



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



# Past papers

**MID | Lectures 1-6**

﴿ قُلْ بِفَضْلِ اللَّهِ وَبِرَحْمَتِهِ فَبِذَلِكَ فَلْيَفْرَحُوا هُوَ خَيْرٌ مِّمَّا يَجْمَعُونَ ﴾

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

"اللَّهُمَّ لَا سَهْلَ إِلَّا مَا جَعَلْتَهُ سَهْلًا، وَأَنْتَ تَجْعَلُ الْحَزْنَ إِذَا شِئْتَ سَهْلًا"

# Lecture 1: Introduction, Cystitis

﴿رَبِّ إِنِّي مَسَّنِيَ الضُّرُّ وَأَنْتَ أَرْحَمُ الرَّاحِمِينَ﴾

سورة الأنبياء (آية 83)

دعاء نبي الله أيوب عليه السلام عندما اشتد عليه البلاء سنين طويلة؛ مرض شديد، وفقد المال والأهل، وبقي صابرًا محتسبًا لا يشتكي إلا إلى الله. لم يقل إلا هذا الدعاء البسيط، وكله يقين أن رحمة الله أكبر من كل ألم. فاستجاب الله له بعد صبره، فرفع عنه المرض، وردّ له أهله، وبارك له في رزقه، ليكون مثالًا أن مع الصبر والدعاء يأتي الفرج من حيث لا يتوقع.

Q1: Which of the following inhibits bacterial growth in the bladder ?

- A) Urine retention
- B) Bacterial biofilm formation
- C) Lactoferrin in the urine
- D) Urine pH of 7.4
- E) Absence of secretory antibodies

Q2: Which of the following inhibits bacterial growth in the bladder ?

- A) Lactobacilli
- B) Bacterial biofilm formation
- C) Uromodulin
- D) Urine pH of 7.4

Q3: All of the following can inhibit bacterial growth in the urinary tract except:

A) Tamm-Horsfall protein (uromodulin).

B) Lactoferrin.

C) Urine flow

D) Abundance of Iron.

E) Urea.

**Q4: Which of the following is true regarding complicated and uncomplicated UTIs?**

- A) Management is the same for both.
- B) The most common pathogen is the same for both.
- C) Bacteria lacking adhesions usually cause uncomplicated UTIs, while bacteria expressing adhesions cause complicated UTIs.
- D) Risk factors are the same for both.
- E) Dysuria and frequency are found only in complicated UTIs

**Q5: Which of the following is expected to be an uncomplicated urinary tract infection ?**

- A) Dysuria and frequency in a 30-year-old female with a ureteral catheter
- B) Dysuria and frequency in a 6-year-old female
- C) Dysuria and frequency in an AIDS patient
- D) Dysuria and suprapubic pain in a 30-year-old male
- E) Dysuria and fever in a 65-year-old diabetic male

Q6: The most common cause of the UTI?

- A) Microbes from GI tract
- B) Skin flora
- C) Respiratory tract bacteria
- D) Environmental water bacteria
- E) Oral cavity flora

Q7: Which of the following is a proper response of the urinary tract to the bacteria?

- A) Sequestering iron
- B) Increased bacterial adhesion
- C) Decreased immune response
- D) Reduced urine flow
- E) Loss of epithelial barrier

Q8: A young lady (description of a patient with uncomplicated cystitis) who had a UTI 4 years ago, now has infection of the bladder. What does she have?

