

E.N.T

February 2000

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Give a short account on the manifestation and management of vocal cord carcinoma.
 - 2- Routes of infection of paranasal sinuses.
 - 3- Indication of cortical paranasal sinuses.
 - 4- Discuss quinsy
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July 2000

Give an account of the following:

- 1- Bilateral abductor paralysis: clinical picture, immediate and definitive treatment.
 - 2- Pharyngeal causes of dysphagia.
 - 3- Indication and complication of ear washing.
 - 4- Treatment of Rhinoscleroma.
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June 2001

Give short essay on the following:

- 1- Haematoma of the nasal septum.
 - 2- Indications and complications of ear washing.
 - 3- Laryngomalacia (congenital laryngeal stridor).
 - 4- Differences between acute follicular tonsillitis and faucial diphtheria.
 - 5- Sites of otogenic extra-dural abscess and its treatment.
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July 2001

Give short essay on the following:

- 1- Causes of conductive deafness. Discuss one of these causes.
- 2- Differences between acute follicular tonsillitis and faucial diphtheria.
- 3- Causes of unilateral nasal obstruction.
- 4- Enumerate cases of laryngeal obstruction in infants and young children

February 2002

Give short essay on the following:

- 1- Clinical manifestation and treatment of furunculosis of the external auditory canal.
 - 2- Clinical manifestation and treatment of acute retropharyngeal abscess.
 - 3- Laryngeal papilloma.
 - 4- Unilateral nasal obstruction.
 - 5- Indications of cortical mastoidectomy.
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June 2002

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Enumerate the cranial complications of otitis media and give a short note about one of them.
 - 2- Leveling of lower motor neuron facial paralysis.
 - 3- Causes of unilateral nasal obstruction.
 - 4- Mention three granulomata affecting the larynx and site of predilection of each.
 - 5- Four causes of pharyngeal ulceration and give a short note about one of them.
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August 2002

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Cerebrospinal Rhinorrhoea: causes and treatment.
 - 2- Complication of washing.
 - 3- Quinsy.
 - 4- Causes of stridor in infants and young children.
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March 2003

Give an account on the following:

- 1- Indication and complication of myringotomy.
- 2- Retropharyngeal abscess: types, clinical picture and treatment.
- 3- Cordal carcinoma: symptoms, signs and treatment.
- 4- Epistaxis: causes and treatment.

June 2003

Give a short essay on the following:

- 1- Clinical picture and treatment of quinsy.

- 2- Indication and complication of lateral sinus thrombophlebitis.
 - 3- Causes and management of bilateral abductor paralysis.
 - 4- Enumerate granulomata of the nose and give a short note on one of them.
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June 2004

Give short account on:

- 1- Complications of acute tonsillitis.
 - 2- Clinical picture and treatment of bilateral abductor paralysis of the vocal.
 - 3- Pathogenesis and treatment of otitis media with effusion.
 - 4- Pathological features and treatment of granulomatous stage of rhinoscleroma.
 - 5- Aetiology, clinical picture and treatment of acute petrositis.
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February 2005

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Discuss the complication of tracheostomy.
 - 2- Discuss differential diagnosis of nasopharyngeal swellings.
 - 3- Give the main steps for treatment of chronic frontal sinusitis.
 - 4- Clinical picture and treatment of acute catarrhal otitis media (before perforation of the drum).
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June 2005

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Differential diagnosis between faucial diphtheria and acute follicular tonsillitis.
- 2- What are the two general types of hearing loss? Give short account about a cause and effect of bilateral nasal obstruction in:
 - a- Newly born infant.
 - b- Growing child.

June 2006

Give an account on:

- 1- Medial wall of the middle ear.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mode of spread of infection from the middle ear through it. - Clinical picture of possible complications due to its involvement by infection.
2- Clinical picture of chronic tonsillitis.
3- Stridor in newly born.
4- Watery nasal discharge.

June 2007

Give short account on the following:

- 1- Clinical picture of antrochoanal polyp.
- 2- Waldeyer's ring and its function.
- 3- Clinical picture of postcricoid carcinoma.
- 4- Treatment of corrosive esophagitis.
- 5- Advantage and disadvantage of high tracheostomy.
- 6- Middle ear function and how otitis media disturb this function.
- 7- Cholesteatoma: definition and theories of formation.
- 8- Criteria of benign paroxysmal vertigo.

February 2008

Give short account on the following:

- 1- Clinical picture of unilateral choanal atresia.
- 2- Protective function of the larynx.
- 3- Causes & treatment of nasal septum haematoma.
- 4- Clinical picture & treatment of vocal fold singer nodules.
- 5- Acute porosities.
- 6- Draw the audiogram & tympanogram in a patient with otosclerosis due to fixed stapes.
- 7- Describe the vertiginous attack in meniers disease.
- 8- Treatment of quinsy.

April 2008

Discuss a brief the plan of management of the following cases:

- 1- A newborn has persistent bi-physics stridor & weak cry.

- 2- A 3-year-old boy with Rt. Ear pain 38° c temp. congested Rt. Tympanic membrane.
 - 3- A 35-year-old male presented with Rt. Ear bleeding Rt. conductive deafness after receiving blunt trauma to Rt. Side of the head.
 - 4- A 6-year-old boy with membrane on the Rt. tonsil, temperature 38°c.
 - 5- A 25-year-old female complaining hyposmia, nasal obstruction and on nasal examination there is roomy nose with crusting.
-

June 2008

Give short account on:

- 1- Etiology & effect of nasal septum deviation.
- 2- Anatomy & function of Eustachian tube & how to test its function.
- 3- Pathology of naso-pharyngeal angiofibroma.
- 4- Nerve supply of the larynx & effect of nerve injury on its function.
- 5- Treatment of unilateral Menier with servesable hearing.
- 6- Why glottic carcinoma has a relatively good prognosis. Give the head lines for treatment of stage three carcinoma.
- 7- How to manage a child presenting with earache, fever, congested tympanic membrane & tender suprameatal triangle.
- 8- **Give two causes for each of the following:**
 - a- Vertigo without deafness.
 - b- Cacosima.
 - c- Hypopharyngeal dysphagia.
 - d- Stridor without hoarseness.
 - e- Conductive deafness.
- 9- **Give reasons for:**
 - a- Acute retro-pharyngeal abscess occurs in young children.
 - b- External ear furuncles occur in its outer third.
 - c- Antrochoanal polyp may cause bilateral nasal obstruction.
 - d- Vincent angina occurs in those who have bad oral hygiene.
 - e- Head trauma may cause benign paroxysmal vertigo.

