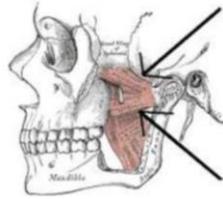


100 MOST COMMON Q. 2019

- 1- Most numerous papillae of the tongue? **Filliforms**
- 2- Innervation of the TMJ: **Auriculotemporal N**
- 3- Temporalis muscle insertion: **Medial coronoid, anterior ramus.**
- 4- What's the organ most likely affected in a patient with lupus **Kidney**
- 5- Differences between max central and lateral incisors:
- 6- Muscles that depress the mandible: **Lateral Pterygoid**

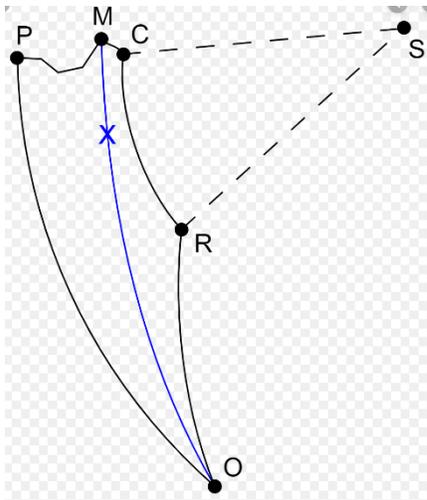
lateral pterygoid

Unlike the other three muscles of mastication, the **lateral pterygoid** is the only muscle of mastication that assists in depressing the mandible (opening the jaw). At the beginning of this action it is assisted by the digastric, mylohyoid and **geniohyoid** muscles.



- 7- Cori cycle where: **Muscle-Liver-Muscle (Glycolysis and Gluconeogenesis,)**

- 8- Where is crista terminalis located: **right atrium**



- 9- Where is crista galli Located: **perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone, which rises above the cribriform plate**

- 10- What enzyme catalyzes the formation of Uric acid from purines: **Xanthine oxidase**

- 11- Herpangina caused by which microorganism: **coxsackieviruses**

- 12- Sterilization of instruments sensitive to heat: **Ethylene Oxide**

- 13- HIV affects what type of cells: **T Cell. CD4**

14- Curved vertebrae: **scoliosis**

15- In the posset's envelope where is the maximum opening located: **O**

16- Glucagon and epinephrine what have in common: **Glycogenolysis and**

Gluconeogenesis

17- Rate limiting enzyme for glycolysis:

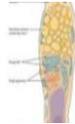
PFK

18- Epithelium of respiratory tract: **Pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium**

19- Patient that had mastectomy done, what movement is she going to be unable to do with her arms: **latissimus dorsi**

20- Goblet cells located where: **Epithelium of respiratory tract**

Goblet cells are found scattered among the epithelial lining of organs, such as the intestinal and respiratory tracts. They are found inside the trachea, bronchi, and larger bronchioles in the respiratory tract, small intestines, the large intestine, and conjunctiva in the upper eyelid.



Anatomical terms of microanatomy. **Goblet cells** are simple columnar epithelial cells that secrete gel-forming mucins, like mucin MUC5AC. The **goblet cells** mainly use the merocrine method of secretion, secreting vesicles into a duct, but may use apocrine methods, budding off their secretions, when under stress.



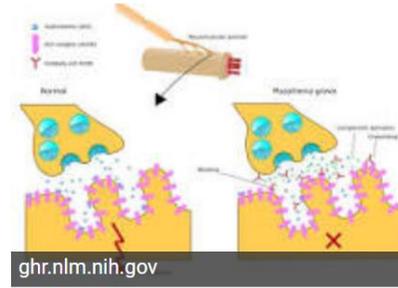
21- What is pheochromocytoma: **tumor of adrenal gland tissue (↑ Epi and Nepi)**

22- Rate limiting step of cholesterol biosynthesis: **HMG CoA reductase**

23- Kidney shaped tooth: **Maxillary 1 Pre-molar**

24- Myasthenia gravis: **error in the transmission of nerve impulses to muscles between the nerve and muscle is interrupted at the neuromuscular junction. Thymomas is a tumor originating from the epithelial cells of the thymus that may be benign or malignant. have been associated with a variety of autoimmune disorders. 15-20% of patients with myasthenia gravis have thymoma**

Myasthenia gravis is a chronic autoimmune neuromuscular disease that causes weakness in the skeletal muscles, which are responsible for breathing and moving parts of the body, including the arms and legs. The name **myasthenia gravis**, which is Latin and Greek in origin, means "grave, or serious, muscle weakness."



