

:Q1. All of the following come with chronic liver disease, except

- A. Koilonychia
- B. Bruises
- C. Lower limb edema
- D. Spider nivea
- E. Jaundice

Ans:A

Q5. An 18-year-old male, came with jaundice, dark urine, with normal stool, he took .trimethoprim- sulfamethoxazole. He has a family history of jaundice

- A. Mixed hyperbilirubinemia with hepatocellular damage
- B. Indirect hyperbilirubinemia secondary to hemolysis
- C. Hemolytic damage

Ans:B

:Q8. All of the following about esophageal spasm are correct, except

- A. Radiates to the arms
- B. Not relieved by nitrates
- C. Mimics MI pain

Ans:B

Q9. An obese 40-year-old woman with tea colored urine, and clay colored stool, which of the :following is true regarding her case

- A. Gilbert syndrome
- B. Gallstone blocking the bile duct

Ans:B

:Q13. False about renal colic

- A. Colicky intermittent pain
- B. Severe pain
- C. Rapidly increasing

Ans: all true

Q14. A 40-year-old patient came to the clinic, complaining of epigastric pain, radiating to the :back, relieved by leaning forward, which of the following is most likely the diagnosis

- A. Appendicitis
- B. Pancreatic cancer
- C. Acute pancreatitis
- D. Acute cholecystitis

Ans:C

Q15. A 30-year-old woman, came the ER, complaining of blood on vomiting for the first time, :and she had forceful vomiting a couple of times, what the most probable diagnosis

- A. Mallory-Weiss syndrome
- B. Gastritis
- C. Peptic ulcer
- D. Esophageal varicose

Ans:A

?Q16. A patient with eGFR = 20, what's the stage of CKD

- A. Stage 1
- B. Stage 2
- C. Stage 4

Ans:C

Q17. A 50-year-old woman, complaining of localized abdominal pain & tenderness for 6 hours, that later got more severe and diffuse, her vital signs are: RR: 20, BP: 90/66, HR: 67, ?she has irregularly irregular heartbeat, what's the most probable diagnosis

- A. Acute mesenteric ischemia
- B. Abdominal aortic rupture

Ans: A

Q18. A patient came to the clinic, complaining of bloody stool, only on toilet paper and stool pan, the blood was fresh. He has constipation and pain on defecating. what's the most ?probable diagnosis

- A. Anal fissure
- B. Colorectal cancer
- C. Diverticulitis

Ans:A

Q19. A patient with renal stone, that caused renal injury, what's the type of this acute kidney ?injury

- A. prerenal
- B. intrarenal
- C. Postrenal

Ans:C

Q20. Mr. Mahmoud came to the ER, complaining of sudden chest pain, radiating to the arm, ?neck, jaw, with breathlessness, nausea & sweating. What's the most probable diagnosis

- A. Ruptured aortic aneurysm
- B. Esophageal dysmotility
- C. Myocardial infarction

Ans:C

2-A 50 year-old lady, previously healthy, presented to out-patient department with 3 months history of progressively increasing abdominal girth, upon exam you found that she has ascites, her serum albumin was 4.0gm/dl , and ascitic albumin was 2.0 gm/dl. The most likely cause of her ascites is :

- a. Nephrotic syndrome
- b. Ovarian tumor
- c. Liver cirrhosis
- d. Celiac disease
- e. Tuberculosis peritonitis

Ans:C

A 70 years old male patient, has long term history of diabetes, hypertension Presented to-3 the ER complaining of epigastric pain that radiated to the back. The patient has Jaundice , Dark urine, pale stool, and steatorrhea. The physical exam show no tenderness over the ? Right Upper Quadrant area . What is the most likely diagnosis

- . a. Gallbladder stones
- . b. Pancreatitis
- . c. Pancreatic Cancer
- d. Gastric Ulcer
- . e. Biliary Colic .

Ans:C

You're taking history in the ER department from a patient who presented with chest pain,-4 which of the following characteristics would make you think of acute pericarditis as the ? likeliest cause

- . a. Sudden tearing chest pain radiating to the back in a drowsy patient
- . b. Retrosternal chest pain radiated to the jaw of 35 min in duration
- c. Left sided chest pain of 3 days in duration that's increased by inspiration and was preceded 1 week ago with sore throat and cough . d. Episodic retrosternal chest pain of a 5 min per episode that's brought
- . on by climbing 2 flights of stairs
- . e. Sudden retrosternal chest pain associated with heartburn