- A) Complicated UTI
- B) Recurrent UTI
- C) Persistent UTI
- D) Uncomplicated cystitis
- E) Pyelonephritis

Q9: Which of the following is true regarding urinary tract infections (UTIs)

- A) The same organisms are responsible for both complicated and uncomplicated UTIs
- B) UTIs are always caused by gram-negative bacteria
- C) Uncomplicated UTIs are more common in men than in women
- D) Asymptomatic bacteriuria should always be treated in healthy adults

Q10: What makes a UTI recurrent:

- A) Two times in a year
- B) One episode every month forever
- C) Any UTI with fever
- D) Occurring 3 times in 6 months or 4 times in a year
- E) Only one UTI caused by E. coli

Q11: Which one is a risk factor for complicated UTIs:

A) Male sex only

B) Recent exercise

C) Mild myopia

D) Diabetes mellitus

E) High vitamin C intake

# Lecture 2: Pyelonephritis, Prostatitis

﴿رَبِّ إِنِّي لِمَا أَنْزَلْتَ إِلَيَّ مِنْ خَيْرٍ فَقِيرٌ﴾

سورة القصص (آية 24)

دعاء نبي الله موسى عليه السلام، قالها عندما خرج خائفًا من مصر بعد قتله رجلاً خطأً، وكان وحيدًا بلا مأوى ولا مال، فتوجه إلى الله بهذا الدعاء معبرًا عن شدة حاجته وافتقاره إليه وطلبه لأي خير يرزقه الله إياه، والمعنى أنه عليه السلام يقتر بعجزه التام، ويطلب من الله الرزق والعون والتوفيق، مع كمال التذلل والاعتماد على الله وحده في جلب الخير ودفع الحاجة، فاستجاب الله له، فجاءته إحدى الفتاتين تدعوه إلى أبيها، فذهب إليه، وهناك وجد الأمان والعمل ثم تزوج بإحدى ابنتيه، فبدّل الله حاله من خوف وغربة إلى أمن ورزق واستقرار.

Q12: A 26-year-old female, previously healthy, presents to the clinic with a 3-day history of pain on passing urine associated with frequent bathroom visits. She denies urethral discharge or itch, and reports no sexual activity in the past 6 months. Which of the following laboratory results most likely confirms her diagnosis with a UTI?

A) Any number of RBCs in urine

B) Urine culture revealing growth of coagulase negative, gram positive cocci.

C) Dipstick test reveals decreased urine pH.

D) Dipstick test reveals presence of nitrite.

E) Any number of WBCs in urine.

Q13: Which of the following is true regarding urinary tract infection treatment?

- A) Treatment can be initiated if UTI symptoms are present without need for further lab testing depending on history and physical examination
- B) Urine analysis and culture is mandatory before initiation of therapy
- C) Antimicrobial therapy is not always required for symptomatic UTI
- D) Treatment regimen for cystitis and pyelonephritis are usually the same
- E) Treatment regimen includes a combination of antibacterial, antifungal, and antiviral drugs

Q14: Which of the following best describes emphysematous pyelonephritis?

- A) Pyelonephritis associated with vaginal discharge
- B) A severe multifocal bacterial pyelonephritis with high mortality.
- C) Clinically asymptomatic pyelonephritis
- D) Pyelonephritis caused by ureteric stone formation
- E) Pyelonephritis that resolves spontaneously in 30% of patients

Q15: 28-year-old woman presents with fever, dysuria, urinary frequency, and flank tenderness. The urine contained numerous neutrophils and many white cell casts. Urine protein was moderately increased. A quantitative urine culture revealed more than  $10^5$  bacteria per milliliter. The most likely causative organism is:

- A) *Escherichia coli*.
- B) *Haemophilus influenzae*.
- C) *Proteus vulgaris*.
- D) *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

Q16: 26-year-old female, previously healthy, presents to the clinic with a 3-day history of pain on passing urine associated with frequent bathroom visits. She denies urethral discharge or itch, and reports no sexual activity in the past 6 months. Laboratory tests for this patient are most likely to reveal which of the following?

- A) Dipstick test reveals decreased urine pH
- B) Urine culture reveals Gram positive diplococci
- C) Dipstick test reveals increased leukocyte esterase
- D) Urine culture reveals spore forming Gram positive rods
- E) Dipstick test reveals absent nitrite

Q17: 17-year-old female, previously healthy, presents to the clinic with a 3-day history of pain on passing urine associated with frequent bathroom visits. She denies urethral discharge or itch, and reports no sexual activity in the past 6 months, what is the next step?