25-Amino acid converted to tyrosine: **Phenylalanine**

26-Precursor for fatty acid synthesis:

SHUTTLE: Citrate START: 1 Malonyl CoA + many Acetyl CoA

27-Bone after 6 weeks fracture: **Lamellar**

Woven: 1-3 week

Lamellar: 1-3 months

Compact: 2-3 years

Remodeling: 4-5 years

28-Esophageal varices complication of? **Portal hypertension / CIRROSIS**

29-Anticodon where is it found? **Nucleus**

30-Most common bacteria in the oral cavity? **Streptococcus**

31-Biceps innervation? **Musculocutaneous nerve C5-C7**

32-Acinar ducts where? **Pancreas**

33-Muscle attached to the coronoid: **Temporalis**

34-Questions about clostridium tetani: **Gram + rod, anaerobic, spore. Tetanus toxin is NEUROTOXIN (Inhibition of neurotransmitter release GABA AND GLYSINE).**

Associated with puncture wounds, trismus.

35-Fungal Agar: **Sabouraud agar**

36-Innervation of the lung: **CN X PARASYMPATIC (constrictor), T2-T4 Simpathetic (dilatador)**

37-How does anesthesia works?

Local anesthetics produce **anesthesia** by inhibiting excitation of nerve endings or by blocking conduction in peripheral nerves. This is achieved by **anesthetics** reversibly binding to and inactivating sodium channels.

38-Low threshold in taste: **sweetness????**

39-Which one is both Mesoderm and ectoderm (**simple sq , simple cuboidal , simple columnar , stratified sq , stratified columnar**) **????**

40-Muscle at the site of injection of insulin is ? (**multinucleated branched , multinucleated cylindrical** , single nucleated branched , single nucleated cylindrical)

Skeletal muscle fibers are cylindrical, **multinucleated**, striated, and under voluntary control. ... They are called involuntary **muscles**. Cardiac **muscle** has **branching** fibers, one nucleus per **cell**, striations, and intercalated disks. Its contraction is not under voluntary control.

41-Most bacteria in stomach ? (no E-coli with the options) there was **Enterococcus faecalis** , Enterococcus gallinarum and 3 more options

42-Sterilization? **kill all livings forms**

43-What cause wear out of the tooth from lingual (no bulimia with the options) **erosion** , attrition , smoking , abrasion

44- which is Voluntary muscle? (**upper part of esophaguses** , rectum)

45- Strongest root in man 1st molar ? **Mesial?**

46- Biggest root in max 1st premolar ? **Bucal??**

47- Increase heart overloud ? **+EDV???**

48- Increase eosinophils ? **parasites**

49- Inferior parathyroid ? **3rd arch**

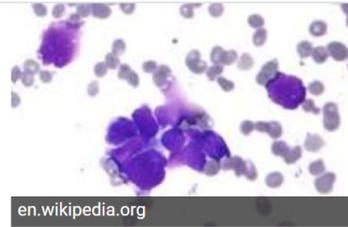
50- 12 years child with brown internal staining? **Tetracycline staining**

52- Molted enamel ? **fluorosis**

53- Q about Small cell carcinoma

Small cell lung cancer is a disease in which malignant (**cancer**) **cells** form in the tissues of the lung. There are two main types of **small cell lung cancer**. Smoking is the major risk factor for **small cell lung cancer**. Signs and symptoms of **small cell lung cancer** include coughing, shortness of breath, and chest pain.

Oct 16, 2019



54- Rickettsia and virus ? **intracellular**

55- Fungal meningitis caused by ? **cryptococcus**

56- Decrease surfactant lead to decrease what ? **Decrease both Vital Capacity
lung compliance**

57- What forms half of oblique ridge in upper molars ? **Distal Bucal cusp and
Mesial Lingual Cusp**

58- HPV 3 times in deferent ways

59- virovaginitis caused by ? **HSV2**

59- 10 week pregnant every thing is made except ? **TMJ (12 week)**

60- MOA of anticontraceptive ? **The main mechanism of action is the prevention of
ovulation; they inhibit follicular development and prevent ovulation. [1] Progestogen
negative feedback works at the hypothalamus to decreases the pulse frequency of
gonadotropin releasing hormone.**

61- hormonal changes in pregnant.

