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D557 Medicine I
Summer 2006

QUIZ 1

Risk Assessment, Dental Management of Hematology & Endocrine Patients, 7/19/06

Please CIRCLE THE LETTER for the best answer.

1. To calculate a patient's lifetime smoking exposure you need to multiply the number of packs of cigarettes per day that he/she usually smoked by the total number of years he/she smoked.

☒ a. True
b. False

$$(\text{Packs/day}) \times \text{years} = \text{pk yrs}$$

2. Signs and symptoms of thyrotoxic crisis (thyroid storm) include:

a. Osteoporosis
☒ b. Severe tachycardia, Restlessness, Delirious, Hyperreflexia, Sweating (diaphoresis), Vomiting, diarrhea, dehydration
c. Severe bradycardia
d. Hypothermia
e. All of the above

3. You need to extract a loose tooth (#5) in a 58 year-old woman on low intensity warfarin therapy who's INR is usually 2.8. You will need to have her physician reduce her warfarin dose and wait 3 to 5 days for the INR to decrease to less than 2.0.

☒ a. True
b. False

4. Plummer-Vinson Syndrome, a type of Vitamin B12 deficiency, is associated with dysphagia due to esophageal webbing. Iron

a. True
☒ b. False

↑ risk for oral cancer

5. Which statements are true of patients with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency?

a. The trait is x-linked recessive so it is more common in women
☒ b. RBC hemolysis may be triggered by drugs such as aspirin, antimalarial agents and nitrofurantoin.
c. There are many enzyme variants and patients with G6PD-B are at high risk for RBC hemolysis
d. a, b, and c
e. b and c

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QUIZ 2

Dental Management of Pulmonary & Renal Patients, Intro Lab Medicine, Dental Management of HIV/AIDS 7/21/06

Please CIRCLE THE LETTER for the best answer.

- Which patient has the greatest risk of progression of his/her HIV disease?
 - Patient with 259 CD4 cells and undetectable viral load (<50 copies/mL)
 - ☒ Patient with 450 CD4 cells and viral load of 750,000 copies/mL
10,000 - 50,000 = sig. viral replication => more rapid progression
- Signs and symptoms of a severe asthma attack include:
 - Ineffective response to patient's bronchodilator
 - Tachypnea ≥ 16 breaths/min resting (Normal = 12-14)
 - Tachycardia ≥ 110 b/min
 - a and c *Diaphoresis (sweating)*
 - ☒ All of the above
- In patients with COPD you should prescribe antihistamines and anticholinergics to induce drying of mouth, nose and airway to prevent excessive coughing during dental treatment.
 - True *Avoid - NaO in emphysema or severe chronic bronchitis*
 - ☒ False *If taking Theophylline avoid erythromycin, clarithromycin, ciprofloxacin. Can use low dose oral diazepam or benztidine*
- Signs and symptoms of active, infectious tuberculosis include all EXCEPT:
 - Night sweats *Fatigue*
 - fever
 - cough
 - weight loss
 - ☒ Sputum consistently negative for the TB organism, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
- To prepare a patient for a renal transplant, you should:
 - Extract all non-restorable teeth *Appointments best day after dialysis*
 - Extract all teeth with advanced periodontal disease *minimum 6 hrs post dialysis*
 - Extract all remaining teeth regardless of condition or periodontal status
 - ☒ a and b *Avoid Nephrotoxic drugs aka: Acyclovir, NSAIDs or high dose acetaminophen*

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QUIZ 3

Dental Management of Patients with Cardiovascular Diseases, 7/26/06

Please CIRCLE THE LETTER for the best answer.

1. According to the 1997 AHA guidelines, patients with which of the following conditions are classified as being at high risk for bacterial endocarditis?
 - ☒ a. Previous bacterial endocarditis
 - b. Atrial septal defect that has been successfully repaired by surgery
 - c. Implanted defibrillator
 - d. Mitral valve prolapse with regurgitation *Moderate risk*
 - e. a and d
2. For which dental procedures is antibiotic prophylaxis recommended in a low risk cardiac patient?
 - a. Local anesthetic injections
 - b. Dental extractions
 - c. Reimplantation of avulsed teeth
 - d. b and c
 - ☒ e. None of the above
3. If your blood pressure cuff is too small, you may get a falsely elevated reading.
 - ☒ a. True
 - b. False
4. According to the New York Heart Association Classification of Congestive Heart Failure (CHF), a patient who has no dyspnea, fatigue or palpitations with physical activity is
 - ☒ a. Class I
 - b. Class II
 - c. Class III
 - d. Class IV
 - e. Class V
5. In patients with stable angina there is no need to limit the amount of vasoconstrictor used.
 - a. True
 - ☒ b. False

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QUIZ 4

Dental Management of Patients with Gastrointestinal Disorders and Dental Management of Patients with Diabetes, 7/28/06

Please **CIRCLE THE LETTER** for the best answer.

1. Signs and symptoms of mild insulin shock may include all EXCEPT
 - a. Weakness
 - b. Tachycardia
 - ☒ c. Unconsciousness
 - d. Pallor
 - e. Sweating
2. If you need to use an NSAID for pain control in a patient with peptic ulcer, you should consult with the patient's MD regarding the possible addition of a proton pump inhibitor such as omeprazole (Prilosec) to the patient's drug regimen to protect against complications from NSAID use.
 - ☒ a. True
 - b. False
3. Which of the following groups are considered at high risk for the development of diabetes?
 - a. African Americans
 - b. Hispanics
 - c. Native Americans
 - d. a and b
 - ☒ e. All of the above
4. Which of the following is true for patient who tests positive for anti-HBs and negative for anti-HBc?
 - a. The patient has had hepatitis B and recovered
 - ☒ b. The patient has been successfully vaccinated for hepatitis B
 - c. The patient has chronic hepatitis B (carrier state)
 - d. The patient has both hepatitis B and C
5. Glycohemoglobin (HA1C) is used to assess how well a diabetic patient has controlled his/her glucose levels over a period of 6-12 weeks.
 - ☒ a. True
 - b. False

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QUIZ 5

Hematologic Disorders and Endocrine Disorders I, 8/9/06

Please CIRCLE THE LETTER for the best answer.