10- Give one possible diagnosis for:

- a- Vesicles & Earache followed by facial paralysis.
 - b- Inter mittent dysphagia & dilated lower ear drums.
 - c- Bilateral Rinne negative & normal ear drums.
 - d- Bilateral symmetrical high frequency loss audiogram.
 - e- RT. Facial pain, RT. conductive deafness & RT. palate paralysis.
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September 2008

Give short account on:

- 1- Maxillary cysts of dental origin.
- 2- Anatomy & function of vestibular labyrinth.
- 3- Differential diagnosis of naso-pharyngeal swelling.
- 4- Differential diagnosis of stridor in a newborn.
- 5- *Explain how:*
 - a- Adenoid may cause secretory otitis media.
 - b- Nasal allergy cause hyposmia.
 - c- Diphtheria is a lethal disease.
 - d- Acute follicular tonsillitis can lead to rheumatic heart disease.
 - e- Tracheostomy operation may be complicated by Pneumothorax.
- 6- *Give one possible diagnosis for the following :*
 - a- Unilateral pulsating tinnitus with red tympanic membrane.
 - b- Right vocal fold paralysis with apical lung opacity.
 - c- Unilateral watery nasal discharge after head trauma.
 - d- Proptosis with bony swelling at the inner canthus.
 - e- Dysphagia and absent Murre's click.
- 7- *Explain why it is not recommended to do the following:*
 - a- Incision of a furuncle in the external ear.
 - b- Washing the ear using hot or cold saline.
 - c- Taking biopsy from suspected mass to be nasopharyngeal fibroma.
 - d- Avulsing an aural polyp.
 - e- High tracheotomy.

May 2009

I- Discuss in brief:

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- 1- Clinical picture & treatment of bilateral nasal polypi.
- 2- Clinical picture, treatment complication of acute follicular tonsillitis.
- 3- Differential diagnosis of labyrinthine vertigo.
- 4- Complications of tracheotomy.

II- gives one reason for each:

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- 1- Post-tonsillectomy Otolgia.
- 2- Collapse during ear wash.
- 3- Choking with nasopharyngeal carcinoma.
- 4- Cacosmia in atrophic rhinitis.
- 5- Diplopia during acute otitis media.

III- how to manage the following cases?

- 1- A-4-year-old boy with right ear pain, congested tympanic membrane, temperature 38.
- 2- A boy received blunt trauma to the nose and presented days later with blocked deformed nose.
- 3- A-55-year-old man with unilateral earache, 25 db air-bone gap & types B tympanogram.
- 4- A child presented soon after caustic ingestion.
- 5- A-3-year-old child with history of stridor during sleep that awoken him struggling for breath then fall into sleep again after few minutes.

Community Medicine

March 2000

Answer the following questions:

- I- Quarantinable diseases are still a threat in some developing countries.
Mention two of them. **Discuss** the epidemiology, prevention and control of one of these diseases.
- II- **Mention** the diseases covered by the expanded program of immunization.
Give the official schedule for vaccination against these diseases in Egypt.
- III- **Discuss** the epidemiology, prevention & control of pulmonary T.B, showing the reasons for its re-emergence and your recommendations to combat this finding.
- IV- What are the preventive measures for each of the following diseases?
 - 1- Tetanus neonatorum.
 - 2- Hepatitis B.
 - 3- Diarrheal diseases.

May 2000

Answer the following questions:

- 1- **Mention** five diseases of droplet origin still prevalent in our community. Discuss briefly the epidemiology, prevention and control of one of these diseases.
- 2- **Discuss the public health measures for contacts of the following infectious diseases:**
 - a) Measles.
 - b) Rubella.
 - c) Cerebrospinal meningitis.
 - d) Cholera.
- 3- **Mention** 3 viral diseases that can be transmitted through blood transfusion. Discuss the main preventive measures for one of these diseases.
- 4- **Writ a short account on:**
 - a) Risk factors and prevention of diarrheal diseases.
 - b) Aetiology and prevention of atherosclerosis in rural areas of Egypt.
 - c) Eradication program of poliomyelitis.

February 2001

Answer the following questions:

I- **Discuss briefly** the epidemiology of T.B, showing the reasons for its re-emergence and your recommendations to combat this finding.

II- Mention the preventive measures for each of the following:

- a) Cerebrospinal meningitis.
- b) Neonatal tetanus.
- c) AIDS.
- d) Cholera.

III- Write an account on:

- a) Maternal & child risk factors for diarrheal diseases.
 - b) Prevention of hospital acquired infection.
 - c) Public health measures for suspected case of diphtheria.
-

June 2001

Answer the following questions:

I- Zoonotic diseases are considered now as health problem in both developed and developing countries. In a table form mention five zoonotic diseases and explain briefly causative agents, reservoir of infection and modes of transmission of each disease.

II- Mention four droplet infections still prevalent among primary school children in our rural localities. Discuss briefly the main specific preventive measures of each disease.

III- Discuss predisposing factors for each of the following diseases:

- a) Tuberculosis.
- b) Diarrheal diseases.
- c) Atherosclerosis.

February 2002

Answer the following questions:

1) Diarrheal diseases are still a leading cause of illness among young children in some development countries. Discuss the etiology, risk factors and prevention of diarrhea.