**↑estrogen, Human chorionic gonadotropin hormone (hCG), Human placental
lactogen (hPL) and progesterone.**

Many hormone levels are affected in the body during pregnancy. Several hormones play major roles during pregnancy. These are:

- **Human chorionic gonadotropin hormone (hCG).** This hormone is only made during pregnancy. It is made almost exclusively in the placenta. HCG hormone levels found in the mother's blood and urine rise a lot during the first trimester. They may play a part in the nausea and vomiting often linked to pregnancy.
- **Human placental lactogen (hPL).** This hormone is also known as human chorionic somatomammotropin. It is made by the placenta. It gives nutrition to the fetus. It also stimulates milk glands in the breasts for breastfeeding.
- **Estrogen.** This group of hormones helps develop the female sexual traits. It is normally formed in the ovaries. It is also made by the placenta during pregnancy to help maintain a healthy pregnancy.
- **Progesterone.** This hormone is made by the ovaries and by the placenta during pregnancy. It stimulates the thickening of the uterine lining for implantation of a fertilized egg.

62- Which erupt first 18 , 5 , 27 , ?

63-Somatostatin inhibit which hormone ? **GH: Somatomedins inhibit** the release of **growth hormones** by acting directly on anterior pituitary and by stimulating the secretion of **somatostatin** from the hypothalamus.

65- upper lip innervation: **Maxillary branch of the Trigeminal nerve (CN V2) (Infraorbital Nerve)**

66- parotid innervation: **Glossopharyngeal N**

Innervation

The parotid gland receives **sensory** and **autonomic** innervation. The autonomic innervation controls the rate of saliva production.

Sensory innervation is supplied by the **auriculotemporal nerve** (gland) and the **great auricular nerve** (fascia).

The parasympathetic innervation to the parotid gland has a complex path. It begins with the **glossopharyngeal nerve** (cranial nerve IX). This nerve synapses with the **otic ganglion** (a collection of neuronal cell bodies). The **auriculotemporal nerve** then carries parasympathetic fibres from the otic ganglion to the parotid gland. Parasympathetic stimulation causes an increase in saliva production.

Sympathetic innervation originates from the **superior cervical ganglion**, part of the paravertebral chain. Fibres from this ganglion travel along the external carotid artery to reach the parotid gland. Increased activity of the sympathetic nervous system inhibits saliva secretion, via vasoconstriction.

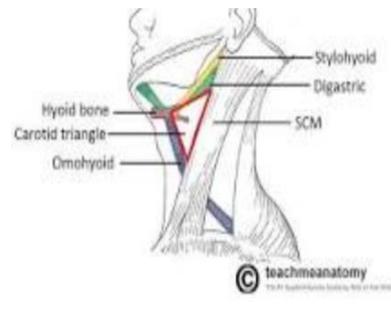
67- palatopharyngeal innervation: **vagus nerve via the pharyngeal plexus**

68-innervation of cricothyroid: This muscle is the only laryngeal muscle innervated by the superior laryngeal branch of the vagus nerve known as the external branch of the superior laryngeal nerve

69-tongue sensation: CN VII is responsible for taste **sensation** in the anterior two-thirds of the **tongue**. Well, it's the glossopharyngeal **nerve**, also known as **cranial nerve IX**, that is the **nerve** responsible for the **sensation** of taste in the posterior one-third of the **tongue**.

70- carotid triangle boundaries

The **carotid triangle** of the neck has the following **boundaries**: Superior – posterior belly of the digastric muscle. Lateral – medial border of the sternocleidomastoid muscle. Inferior – superior belly of the omohyoid muscle.



71- Boundaries of sarcomere ? **Z lines**

72- A man have breast because of increased estrogen ? **Gynecomastia**

73-Sinusoids where ? **Spleen**

74-Right and left gonadal vein where to drain ? **The right gonadal**

vein (GV=**testicular vein** in men, **ovarian vein** in women) usually **drains** into the inferior vena cava (IVC) while the **left gonadal vein drains** into the **left renal vein (RV)**.

