

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

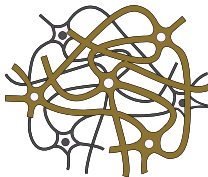
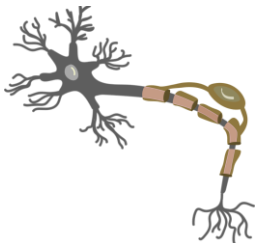


Past Papers for Final Lecture 3-5

﴿ إِنِّي تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللَّهِ رَبِّي وَرَبِّكُمْ مَا مِنْ دَابَّةٍ إِلَّا هُوَ آخِذٌ بِنَاصِيَتِهَا إِنَّ رَبِّي عَلَى صِرَاطٍ مُسْتَقِيمٍ ﴾

Written by: Mahmoud Hasan

Reviewed by: Abdallah Alrawwash



Q1: A 30-year-old male presented to his local primary health care clinic following an assault during which he sustained a right frontal scalp laceration and trauma to the head. Two days later, he developed signs of a left hemiplegia with associated seizures, but examination of all other systems was normal. A computed tomography (CT) scan of the brain revealed a right frontal hypodense lesion with midline shift suggestive of an early brain abscess. Which of the following is part of this patient management?

- A) The patient should undergo emergency craniotomy with drainage of abscess
- B) The patient is given acyclovir and monitored in the ICU
- C) The patient is provided with oral antibiotics and sent home
- D) The patient should undergo lumbar puncture immediately to confirm the diagnosis

Q2: Upon arrival at the emergency department, a 40-year-old male exhibits severe headache and fever for several hours, alongside a stiff neck upon examination. Which of the following symptoms is not associated with an increased mortality rate?

- A. Onset of seizures
- B. Cranial nerve palsies
- C. Delayed antibiotic administration
- D. Diminished level of consciousness
- E. Presence of a positive Kernig sign

Q3:which of the following pathogens should be considered first in a case of meningitis in a four-week-old baby?

- A. Group A streptococci
- B. Escherichia coli
- C. Streptococcus pneumonia
- D. Neisseria meningitidis
- E. Staphylococcus aureus

Q4: A 60 years old man has chronic meningitis for more than 12 weeks, there is no gram stain and the most abundant immune cells are lymphocytes:

Ans : Mycobacterium TB

Q5: A patient is present with meningitis signs, which of the following is correct?

- A) Antibiotics usage may give false negative results.
- B) Negative kernigs and breduzski signs exclude Meningitis.
- C) High glucose level is most likely to be found.
- D) all of the above

Q6: Which one of the following causes chronic Meningitis?

A) S. Pneumonia

B) N. meningitidis

C) Candida albicans

D) P. aregunosa

Q7: 40-year-old male presented to the emergency department with severe headache and fever of a few hours duration. On physical examination, The patient had a stiff neck, and a positive kernig's sign. No signs of focal neurological deficit were present.

Which of the following tests should be ordered first?

- A) CSF analysis
- B) Blood culture
- C) Brain magnetic resonance imaging, MRI
- D) Tetanus Immunity test

Q8: Which of the following is part of the pathological response that leads to increased intracranial pressure in chronic meningitis?

- A) Decreased secretion of inflammatory cytokines
- B) Increased leakage of CSF into blood vessels
- C) Increased resorption of CSF in the subarchnoid space.
- D) Increased permeability of blood vessels

Q9:7 year old with acute headache, fever and altered mental status, on examination he is positive to kernig's test and no signs to increased intracranial pressure, choose the true statement about this case.

- A) Should start treatment before lumbar Puncture
- B) Meningoencephalitis because of decreased level of consciousness
- C) Kernig's positive rules out fungal meningitis
- D) Test for TB is required and done immediately

Q10: CSF analysis of a patient that presented with headache, fever and meningeal showed normal glucose and protein levels, increase in WBC with lymphocyte predominance and a negative gram stain. Which of the following tests is most useful in determining the causative agent?

- A) CSF Polymerase chain reaction (PCR)
- B) Brain biopsy
- C) CSF culture on chocolate agar
- D) Testing cranial nerves function
- E) Serology for arbovirus IgG antibodies

Scan the QR code or click it for FEEDBACK



Corrections from previous versions:

Versions	Slide # and Place of Error	Before Correction	After Correction
V0 → V1			
V1 → V2			