ANSWER: No test required before starting empirical treatment

Q18: Which symptom is more likely to be present in upper urinary tract infections(UTIs) compared to lower UTIs?

- A) Dysuria
- B) Urinary frequency
- C) Costovertebral angle tenderness
- D) Suprapubic pain

Q19: Which diagnostic test is most useful in confirming the diagnosis of an upper urinary tract infection (UTI)?

- A) Renal ultrasound
- B) Urine culture and sensitivity
- C) Blood culture
- D) Urinalysis

Q20: What sign is especially suggestive of acute pyelonephritis

- A) Bradycardia
- B) Dysuria only
- C) Costovertebral angle pain
- D) Painless hematuria only
- E) Pruritis

Q21: Which drug is used to treat UTIs

- A) Nitrofurantoin
- B) Metronidazole
- C) Acyclovir
- D) Doxycycline
- E) Vancomycin

# Lecture 3: Asymptomatic Bacteriuria & Clinical Scenarios

﴿لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ سُبْحَانَكَ إِنِّي كُنْتُ مِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ﴾

سورة الأنبياء (آية 87)

دعاء نبي الله يونس عليه السلام عندما ابتلاه الله بأن بقي في بطن الحوت بعد أن خرج مغاضباً لقومه. في تلك الظلمات الثلاث (ظلمة الليل، وظلمة البحر، وظلمة بطن الحوت) لم يجد ملجأً إلا الله، فاعترف بتوحيد الله وتنزيهه، وبلوم نفسه على ما حصل، فقال هذا الدعاء بخشوع وتوبة.

فاستجاب الله له، فنجاه من بطن الحوت، ورده إلى الحياة، ليكون مثلاً على أن الاعتراف بالذنب واللجوء الصادق إلى الله سبب للنجاة والفر

Q22: Screening for, and treating asymptomatic bacteriuria is recommended in which of the following cases?

- A) A 22-year-old male undergoing urinary tract surgery
- B) A 50-year-old male with a chronic indwelling urinary catheter.
- C) A 73-year-old male with history of diabetes.
- D) A 30-year-old healthy female
- E) A 60-year-old male with benign prostatic hypertrophy

Q23: Screening for, and treating asymptomatic bacteriuria is recommended in which cases?

- A) Patients undergoing abdominal procedures
- B) Pregnant women
- C) A patient with an indwelling catheter

Q24: Which of the following regarding Catheter-associated urinary tract infection (CAUTI) is true??

- A) The urinary catheter drainage system should be open to decrease chances of CAUTI
- B) CAUTI is primarily caused by viral pathogens.
- C) The risk of CAUTI is lower in patients who receive regular irrigation of the catheter with antiseptic solution.
- D) Daily assessment of the necessity of the catheter and only keeping the catheter for appropriate indications would decrease the chance of CAUTI.

Q25: 23-year-old woman at 8 weeks gestation, comes to the clinic for her first antenatal visit. She reports no symptoms apart from some mild nausea which she is managing with small, frequent meals. A urine sample is sent as part of the routine pregnancy panel. Culture shows greater than 100,000 CFU/ml of gram-negative rods. Failure to appropriately treat this condition will place this patient at an increased risk for?

ANSWER: pyelonephritis & preterm labor

Q26: A 25-year-old woman comes to the clinic because of urinary frequency and dysuria for the past 3 days. She is otherwise healthy and states that she is sexually active. Physical examination shows suprapubic tenderness. Urinalysis shows the presence of leukocyte esterase and nitrites. Which of the following is the most likely causative organism for her condition?

- A) *Escherichia coli*
- B) *Enterococcus faecalis*
- C) *Staphylococcus saprophyticus*
- D) *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
- E) *Klebsiella pneumoniae*

**Q27:** An 82-year-old woman is sent from her nursing home to the emergency department because of concerns for sepsis. The patient has late-stage Alzheimer's, no known drug allergies, and an indwelling Foley catheter. The referral letter states that she has had back pain, fever, and tachycardia for the past two days. Physical examination shows costovertebral tenderness on the right. Urinalysis is positive for protein, leukocyte esterase, and nitrates and shows greater than 50 WBC per high powered field. Laboratory studies leukocytosis. Which of the following is the next best step in the management of this patient?