- 2) **Discuss the predisposing factors of each of the following:**
- a) Tuberculosis.
 - b) Atherosclerosis.
- 3) **Mention the preventive measures of three of the following:**
- a) Blood transmitted viral hepatitis.
 - b) Hospital acquired infection.
 - c) Occupational diseases.
 - d) Poliomyelitis.
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May 2002

Answer the following questions:

- I- Mention 3 diseases that can be transmitted through parenteral route. Discuss briefly the epidemiology, prevention and control of one of them.
- II- **What are the public health measures for contacts of the following:**
- a) Measles.
 - b) Diphtheria.
 - c) Cerebrospinal meningitis.
- III- **Discuss the main preventive measures for:**
- a) Diarrheal diseases.
 - b) Tuberculosis.
 - c) Atherosclerosis.

March 2003

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Food poisoning is a common health problem in developing countries; it arises from the ingestion of contaminated foods. Discuss causative agent, reservoir of infection, modes of transmission and prevention of each type.
- 2- **Discuss the preventive measures of each:**
- a) Hepatitis B infection.
 - b) Cerebrospinal meningitis.
 - c) Tetanus neonatorum.
- 3- **Write a short account on each:**
- a) Strategies for poliomyelitis eradication.
 - b) Re-emerging infectious diseases.
 - c) Risk factors of Ischaemic H. Diseases.

June 2003

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Diarrheal diseases are the leading cause of childhood morbidity in Upper Egypt.
Discuss epidemiology, risk factors, and prevention of DD.
- 2- **Discuss briefly the risk factors of each of the following:**
 - a) Acute respiratory infection (ARI).
 - b) Tuberculosis.
 - c) AIDS.
 - d) Diabetes mellitus.
- 3- **discuss briefly the main preventive measures of:**
 - a) Brucellosis.
 - b) Tetanus.
 - c) Hepatitis B infection.
 - d) Meningococcal meningitis.
- 4- **write a short account on:**
 - a) Significance (importance) and types of carriers.
 - b) Chemoprophylaxis.
 - c) Primary prevention.
 - d) Control measures of contacts.

February 2004

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Mention 3 viral diseases that can be transmitted through blood transfusion.
Discuss the main preventive measures for one of these diseases.
- 2- Mention 4 diseases of droplet origin prevalent among primary school children.
Discuss briefly the epidemiology, prevention and control of one of these diseases.
- 3- **Write an account on :**
 - a) Etiology & prevention of diarrheal diseases.
 - b) Control of hospital acquired infection.
 - c) Preventive measures for cerebrospinal meningitis.
 - d) Public health measures for contacts of measles.

June 2004

Answer the following questions:

- I- Mention 4 droplet infections which can be contained by vaccination. Discuss the public health measures for contacts of these 4 infections.
 - II- **Write a short account on:**
 - 1- Prevention of diarrheal diseases.
 - 2- Control of hospital acquired infection.
 - 3- Prevention of neonatal tetanus in rural localities.
 - 4- Risk factors for diabetes.
 - 5- Expanded program of immunization.
 - III- Mention 3 diseases transmitted by blood transfusion. Discuss the prevention & control of two of them.
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February 2005

Answer the following questions:

- I- **Write an account on :**
 - 1- Risk factors of diarrheal diseases.
 - 2- Prevention and control of hospital acquired infection.
 - 3- Public health measures for suspected case of diphtheria.
 - II- **Discuss the preventive and control measures of the following infections:**
 - 1- Viral hepatitis B.
 - 2- Neonatal tetanus.
 - 3- Tuberculosis.
 - 4- Cholera.
 - III- **What are the public health measures for contacts of:**
 - 1- Cerebrospinal meningitis.
 - 2- Measles.
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July 2005

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Acute respiratory infections (ARI) are the main killer for infants; discuss briefly, Epidemiology and prevention of (ARI).

- 2- Mention three types of food poisoning and discuss briefly prevention of each type.
 - 3- Define hospital acquired infections and mention the main guides for prevention.
 - 4- Mention the preventive measures of the following:
 - a- Hepatitis B.
 - b- Brucellosis.
 - c- Neonatal Tetanus.
 - 5- Discuss briefly risk factors of each of the following:
 - a- Diabetes mellitus.
 - b- Tuberculosis infection.
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February 2006

Answer the following questions:

- IV-** Emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases are of public health importance. Enumerate them and discuss the epidemiology of one of them.
 - V- Discuss the preventive and control measures of the following diseases:**
 - 1- Cerebrospinal meningitis.
 - 2- Cholera.
 - 3- Diarrhea diseases.
 - 4- Tetanus.
 - VI- Write an account on :**
 - 1- Public health importance of German measles.
 - 2- Complications of diphtheria.
 - 3- Types of food poisoning.
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July 2006

All questions to be answered:

- 1- Emerging diseases are a world health problem. Mention 3 diseases and discuss the mode of transmission of one of them.
- 2- Discuss briefly the risk factors for each of the following?
- 3- Mention 4 droplet infections affecting preschool children. Discuss briefly the epidemiology & prevention of one of these infections.

- 4- Mention the main preventive measures for the following:
- a- Diarrheal diseases.
 - b- Hepatitis B infection.
 - c- Hospital acquired infections.
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July 2007

All questions to be answered:

I- Mention briefly etiology, mode of transmission and specific preventive measures for each of the following diseases:

- 1- Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
- 2- Hepatitis B.

II- Mention source of infection, risk factors and prevention of:

- 1- Acute respiratory tract infections.
- 2- Diarrheal diseases.
- 3- Brucellosis.

III- Give a short account on:

- 1- Prevention of hospital acquired infection.
- 2- Prevention of tetanus.
- 3- Control of contacts of cerebrospinal meningitis.

March 2008

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Discuss the epidemiology, prevention and control of hepatitis B.
- 2- Define hospital-acquired infection. Mention the main sources of infection and guides for prevention.

Write an account on:

- 3- Risk factors of tuberculosis.
- 4- Types of food poisoning.
- 5- Etiology and risk factors of diarrheal diseases.