Ans:C

A 46-year-old lady has recent blood results showing chronic renal failure. Her father died-5 at age 52 from a cerebral aneurysm. She has been seen previously for hypertension and loin ? pain. What is the most likely diagnosis among the following

- .a. Autosomal recessive polycystic kidney disease
- .b. Dehydration
- .c. Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease
- .d. Alport's syndrome
- e. Renal cell carcinoma

Ans:C

A 70 years old lady, with controlled hypertension and diabetes ,who underwent total-7 abdominal hysterectomy 5 years ago, came to the ER complaining of colicky abdominal pain of 1 day duration, associated with constipation of 1 week duration (her baseline was once a day) and no flatus since yesterday , her appetite decreased a lot due to constipation and vomiting, her abdomen is distended on examination with increase bowel sound most appropriate diagnosis is

- a. Acute pancreatitis
- b. Perforated peptic ulcer
- c. Acute mesenteric ischemia
- d. Pelvic inflammatory disease
- e. Intestinal obstruction

Ans:E

A 33-year-old lady presents to the ER with right upper quadrant pain-9

for the past 7 days. The pain is constant and gradually worsening over the past few days. The pain radiates to the back and is exacerbated by eating, she has nausea and vomited twice today. There was no jaundice on examination, but upon palpating her right costal margin at midclavicular line her breathing was interrupted due to pain. Her abdominal pain is most likely due to

- a. Acute cholecystitis
- b. Gastritis c. Acute pancreatitis d. Acute hepatitis e. Pancreatic cancer

Ans:A

A 37 year old married lady, she is smoker, presented to the ED complaining of right iliac-15 fossa pain of 1 day duration associated with vaginal spotting. Her abdomen was tender to palpation in the suprapubic region & there was cervical excitation, patient was hemodynamically unstable. The most likely diagnosis is

- a. Ruptured ectopic pregnancy
- b. Inflammatory pelvic disease
- c. Perforated appendicitis .
- d. Right ovarian torsion
- e. Cecal diverticulitis .

Ans:A

Which of the following signs and related definitions is correctly matched-17

- a. Iliopsoas sign: bruising in the loins
- b. Chilaidditi's sign: Pain and arrest of inspiration upon palpation of gallbladder as the patient takes a deep breath
- c. Murphy's sign: Jaundice and Palpable GB are likely to be due Extrahepatic Obstruction
- d. Rovsing's sign: Palpation in the left iliac fossa produces pain in the right iliac fossa
- e. Rebound tenderness sign: When rapidly removing your hand after deep palpation, the pain will decrease

Ans:D

30-An 18-year-old male patient, known to have ulcerative colitis, presented with intermittent yellowish discoloration of the skin. He also complains of pruritis, dark urine and pale stool. Most likely cause of jaundice in this patient that is also associated with IBD would be :

- a. Indirect hyperbilirubinemia due to Gilbert syndrome
- b. Mixed hyperbilirubinemia due to liver cirrhosis
- c. Direct hyperbilirubinemia due to cholestasis
- d. Mixed hyperbilirubinemia due to autoimmune hepatitis
- e. Indirect hyperbilirubinemia due to autoimmune hemolytic anemia

Ans:C

31-All of the following are causes of dysphagia, EXCEPT :

- a. Pharyngeal pouch
- b. Bulbar palsy
- c. Achalasia

- d. Esophageal varices
- e. Peptic stricture

Ans:D

32-A 50 year old female, who is smoker, she complaining from ankle sprain 2 weeks ago and was managed by cast and analgesia (paracetamol and ibuprofen), she presented to ER complaining from sudden onset severe abdominal pain which was epigastric then become diffused, constant, associated with vomiting multiple times (gastric content), anorexia , fatigue, on examination patient looks ill , vital signs : HR 120 , temp 37.4, RR 17, BP 100/60, upon palpation of the abdomen there was significant diffuse tenderness with board like rigidity , abdominal X- ray showed air under the diaphragm. The patient had recurrent episodes of epigastric pain that was relieved by antacids in the last 2 years. The most likely diagnosis is:

- a. Acute cholecystitis
- b. Acute mesenteric ischemia
- c. Intestinal obstruction
- d. Perforated peptic ulcer
- e. Acute pancreatitis

Ans:D

33-You are palpating the abdomen of a 37-year-old thin bedridden disabled cerebral palsy male patient. Which of the following is a pathological rather than a physiological finding ?