**ANSWER:** Remove the indwelling Foley catheter and then commence empiric antibiotic therapy according to local guidelines

Q28: A 48-year-old woman comes to the emergency department because of 'burning, bloody urine'. She has been urinating more frequently for the past 2 days, but she denies polydipsia, vaginal discharge, back pain, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, or fevers. Physical examination shows that she is afebrile and her other vital signs are stable. Her abdomen is soft, non-tender and there is no flank tenderness. Urine dipstick is positive for leukocyte esterase and nitrites. What is the most appropriate initial treatment option?

ANSWER: Trimethoprim - sulfamethoxazole (TMP-SMX)

Q29: Which of the following is correct regarding asymptomatic bacteriuria:

- A) Clean-catch voided urine specimen with 1 bacterial species isolated in a quantitative count  $\geq 10^3$  CFU/mL identifies bacteriuria in men
- B) Clean-catch voided urine specimen with 1 bacterial species isolated in a quantitative count  $\geq 10^5$  CFU/mL identifies bacteriuria in men
- C) Asymptomatic bacteriuria should always be treated in all adults
- D) Asymptomatic bacteriuria is diagnosed only in the presence of urinary symptoms

**Q30: In which of the following patients is treating ASB recommended?**

*ANSWER: 70 years old men prostate resection*

**Q31: Which of the following is true?**

*ANSWER: Acquiring a UTI increases the risk for acquiring another UTI*

# Lecture 4: Genital infections & STDs pt.1

﴿رَبِّ اشْرَحْ لِي صَدْرِي ﴿٢٥﴾ وَيَسِّرْ لِي أَمْرِي ﴿٢٦﴾﴾

سورة طه (آية 25-26)

دعاء نبي الله موسى عليه السلام عندما كلفه الله بالرسالة والذهاب إلى فرعون، وكان يشعر بثقل المهمة وخوف المواجهة. فطلب من الله أن يشرح صدره أي يرزقه الطمأنينة والقوة الداخلية، وأن ييسر له أمره أي يجعل طريقه سهلاً ويبعد عنه التعقيد والعوائق.

فاستجاب الله له، فصار ثابت القلب، قوي الحجة، وسهل له مهمته في الدعوة ومواجهة فرعون.

Q: Which of the following is true regarding sexually transmitted diseases (STDs):

- A. Prevalence and incidence estimates are consistent worldwide regardless of region and sex.
- B. Only bacterial STDs can be treated and cured.
- C. Viral STDs cannot be managed or treated.
- D. Prevalence and incidence estimates vary by region and sex

Q: Vaginal discharge and a decrease in lactobacilli are indicative of which condition?

- A. Candidiasis
- B. Trichomoniasis
- C. Bacterial vaginosis
- D. Gonorrhea

أستغفر الله العظيم وأتوب إليه

Q: Bacterial vaginosis is best described as :

- A. Vaginal discharge caused by a disturbance in the vaginal microbiota.
- B. Vaginal discharge caused by gram positive rods.
- C. A Common sexually transmitted disease.
- D. A Self-limiting disease that should not be treated with antibiotics.
- E. A rare cause of vaginal discharge worldwide.

Q: Thin, white, fishy-smelling discharge is caused by:

- A. Candidiasis
- B. Trichomoniasis
- C. Gonorrhea
- D. Chlamydia
- E. Bacterial vaginosis

Q: Wrong about *T. vaginalis*:

ANSWER: Endodyogeny

Q: Main difference between BV & Trichomoniasis:

ANSWER: epithelial cells studded with adherent coccobacilli



The Sun Will Rise  
and We'll Try Again.