Mention briefly the control measures of the following:

- 6- Cerebrospinal meningitis.
- 7- Measles.
- 8- Avian Influenza.

July 2008

All questions to be answered:

- 1- Mention etiology (causative agents and risk factors), modes of transmission and preventive measures of Diarrheal diseases.
- 2- List reservoir, modes of transmission and specific prevention of tetanus and T.B.
- 3- Mention examples and causes of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases.
- 4- What are the public health measures for contacts of:
 - a- Meningococcal meningitis.
 - b- Diphtheria.
- 5- Mention hepatitis B virus markers.
- 6- Define maternal mortality and list causes of it.
- 7- List aims and elements of reproductive health program.
- 8- Mention health education components of the geriatric care program.
- 9- Explain the different levels of injury prevention (aims and examples of each level).
- 10- Mention medical preventive measures of occupational diseases.
- 11- What are the 10 public health functions according to the CDC (center for disease control)?
- 12- List the advantages and disadvantages of delegation?
- 13- Mention the main purposes and uses of job description.
- 14- Mention anti-infective properties of breast milk.
- 15- List risk (predisposing) factors and prevention of atherosclerosis.

September 2008

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Explain elements and barriers of communication.
- 2- Explain the possible solutions of the population problem in Egypt.
- 3- Enumerate the main causes of satisfaction and dissatisfaction at work.
- 4- List the factors that may affect the future proportion of disabled persons in the world.
- 5- Explain differences between:
 - An experimental study design and observational study design.
 - Relative risk and attributable risk.

- 6- Define reproductive health and list its elements.
 - 7- Mention concept and elements of primary health care.
 - 8- Enumerate risk factors and primary preventive measures of diabetes mellitus.
 - 9- List modes of transmission and specific preventive measures of HBV.
 - 10- What are the public health measures for contacts of:
 - Measles.
 - Diphtheria.
 - 11- What is the public health significance of rubella?
 - 12- Define carrier and list types of carriers.
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May 2009

Answer the following questions:

Writ an account on:

- 1- The main sources hospital acquired infection.
- 2- Risk factors of diabetes.
- 3- Types of food poisoning.
- 4- Preventive measures of AIDS.
- 5- Prevention of tetanus neonatoeum.
- 6- Steps of water purification.

Mention briefly the control measures of contacts of the following:

- 7- Cerebrospinal meningitis.
- 8- Measles.
- 9- Diphtheria.
- 10- Cholera.

Forensic Medicine

June 2000

All questions to be answered:

I- Discuss briefly:

- 1- Finger prints.
- 2- Rifling marks.
- 3- Medico-legal importance of the blood group of a stain.

II- Give an account on:

- 1- Conditions of free consent in cases of rape.
- 2- Causes of death in drowning.
- 3- Dangers of criminal abortion.

III- Discuss:

- 1- Clinical manifestation of plumbism.
- 2- Management of acute ethyl alcohol intoxication.
- 3- Role of atropine in treatment of organophosphorous insecticides.

February 2001

All questions to be answered:

IV- write a short account on:

- 1- Hypostasis.
- 2- Age of 21 years.
- 3- Medico-legal importance of blood groups.

V- Describe:

- 1- Difference between antemortem and postmortem burns.
- 2- Characters of contused wounds.
- 3- How to differentiate between homicidal, suicidal and accidental firearm injuries.

VI- discuss:

- 1- Manifestations of strychnine poisoning.
- 2- Mode of action of cyanide poisoning.
- 3- Treatment of carbon monoxide poisoning.

May 2001

I- Give an account on:

- 1) Abrasions (definition and medicolegal importance).
- 2) Criminal abortion (definition and methods of induction).
- 3) Brain concussion (definition, mechanism, clinical picture and fate).

II- Enumerate:

- 1) External signs of drowning.
- 2) Post-mortem picture of death from burning.
- 3) The difference between inlet and exit wounds in case of fire-arm injuries.

III- Discuss:

- 1) Contraindications of emesis in intoxicated patients.
 - 2) Treatment of acute arsenical poisoning.
 - 3) Action of morphine and the clinical picture of its intoxication.
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June 2002

Enumerate with brief account:

- 1- Errors in grouping fresh blood.
 - 2- Ages of medicolegal importance (5 ages) and how can determine the age of marriage from bones.
 - 3- Factors influencing the appearance of firearm inlet wound.
 - 4- Fate of concussion.
 - 5- External medical signs of life in newborn.
 - 6- Obligations of the medical practitioners towards the profession.(7 obligation only)
 - 7- Ocular manifestation associated with poisoning (7 manifestations only).
 - 8- Action of atropine and its medical uses.
 - 9- Indications of hyperbaric oxygen.
 - 10- Cyanide kit and role of each.
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February 2003

Give an account on:

- 1- Ages of medico-legal importance (4 ages only) and how to determine it.
- 2- Errors in grouping of fresh blood.
- 3- Legal classification of wounds.

- 4- Lucid interval in head injury.
 - 5- Differences between inlet and exit of firearm injuries.
 - 6- Obligations of the medical practitioners towards the patients. (4 obligations only)
يمكن الإجابة باللغة العربية.
 - 7- Skin manifestations associated with poisoning .(8 manifestations only)
 - 8- Action of carbolic acid.
 - 9- Action of organophosphorous insecticides and treatment of its toxicity.
 - 10- The mechanism of toxicity by methanol and its treatment.
-

June 2003

Discuss briefly:

- 1- a) Importance of teeth in age determination.
b) Legal classification of wounds.
 - 2- Precipitin test.
 - 3- a) Sequelae of head injuries.
b) Differences between burns and scalds.
 - 4- Types of mechanical asphyxia and the traditional signs of asphyxia.
 - 5- a) Consent in medical practice.
b) 4 obligations of medical practitioners towards their patients. يمكن الإجابة باللغة العربية.
 - 6- a) Medicolegal importance of powder marks in firearm injuries.
b) Management of scorpion envenomation.
 - 7- Action of iron and the manifestations of its toxicity.
 - 8- Action of organophosphorous insecticides and the possible causes of death.
 - 9- Features of dependence syndrome.
 - 10- Action of methanol and treatment of its toxicity.
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February 2004

All questions are to be attempted:

Discuss:

- 1- a) Professional malpractice.
b) 4 obligations of medical practitioners towards their profession. يمكن الإجابة باللغة العربية.
- 2- Lucid interval in head injuries.