1. A severely neutropenic patient with an infection may not show the usual signs such as the production of pus.
☒ a. True
b. False
2. A 65 year old man saw his physician and it was discovered on routine CBC plus differential that he has microcytic anemia. Which of the following is likely true?
a. He has pernicious anemia and should be given folate supplements
☒ b. He should be thoroughly worked up for a GI (gastrointestinal) bleed
c. He should be given iron supplements and followed to see if it resolves
d. He has pernicious anemia and should given Vitamin B12 injections
3. In sickle cell disease hypoxia leads to aggregation of the abnormal hemoglobin causing the cells to sickle and block the microvasculature
☒ a. True
b. False
4. Which of the following is/are true for hyperthyroidism?
a. Hashimoto's thyroiditis may cause transient hyperthyroidism during the initial destructive phase
☒ b. Protrusion of the eye ball secondary to an infiltrative process behind the eye may be seen in Graves' disease
c. A patient taking excess thyroid hormone may develop thyrotoxicosis factitia
d. b and c
☒ e. all of the above
5. Which of the following are true of Cushing's disease?
☒ a. Signs may include central obesity, moon facies and buffalo hump
b. It is caused by the patient taking excessive glucocorticoids - can be
c. It is caused by ACTH hyposecretion by the pituitary gland
d. a and c
e. all of the above

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QUIZ 6

Pulmonary and Renal Diseases, 8/11/06

Please CIRCLE THE LETTER for the best answer.

1. Which of the following are postrenal causes of acute renal failure?

☒ a. Benign prostatic hypertrophy

b. Bilateral kidney stones - pre renal
if in ureter - post renal

c. Excessive vomiting and diarrhea

accepted → d. a and b

e. all of the above

2. *Streptococcus pneumonia* and *Haemophilus influenzae* are common causes of both community and hospital acquired pneumonia. Community

☒ a. True

☐ b. False

3. Which of the following is/are true for acute exacerbations of COPD?

a. More apt to occur in the ^{winter} ~~summer~~ months

☒ b. Known triggers are infection, exposure to allergens, air pollution and patient non-compliance with treatment regimens

c. An increased amount of clear ^{color} sputum is indicative of an infection and a short course of antibiotics is recommended

d. b and c

e. all of the above

4. In acute renal failure, all of the following are indications for dialysis EXCEPT?

a. Acidosis

b. Electrolytes out of balance

☒ c. Infection

d. Overload of fluids

e. Uremia

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5. Most patients with COPD have both emphysema and chronic bronchitis

☒ a. True

b. False

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QUIZ 7

Cardiology I and II, 8/16/06

Please CIRCLE THE LETTER for the best answer.

1. Possible complications of hypertension include cardiovascular disease, cerebrovascular disease, and renal disease
 - ☒ a. True
 - b. False
2. Current first line medications for the treatment of hypertension include:
 - a. Diuretics
 - b. Beta blockers
 - c. Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors
 - d. a and b
 - ☒ e. All of the above
3. Atrial fibrillation is a common cause of sudden death.
 - a. True
 - ☒ b. False *Vfib*
4. Which of the following are true of mitral valve prolapse?
 - a. Hear an early diastolic decrescendo murmur on auscultation
 - b. Least common congenital valvular defect
 - ☒ c. Most patients are asymptomatic
 - ☒ d. a and c
 - e. All of the above
5. All of the following are risk factors for coronary artery disease EXCEPT?
 - a. Smoking
 - b. Diabetes mellitus
 - c. Blood lipid abnormalities (\uparrow LDL and \downarrow HDL)
 - ☒ d. Father or mother who died of a MI at 102 years of age
 - e. Hypertension

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QUIZ 8

Gastrointestinal Disorders & Diabetes mellitus, 8/18/06

Please **CIRCLE THE LETTER** for the best answer.

1. Which of the following are true of cirrhosis of the liver?
 - a. ~~Bacterial~~ hepatitis and excessive alcohol consumption are the most common causes
 - b. Low concentrations of clotting proteins lead to ~~decreased~~ ^{increased} bleeding time
 - ☒ c. Portal hypertension may result in esophageal varices, hemorrhoids and splenomegaly
 - d. b and c
 - e. All of the above
2. In peptic ulcer disease caused by *H. pylori* there is a high risk of recurrence unless the infection is eradicated.
 - ☒ a. True
 - b. False
3. Which of the following are complications of diabetes mellitus?
 - a. Neuropathy
 - b. Retinopathy
 - c. Stroke
 - d. a and b
 - ☒ e. All of the above
4. Which of the following are true of diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA)?
 - a. Hyperglycemia causes profound dehydration because the high glucose concentration acts as an osmotic diuretic
 - b. Clinical manifestations include nausea, vomiting, and shortness of breath
 - c. High concentrations of ketones can impart a fruity smell to the breath
 - d. a and b
 - ☒ e. All of the above
5. Both type 1 and type 2 diabetics may end up on insulin regimens
 - ☒ a. True
 - b. False