Q: BV is best described as:

ANSWER: Vaginal discharge and decrease lactobacilli

اللهم صلّ وسلم وبارك على سيدنا محمد

# Lecture 5: Genital infections & STDs pt.2

﴿رَبَّنَا ظَلَمْنَا أَنفُسَنَا وَإِن لَّمْ تَغْفِرْ لَنَا وَتَرْحَمْنَا لَنَكُونَنَّ مِنَ الْخَاسِرِينَ﴾

سورة الأعراف (آية 23)

دعاء التوبة الذي قاله آدم عليه السلام وزوجته بعد أن أزلها الشيطان وأكلا من الشجرة التي نهاهما الله عنها، فشعرا بالندم الشديد. لجأ إلى الله مباشرة دون تبرير أو يأس، واعترفا بأنهما ظلما أنفسهما، وطلبا المغفرة والرحمة بصدق وخضوع. وفيه معنى عظيم جداً: أن أول طريق التوبة هو الاعتراف بالخطأ، وأن الإنسان مهما وقع في الذنب لا يُغلق أمامه باب الرجوع إلى الله. كما يعلم أن الخسارة الحقيقية ليست في الخطأ نفسه، بل في البعد عن رحمة الله، لذلك جعل الرجاء كله في مغفرته ورحمته.

Q: Which of the following tests is used to screen, stage, and monitor syphilis:

A. ELISA test

B. VDRL test

C. PCR test

D. Western Blot test

Q: Which of the following conditions can result in long-term reproductive disability, including infertility and ectopic pregnancy:

- A. Bacterial vaginosis
- B. Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)
- C. Candidiasis
- D. Trichomoniasis

لا حول ولا قوة إلا بالله العلي العظيم

Q: A 22-year-old male presents to his physician, complaining of a 2-week history of a sore on his penis. Physical examination shows a firm, raised, red, nontender chancre midway between the base and glans. Which of the following is the most appropriate course of action for the physician?

- A. Test a serum sample for antibodies to herpes simplex virus.
- B. Swab the chancre and culture on Thayer-Martin agar.
- C. Swab the chancre and perform a Gram stain.
- D. Perform a dark-field examination on a swab of the active lesion.
- E. Swab the chancre and culture on blood agar.

Q: The pathogen that causes the common sexually transmitted disease chlamydia:

- A. Is similar morphologically to the pathogen causing syphilis.
- B. Is diagnosed using culture on tryptic soy agar.
- C. Can survive inside epithelial cells.
- D. Only affects epithelium of the genital tract.
- E. Can only be transmitted through sexual contact.

Q: A 20 year-old, sexually-active female presents at her family physician's office with fever, painful arthritis of the right knee, and several small pustules on her extremities. Material from the pustules and joint fluid were collected for culture on modified Thayer-Martin medium. Which of the following results are consistent with a diagnosis of gonococcal infection?

- A. Growth of small colonies consisting of gram-negative diplococci. Bacteria grown on plates are catalase and oxidase positive.
- B. Growth of small colonies consisting of gram-positive cocci. Bacteria growth on plates are catalase and oxidase positive.
- C. Growth of small colonies consisting of gram-negative diplococci. Bacteria growth on plates are catalase and oxidase negative.
- D. Growth of large mucoid colonies consisting of gram-negative bacilli. Bacteria growth on plates are catalase and oxidase negative.
- E. Growth of gram-negative diplococci within polymorphonuclear leukocytes. Bacteria can utilize glucose and maltose as a carbon sources.

Q: Which one of the following is characteristic of chlamydiae?

- A. Reticulate bodies are an infectious, extracellular form of the organism.
- B. Most genital tract infections are asymptomatic and undiagnosed.
- C. They are sensitive to B-lactam antibiotics.
- D. They stain gram-positive.
- E. Inclusion bodies are formed from division of elementary bodies

Q: A feature of chlamydiae that is unique to this group is:

- A. The requirement of an obligate intracellular habitat.
- B. Its replicative cycle is distinguished by two morphologic forms that develop within cytoplasmic vacuoles.
- C. The lack of detectable peptidoglycan in its cell envelope.
- D. Its use of host coenzymes of energy metabolism.
- E. All of the above.