- 3- A) Legal classification of wounds.
B) Characters of firearm injuries.
 - 4- Identification of age from teeth examination.
 - 5- Medicolegal importance of early diagnosis of death.
 - 6- Errors in fresh blood grouping.
 - 7- Enumerate 4 different poisons acting through the enzymes (mention the name of the enzyme) and how to manage the toxicity of one of them.
 - 8- Indications and contra indications of gastric lavage.
 - 9- Action of salicylate and management of its toxicity.
 - 10- Action of morphine and its therapeutic uses.
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19 February 2005

All questions are to be answered:

Give a brief account on:

- 1- Consent in medical practice.
- 2- Abrasion.
- 3- Sequelae of head injuries.
- 4- External medical signs of live birth.
- 5- Signs of somatic death.
- 6- Factors affecting the gravity of burns.
- 7- Action of carbolic acid and treatment of its toxicity.
- 8- A farmer had repeated vomiting, abdominal colic and diarrhea after taking his lunch which contains some farm vegetables. The examination revealed:
constricted pupils, muscular twitches, pulse 60/min. sweating and crepitations all over the chest.
 - What is your provisional diagnosis, action of the suspected poison and treatment of such case?
- 9- Action of morphine and treatment of its acute toxicity.

All questions are to be answered:

I- Differentiate by three characters only between:

- a- Clinical picture of atropine poisoning and ethyl alcohol poisoning.
- b- Hypostasis and bruises.
- c- Heat hyperpyrexia and heat exhaustion.
- d- Rope mark in classical strangulation and hanging.
- e- Contused and cut wounds.
- f- Inlet and exit of firearm injury.

II- Discuss:

- a- Hymens of medicolegal problems.
- b- Professional secrecy.
- c- The toxic effects of scorpion venom.

III- Select the correct answer:

- a- The species of tissue protein is identified by:
 - 1- Teichman's test.
 - 2- Acid phosphatase test.
 - 3- Reinsch's test.
 - 4- Precipitin test.
- b- Putrefaction is accelerated in:
 - 1- Dry atmosphere.
 - 2- Acute arsenical poisoning.
 - 3- In breast fed new born.
 - 4- Acute intestinal obstruction.
- c- Age of 16 years is the age of:
 - 1- Consent for operation.
 - 2- Age of marriage in female.
 - 3- Age of free consent in rape.
 - 4- Age of complete responsibility.
 - 5- Below it the male is unable to commit rape crime.
- d- The red color in cyanide poisoning is due to:
 - 1- Formation of cyanomethemoglobin.
 - 2- Formation of methemoglobin.
 - 3- Paralysis of the cellular cytochrome oxidase.
 - 4- Formation of thiocyanate.
- e- The external medical sign of live-birth is:
 - 1- The hair on the head is thick and 2-3 cm long.
 - 2- The umbilical cord measures 50 cm and a ring of hyperemia is present around its base.
 - 3- The posterior fontanelle is closed.

IV- Give three only of the possible clinical presentation of each of the following:

- a- Acute barbiturate poisoning.
- b- Acute organophosphate poisoning.
- c- Acute iron poisoning.

V- Complete:

- a- The major toxicological effects in acute methanol toxicity are and for the treatment of such toxicity infusion of should be given and is a specific antidote.
- b- Carbon monoxide acts through binding to:
- 1-
 - 2-
 - 3-
- c- When these 3 characters appear in a person during the last year, he considered as a drug abuser:
- 1-
 - 2-
 - 3-

June 2006

All questions are to be answered:

I- Give an account on the following:

- 1- Consent in Forensic Medicine. يمكن الإجابة باللغة العربية.
- 2- External medical evidences of live birth.
- 3- Hymens of medicolegal problems and signs of recent tear in the hymen.
- 4- Medicolegal importance of hair examination.
- 5- Rope mark on the neck.

II- Give reason (s):

- 1- Methanol is more toxic than ethanol.
- 2- The use of oximes is not recommended in the treatment of carbamate toxicity.
- 3- Emesis is contraindicated in corrosive and hydrocarbon ingestion.
- 4- Heat hyperpyrexia is more dangerous than exhaustion.

III- Comment on:

- 1- Clinical presentation of iron toxicity and its treatment.
- 2- Clinical manifestation and management of digitalis toxicity.
- 3- The possible clinical presentation of drug abuser and the general lines of management.

June 2007

All questions are to be answered:

Give an account on the following:

- 1- Phases of death and medico-legal importance of early diagnosis of death.
- 2- Causes of death in burns within 48 hours.
- 3- Describe the injuries produced by firing a sporting gun cartridge at a distance of 15 cm, 1 m, 3m and 4m.
- 4- Compression (mechanism, clinical picture, causes of death and management).
- 5- Therapeutic abortion (definition, indications and legal aspects).
- 6- Causes of death in submersion.
- 7- Skin manifestations associated with poisoning.
- 8- Manner of toxicity by carbon monoxide (Co) and its action.
- 9- Causes of death in cases of organophosphorous and barbiturate poisoning.
- 10- A 3-year old child came to the emergency department with mild ataxia, bilateral wrist drop and a blue line at the base of the gum, the child's mother stated that he had been irritable two weeks ago and would not sleep at night. She added that they live near an industrial area.
 - What is the probable material which the boy was exposed to? Why? Discuss the management of this case.