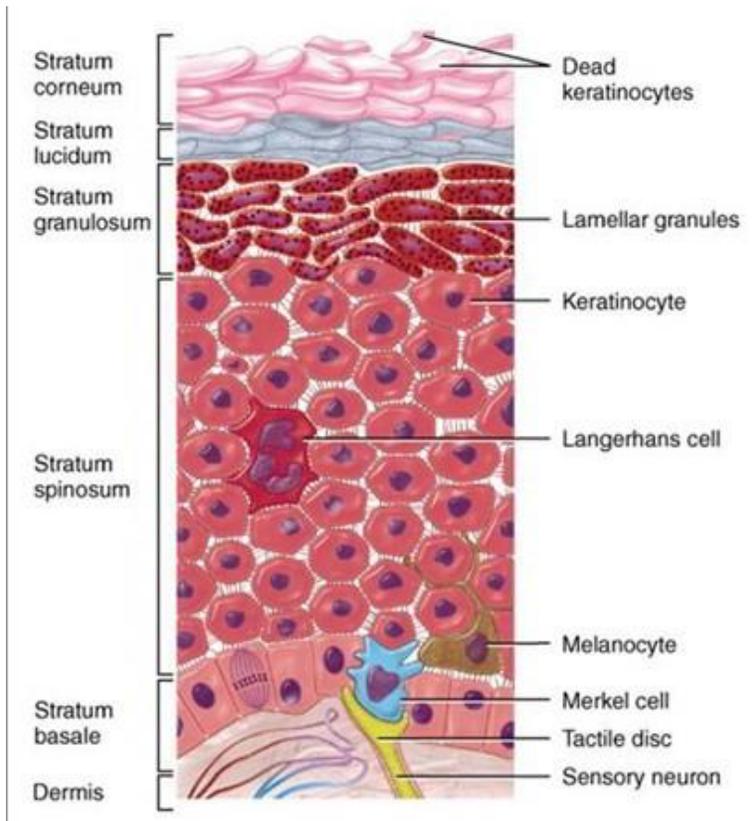
75-after LA injection the patient become pale and bla bla bla ? **Syncope**

76- Epidermis layers:

- **CORNEUM**: Flta, anucleated and keratinized cell with few organelles
- **LUCIDUM**: Thick skin (palms and soles)
- **GRANULOSUM**: Basophilic, Keratohialyn granules

- SPINOSUM: Cuboidal cell, desmosomal junction, Langerhans cells, Prickle layer

- BASAL: columnar cell, melanin (melanocitos),, least differentiated



77- Pitting edema due to ? hypoproteinemia

Hypoproteinemia

Marked reductions in the circulating levels of proteins, especially albumin, is another cause of edema that relates to intravascular factors. Hypoproteinemia may result from rapid loss of proteins across a compromised glomerular barrier in diseased kidneys, impaired hepatic synthesis of plasma proteins in liver disease, severe malnutrition or protein-losing enteropathy (which limits the availability of substrate for protein synthesis), or from infusion of intravenous fluids lacking macromolecules.

78-DM in pregnant women:

The oral glucose tolerance **test** is used to screen for gestational **diabetes**.

Gestational **diabetes** is a specific type of **diabetes** that can develop in some women late in **pregnancy** (usually after the 24th week). Women who develop this complication do not have **diabetes** before becoming **pregnant**.

79-Hyperventilation Question

80-Ketogenic AA ? **leucine and lysine**

81- Penicillin allergy which type? **Type 1**

82- Longest cycle ? **G1**

82- Which sinus drain in IJV ? **The cavernous sinus drains:** by two larger channels, the superior and inferior petrosal **sinuses**, ultimately into the **internal jugular vein** via the sigmoid **sinus**, also **draining** with emissary vein to pterygoid plexus.

83- Anaerobic bacteria in Oral cavity : After teeth eruption: **Streptococcus mutans** and **Streptococcus sanguinis**

84-Pregnant -12 weeks what is not developed in fetus? **TMJ is not developed after 12 weeks**

85-Which virus causes a benign tumor of the skin? **Moluscum contagiosum ???**

86-Eosinophilis seen in : **Parasites**

87-Which of the following is the primary difference between Juxtamedullary and cortical Nephrons: **the length of the loops of Henle. ... In juxtamedullary nephrons, they extend into the medulla. (long loop of HELEN). The cortical Nephron has short loop of HELEN**

88- keloid contains ? **collagen**

89- bence jones proteins in multiple myeloma due to ? **light chains in urine**

90-exogenous pigment ? lead

91. myonecrosis ? clostridium perfringens

92- deepest fossa in mand 1st molar ? central.

93- q fever ? coxiella burnetii

98. herpangina ? coxs

99 unique to lymph nodes ? lymphatic nodules

100. atherosclerosis plaque accumulates in ? tunica intima of arteries.