Q: A 19-year old male presents at an STD clinic with a urethral discharge and dysuria. A swab specimen was collected and examined by Gram stain followed by light microscopy. Polymorphonuclear leukocytes were detected in the exudate along with intracellular and extracellular Gram negative diplococci. How should this patient's infection be treated?

- A. No treatment is necessary
- B. With a tetracycline-based antibiotic such as doxycycline.
- C. With a third-generation cephalosporin antibiotic such as ceftriaxone
- D. With a combination of ceftriaxone and doxycycline
- E. With penicillin

Q: Which of the following antibiotics is most likely to be effective for chlamydial infections?

- A. Penicillins
- B. Vancomycin
- C. Cephalosporins
- D. Carbapenems
- E. Macrolides



Q: Pelvic tenderness with signs of gonorrhoea, most likely indicates:

- A. PID
- B. Cervicitis only
- C. Endometrial carcinoma
- D. Renal colic
- E. Bartholin cyst

Q: Which symptom – organism pair is most accurate:

- A. Chancre – *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*
- B. Vesicles – *Treponema pallidum*
- C. Fishy discharge – *Trichomonas* only
- D. Chancre – *Treponema pallidum*
- E. Urethral discharge – *Enterococcus faecalis*

**Q: A feature of chlamydia:**

**ANSWER: it has infectious and non-infectious forms**

**Q: Findings of a Gonorrhoea patient**

**ANSWER: gram negative cocci**

# Lecture 6: Genital infections & STDs pt.3

﴿رَبِّ إِنِّي مَغْلُوبٌ فَأَنْتَصِرُ﴾

سورة القمر (آية 10)

دعاء نبي الله نوح عليه السلام عندما اشتد عليه أذى قومه، فاستمروا في تكذيبه والسخرية منه رغم طول سنوات دعوته لهم. فبعد صبر طويل وشعور بالعجز أمام إصرارهم على الكفر، لجأ إلى الله بهذا الدعاء البسيط والعميق، معبراً عن ضعفه وطلبه لنصرة الله.

وفيه معنى: أن المؤمن عندما يضعف أمام الظلم أو الشدة لا يلجأ إلا إلى الله، لأنه هو الناصر الحقيقي. فاستجاب الله له، فنجاه هو ومن آمن معه، وأهلك قومه، ليكون ذلك نهايةً لظلمهم وبدايةً لنجاة المؤمنين.

Q: A 35-year-old male presents to the clinic complaining of a genital vesicular rash that appeared a few days before the visit, with some vesicles starting to ulcerate, his history reveals unprotected intercourse with 3 different sexual partners in the last 2 months. The pathogen causing this lesion is most likely?

- A. A spirochete.
- B. A yeast.
- C. A gram-negative diplococci.
- D. A double stranded DNA virus.
- E. A single stranded RNA virus

أستغفر الله العظيم وأتوب إليه

Q: A patient with Painful vesicular lesions, what is the cause?

ANSWER: Double stranded DNA

Q: Vesicular rash or lesions/ulcerating vesicles:

ANSWER: HSV-2

# رسالة من الفريق العلمي

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اللَّهُمَّ يَا مُقَدِّرَ الْأَقْدَارِ وَنَافِذَ الْقَضَاءِ وَقَابِلَ الرَّجَاءِ  
وَمُجِيبَ الدُّعَاءِ أَبْدِلْ مَا كُتِبَ عَلَيْنَا مِنْ أَيَّامٍ مِـحْنٍ  
وَبَلَاءٍ بِأَيَّامٍ مِـنْ وَعَطَاءٍ وَأَجْعَلْ خَاتِمَةَ مَا بَقِيَ مِنْ  
أَعْمَارِنَا خَيْرًا مِمَّا انقَضَى مِنْهَا وَقَدِّرْ لَنَا مِنَ الْأَرْزَاقِ  
أَوْسَعَهَا وَمِنَ الْعَافِيَةِ أَكْمَلَهَا يَا وَاسِعَ الْعَطَايَا

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