March 2008

All questions are to be answered:

Give an account on the following:

- 1- Medico-legal importance of age of 18 years and how can you determine it in males and females.
- 2- Differences between cut and contused wounds.
- 3- Characters of firearm injuries.
- 4- Fate of concussion.
- 5- Definition and medico-legal importance of hypostasis.
- 6- External signs of live birth.
- 7- واجبات الأطباء نحو مهنتهم (يكتفى ب 6)
- 8- Action of morphine and its medical uses.
- 9- Enumerate factors affecting the action of poisons and discuss one of them.
- 10- Cyanide kit and role of each.

June 2008

Answer the following questions:

- I-** A female 18 year old was found dead with skin burns affecting about 60 % of body surface area. On examination a stab wound was seen in the neck and a recent tear of the hymen was detected. A suspect was arrested by the police.

Discuss

- 1- How can you estimate the age of 18 in males & females? What is the medicolegal importance of this age especially in crimes of rape?
- 2- How would you find out if this burn was ante or postmortem?
- 3- What are the types of hymen? Describe the signs of its recent tear.
- 4- What are the characters of stab wounds? And what is the possible cause of death in this case?

II- How can we differentiate between:

- a- Cadaveric spasm and rigor mortis.
- b- Typical inlet and exit wounds of firearm injuries.
- c- Ligature mark in ligature strangulation and hanging.

III- A child of 4-year-old ingested bright colored tablets of his pregnant mother. He was brought to the hospital after 2 hours with pain in the stomach and history of twice bloody vomitus. He was lethargic .After gastric lavage the child was improved and discharged. He returned back after twelve hours suffering from fever, acidosis, shock, and jaundice.

a) What is your probable diagnosis of this case? What is the clinical manifestations and management of its toxicity?

IV- Give a short account on:

- a) Indications & complications of hyperbaric oxygen (HBO).
- b) Factors influencing digitalis toxicity.
- c) General lines of management of drug dependence.

September 2008

All question are to be answered:

I- Give a short account:

- a) Medicolegal importance of teeth examination.
- b) Definition and medicolegal importance of hypostasis.
- c) Fate of concussion.
- d) Dangers of abortion.

II- How can you differentiate between?

- a) Cut and contused wounds.
- b) Inlet and exit of firearm injury.
- c) Heat hyperpyrexia and heat exhaustion.

III – Discuss:

- a) Action of organophosphorous insecticides and the possible causes of death.
- b) Action of carbolic acid and treatment of its toxicity.
- c) Skin manifestation associated with poisoning.

Final M.B.B.Ch exam

All questions are to be answered:

I- Give an account on:

- 4- Ages of medico-legal importance.
- 5- Professional malpractice.
- 6- Fate of concussion.
- 7- Hypostasis.

II- How can you differentiate between?

- 8- Cut wound and contused wound.
- 9- Inlet and exit of firearm injuries.
- 10- Dentate and ruptured hymen.

III- Discuss:

- 11- Action and clinical picture of intoxication by organophosphorous insecticides.
- 12- Differences between BAL and PAM.
- 13- Treatment of chronic lead poisoning.

May, 2009

All questions are to be answered:

I- A man notified the police that a fire had been set in the house. A 21 year-old wife was found dead on bed. The husband was accused of murdering his wife. Autopsy examination of the wife revealed multiple finger nail abrasions on the neck, with tight piece of cloth around the neck. Irregular areas of the skin burns were noticed on the face, upper and lower extremities. Black soot was present on the clothes, but not in the passages.

Discuss:

- 1- How can you estimate the age of 21 (in males & females)? What is the medico-legal importance of this age?
- 2- What are the definition and the medico-legal importance of abrasions?
- 3- Enumerate the types of mechanical asphyxia and discuss the postmortem signs of ligature strangulation.
- 4- What are the factors affecting gravity of burns?
- 5- What do you think the cause of death in this case? Why?

II- Give an account on:

- a- Signs of somatic death.
- b- Dangers of abortion.
- c- Medico-legal importance of powder marks in firearm injuries.

III- An adult female was admitted to the hospital after repeated suicidal attempts by unknown solution, she was cyanosed, with constricted pupils and garlic smell.

Marked sweating, salivation, vomiting and fasciculation were noticed. Chest examination revealed.....

- a- What is your provisional diagnosis, action of the suspected poison and the specific treatment in such case?

IV- Give a short account on:

- a- Mechanism of action and management of methanol toxicity.
- b- Clinical manifestations of chronic lead poisoning (plumbism).
- c- Management of scorpion envenomation.

Ophthalmology

March 2000

- 1- *Discuss causes and management of ptosis.*
 - 2- **Discuss clinical picture and treatment of acute iridocyclitis.**
 - 3- *Writ short note on:*
 - a- **Treatment of dendritic ulcer.**
 - b- **Optic atrophy.**
 - 4- *give an account of:*
 - a- **Regular astigmatism.**
 - b- **Diagnosis of latent squint.**
-

June 2000

Give an account of:

- 1- Lagophthalmos.
- 2- Ectatic conditions of the cornea.
- 3- Clinical picture of iridocyclitis.
- 4- Treatment of acute stage of narrow angle glaucoma.
- 5- Scotoma.
- 6- Clinical picture of glioma retinal.
- 7- Diagnosis of latent squint.
- 8- Regular astigmatism.

February 2001

Comment on the following questions:

- 1- Causes of ptosis.
- 2- Signs of spring catarrh.
- 3- Diagnosis of epiphora.
- 4- Treatment of dendritic ulcer.
- 5- Treatment of acute iridocyclitis.
- 6- Types of congenital cataract.
- 7- Signs of acute congestive glaucoma.
- 8- Signs and symptoms of retinal detachment.
- 9- Presbyopia and its treatment.
- 10- Diagnosis of latent squint.

May 2001

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Clinical picture of open angle glaucoma.
- 2- Treatment of herpetic corneal ulcer.
- 3- Manifestations of blunt ocular trauma.
- 4- Regular astigmatism.

