus, a bulla is filled with clear fluid.

D) The symptoms: a vesicle is itchy, a bully is not itchy.

1. **All of the following are risk factors for community acquired pneumonia except:-**
	* 1. Summer season > winter
		2. Low socioeconomic groups
		3. Cold weather (in adults)
		4. Spleenectomy patients
2. **All of the following are peripheral venous diseases except**
3. DVT
4. Superficial thrombophlebitis
5. Varicose vein
6. Buerger,s disease
7. **All are complication of heart failure except:-**
8. Uremia
9. Hyponatrium
10. Thromboembolism
11. All of the above