June 2001

1- Give an account of:

- a) Causes of ptosis.
- b) Treatment of dendritic ulcer.

2- Answer the following questions:

- a) Clinical picture of iridocyclitis.
- b) Symptoms of retinal detachment.

3- Write short notes on:

- a) Diagnosis of open-angle glaucoma.
- b) Diagnosis of latent squint.

4- What are the differences between simple myopia and progressive myopia?

July 2001

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Diagnosis and treatment of acute congestive glaucoma.
 - 2- Clinical picture and treatment of mucopurulent conjunctivitis.
 - 3- Types and treatment of corneal ulcers.
 - 4- Types of congenital cataract.
-

27 February 2002

1- Write short notes on treatment of hypopyon ulcers.

2- Give an account of:

- a- Types of congenital cataract.
- b- Diagnosis of latent squint.

3- Enumerate five different drugs used in the treatment of glaucoma.

4- Describe the fundus picture in diabetic retinopathy.

5- What is presbyopia and how to treat it?

July 2002

Discuss the following:

- 1- Paralytic squint.
 - 2- Buphthalmos (congenital glaucoma).
 - 3- Leucocorea in children.
 - 4- Give a short account of:**
 - a- Diabetic retinopathy.
 - b- The red eye.
-

February 2003

Give an account of:

- 1- Blepharitis.
 - 2- Herpes simplex keratitis.
 - 3- Clinical picture of acute congestive glaucoma.
 - 4- Types of congenital cataract.
 - 5- Clinical picture of pathological myopia.
-

June 2003

Describe the clinical picture of:

- 1- Vernal conjunctivitis.
- 2- Hypopyon ulcers.
- 3- Central retinal artery occlusion.

Give an account of:

- 1- Complications of acute iridocyclitis.
- 2- Regular astigmatism.

How to diagnose the following:

- 1- Primary open-angle glaucoma.
- 2- Latent squint.

February 2004

Answer the following questions:

Write an account of:

- 1- Complications of trachoma.
 - 2- Sympathetic ophthalmitis.
 - 3- Regular astigmatism.
 - 4- Effects of blunt trauma on the eye.
 - 5- Clinical picture and complications of central retinal vein occlusion.
-

June 2004

Answer the following questions:

Write an account of:

- 1- Trachoma stage II:
"Aetiology and its characteristics, clinical picture (gross and microscopical) and laboratory diagnosis"
 - 2- Causes, clinical picture and differential diagnosis of dilated non reactive "fixed" pupil.
 - 3- Hypermetropia:
"definition, types, signs & symptoms and treatment"
 - 4- Iridocyclitis:
"Signs and symptoms, differential diagnosis and treatment"
 - 5- Central retinal artery occlusion:
"Causes, symptoms & signs, fundus picture and differential diagnosis"
-

February 2005

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Write an account of phlyctenular Kerato-conjunctivitis.
- 2- Give the clinical manifestations and therapy of Herpetic (dendritic) Corneal ulcer.
- 3- Effect of Blunt trauma to the posterior segment of the eye.
- 4- The clinical manifestations of paralytic strabismus (squint).

May 2005

Give an account of:

- 1- Causes of serpiginous ulcer.
- 2- Diagnosis of acute iridocyclitis.
- 3- Clinical picture of primary open angle glaucoma.
- 4- Symptoms and signs of paralytic squint.
- 5- Abnormal pupil.
- 6- Hemianopia.
- 7- Clinical types of hypermetropia.

February 2006

- 1- Discuss the complications of trachoma.
- 2- Give an account of herpes-Zoster ophthalmicus.
- 3- Clinical picture "symptoms & signs" of chronic open-angle glaucoma.
- 4- Clinical picture "symptoms & signs and differential diagnosis" of central retinal artery occlusion.
- 5- Regular astigmatism "clinical types and optical correction"

May 2006

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Describe Trachoma stage II and its differential diagnosis.
- 2- Discuss the clinical manifestations and therapy of Herpes simplex keratitis.
- 3- Define regular Astigmatism, its clinical types, its symptoms and signs.
- 4- What are the clinical symptoms and signs of Paralytic Strabismus, taking right lateral rectus as an example?
- 5- How to differentiate between Acute Optic neuritis and Chronic Retrobulbar Optic neuropathy.

June 2007

Answer the following questions:

- 1- How to assess the activity of Levator palpebrae superioris muscle, what is operation of choice when it is partially active? (only operative principle not operative details)
- 2- Define phlyctenular Kerato-conjunctivitis, pathology of phlycten, and its corneal manifestations.

- 3- How to differentiate between acute and chronic Irido- cyclitis, what are the complications and main therapy?
- 4- Mention the mode of action and dose of therapy of topical Antiglaucoma medications.
- 5- Define regular astigmatism, what are its clinical types with example of each.
- 6- What is the main causes of night-blindness, describe the fundus picture the most common cause.
- 7- What are the main indications of Fluorescein Angiography in ophthalmology?
- 8- Describe the ocular manifestations of Grave's eye disease.

March 2008

- 1- Describe the limbal (bulbar) and corneal manifestations of spring catarrh. How to manage?
- 2- Describe the clinical picture & management of herpes simplex keratoconjunctivitis.
- 3- Describe the use of the following drugs in ophthalmology with their mechanism action:
 - a- Topical steroids
 - b- Topical cyclopentolate.
 - c- Topical dorzolamide.
 - d- Topical disodium cromoglycate.
 - e- Topical acyclovir.
- 4- Describe the clinical picture and differential diagnosis of central retinal artery occlusion.
- 5- How to diagnose a case of open angle glaucoma.
- 6- How to diagnose and manage a case of manifest concomitant squint.

.....

May 2008

Answer the following questions:

- 1- What is meant by watering of the eye, what are the causes and how to investigate a case of watering?
- 2- Describe the complication of trachoma, what are the current treatments and for how long duration?
- 3- How to differentiate between herpes simplex and zoster ocular infections.

- 4- Give an account of:
- a) Sympathatic ophthalmitis.
 - b) Siderosis bulbi.
- 5- What are the types of field defects seen in?
- a) Chronic open- angle glaucoma?
 - b) Optic nerve neuropathies.
- 6- Give an account of:
- a) Presbyopia.
 - b) Physiological types of hypermetropia.
- 7- Describe the fundus picture of:
- a) Background diabetic retinopathy.
 - b) Central retinal artery occlusion.
-

August 2008

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Discuss causes and complication of lower lid ectropion.
- 2- Clinical picture of vernal conjunctivitis. (Spring catarrh).
- 3- Complications of acute iridocyclitis.
- 4- Investigation for proptosis.
- 5- Management of open angle glaucoma.
- 6- What are the causes of subconjunctival hemorrhage, what is the treatment?
- 7- Enumerate the types of congenital cataract and give the general lines of its treatment.
- 8- Ocular complications of ultraviolet rays.
- 9- Fundus picture of retinal vein occlusion.
- 10- Discuss the clinical picture of progressive myopia and give the possible lines of its correction.
- 11- Complications of perforated corneal ulcer.
- 12- Definition and clinical picture of paralytic squint.
- 13- Fundus picture of retinitis pigmentosa

May 2009

All questions should be answered:

1- Give the definition of the following:

- a- Distichiasis.
- b- Normal IOP.
- c- Descematocele.
- d- Far point.
- e- Amblyopia.

2- What are the complications of trachoma?

3- What are the lines of treatment of spring catarrh?

4- What are the causes of ectropion?

5- Prescribe the medical treatment of herpetic keratitis.

6- What are the causes of proptosis?

7- State five of complication of acute anterior uveitis.

8- What are the signs of acute primary angle closure glaucoma?

9- Give five mechanisms for lens-induced glaucoma.

10- How can you correct a case of aphakia?

11- Give the differential diagnosis of a white pupil (leucocoria) in children.

12- Give in a table form the differences between optic neuritis and papilledema.

13- Give five of sign of rhegmatogenous retinal detachment.

14- Mention five of the expected complication of progressive myopia.

15- Give five indications of B scan ultrasonography in ophthalmology.

16- What is the effect of excessive exposure to ultraviolet rays.

.....

May 2009

Answer the following questions:

1- What is the definition of each of the following?

- a- Madarosis
- b- Epicanthus
- c- Trachoma
- d- Keratoconus.

2- How would you medically treat non-perforating corneal ulcer?

3- What are the complication do you expect in perforating corneal ulcer?

- 4- Enumerate different types of senile cataract?
- 5- What are the late complications of cataract surgery?
- 6- How would you diagnose primary open angle glaucoma?
- 7- What is the medical treatment of or primary angle closure glaucoma?
- 8- How to investigate a case of epiphora?
- 9- Mention the signs of acute iridocyclitis?
- 10- What is meant by mixed astigmatism? How would you correct?
- 11- Tell the fundus picture of the central retinal artery occlusion?
- 12- What are the effects of the blunt trauma on the iris?
- 13- Mention the symptoms of paralytic squint?

وحدة ضمان الجودة

المكان : الدور الخامس – الجناح الأوسط

تليفون : 3683 - 1875

تتقدم الكلية بخطوات ثابتة فى مجال ضمان الجودة والذى يتيح تطوير جميع جوانب العملية التعليمية بالكلية إلى الدرجة التى تضمن الكلية عندها جودة عالية تستطيع من خلالها اكتساب ثقة المجتمع المحلى والعربى والعالمى فى خريجيه .
ويعتبر الطالب عنصر أساسى فى عملية التحديث والتطوير للبرنامج الدراسى ومقرراته وطرق التدريس والتقييم ، ولهذا تدعو وحدة ضمان الجودة بالكلية جميع الطلاب للتعرف على أنشطة الوحدة والمشاركة الإيجابية معها .

أهداف الوحدة :

- 1- نشر ثقافة الجودة والوعي بأهمية تطبيق سياسات ووسائل ضمان الجودة وتقويم الأداء الجامعي بين كافة العاملين بالكلية.
- 2- إنشاء نظام متكامل لضمان الجودة بالكلية.
- 3- توصيف برنامج الكلية الدراسى وجميع المقررات الدراسية الأكاديمية بالكلية ، ومعدلات القياس المتوافقة مع المعايير القومية والدولية.
- 4- إنشاء قاعدة معلومات وملفات متكاملة لبرنامج الكلية الدراسى وجميع المقررات الدراسية التى تقدمها الكلية تمهيداً لاعتمادها وفقاً للمعايير القومية والعالمية.
- 5- المحافظة علي تحسين مستوي برنامج الكلية الدراسى والعناصر الأخرى التى تؤثر عليه.
- 6- تصميم وتطبيق ومراجعة أدوات ضمان الجودة من نماذج وإجراءات وتقارير التقويم بالكلية.
- 7- تصميم وتطبيق قواعد بيانات ووسائل جمع ومعالجة المعلومات التى تخدم تقويم الأداء بالكلية.
- 8- التعرف علي نقاط الضعف والقوة في عملية التعلم وتقديم مقترحات للتطوير والتحسين.
- 9- اقتراح سياسات وقرارات لتطوير برنامج الكلية الدراسى ومتابعة تنفيذ ما يتم اعتماده منها.
- 10- إنشاء آلية تضمن مشاركة الطلاب وحديثو التخرج في عملية تطوير وتحسين برنامج الكلية الدراسى.
- 11- الاتصال الفعال مع مركز توكيد الجودة بالجامعة وكذلك تبادل الخبرات مع وحدات ضمان الجودة بكليات الجامعة والجامعات المصرية الأخرى.

عميد الكلية

أ.د. ماهر محمد السلام العمال

أستاذ جراحة العظام

مدير الوحدة التنفيذي

أ.د. أحمد محمد مخلوف

أستاذ أمراض النساء والتوليد