- a. Suprapubic mass mostly represents distended urinary bladder
- b. Right painless groin lymph node
- c. Left lower quadrant mass that you thought of as faecal scybala
- d. Painless globular structure at the tip of 9th rib / right midclavicular
- E. Epigastric pulsatile mass

Ans:D

34-A 44 year old lady, not known to have any medical illnesses, non smoker, presented to ER complaining from Right upper quadrant pain of 1 day duration, gradual in onset, dull and constant, radiated to right scapular tip, associated with nausea, vomiting twice (gastric content), fever (38.1 C), chills, Anorexia, no change in bowel habit, no change in stool or urine color, pain is induced by eating fatty food, not relieved by simple analgesia, patient reported that she had similar attacks of pain with milder severity and less duration in the previous 1 year. On examination patient was looking signs were HR 110, BP 110/66, TEMP

38.5 C, vital RR 20, abdomen is soft and lax, with RUQ Tenderness, positive Murphy sign. The most likely diagnosis is

- a. Biliary colic
- b. Autoimmune hepatitis
- c. Acute cholecystitis
- d. Gallstone pancreatitis
- e. Ascending cholangitis

Ans: C

35-A 72 year old gentleman, who is known to have DM, was brought to the family medicine clinic by his worried son with a chief complaint of appetite and weight loss. Upon further

questioning, you find that the patient also complains of diarrhea and change in stool color, which at first was pale but is now almost silvery in color. Upon examination, the patient was found to be cachectic, jaundiced and has conjunctival pallor. Abdominal exam revealed a palpable painless RUQ mass. This patient most likely has :

- a. Biliary tree stones (Choledocholithiasis)
- b. Gallbladder stones (Cholelithiasis)
- c. Gastric cancer
- d. Pancreatic cancer
- e. Hepatic cirrhosis

Ans:D

36-Which of the followings is consistent with a patient having irritable bowel syndrome ?

- a. Fever
- b. Relief of abdominal pain with passing bowel movement
- c. Diarrhea occurring at night
- d. Bloody diarrhea
- e. Weight loss

Ans:B

37-A 60 year old male patient, smoker, HTN and DM, presented to ER complaining from constipation of 2 days duration, patient denies any passage of stool or gas since 1 day, patient also complaining from diffuse abdominal pain and distention since 2 days, the pain is colicky, not radiated, was relieved partially with passage of gas but since one day prior to admission it became progressive, pain is associated with vomiting 4 times, patient has a history of open cholecystectomy 10 years ago, no previous history of same complaint. On examination vital signs were HR 98, RR 20, Temp 37.2 C, BP 160/90. On abdominal examination: abdomen looks distended, soft and lax with diffuse tenderness all over the abdomen, increased bowel sounds, per rectum examination showed empty rectum. The most likely diagnosis is :

- a. Colon cancer
- b. Mesenteric ischemia
- c. None of the above
- d. Intestinal obstruction
- e. Perforated viscus

Ans:D

38-Regarding splenomegaly, which of the following statements is true :

- a. TB usually causes huge splenomegaly
- b. We can percuss it against midclavicular line at 7th - 10th ribs
- c. Its normal span is 8-12cm
- d. Myeloproliferative diseases usually cause a massive splenomegaly
- e. Malaria is the most common cause in developed countries

Ans:D

39-Which of the following statements is true ?

- a. Presence of abdominal guarding & restlessness are indicative of peritoneum

- b. Pain from foregut structures is generally felt in the epigastrium
- c. Somatic pain is poorly localized
- d. Visceral pain is a sharp pain usually felt in the midline
- e. Rebound tenderness in the RLQ is pathognomonic for acute appendicitis

Ans: B

1-Patient who is smoker, has dilated veins around umbilicus in which blood drain toward the umbilicus, which of the following is most likely to be associated:

- a. clubbing
- b. pulsatile JVP
- c. ascites
- d. palmar erythema
- e. koilonychia

Answer: Not sure but A/C/D correct i guess the most correct biz it's directly related to Portal HTN is C

2-A lady who had presented with early HTN , ... , her brother or father had ESRF , his father or brother has died from all the following can be associated with her case except :

- a. poor hearing
- b. nodular surface of the kidney
- c. valve disease
- d. bilateral kidney enlargement

Answer: c

3-A patient presented with diarrhoea , dr asked him to fast , the diarrhoea has dissappeared , which of the following is less likely to be affecting the patient :

- ulcerative colitis

4-All of the following are true except:

- smoking... increase risk of ulcerative colitis

5-All of the following are found in obstructive jaundice except:

- a. urinary unconjugated bilirubin increased
- b. fecal stercobilinogen decreased
- c. primary billiary choingitis is an example
- d. urinary urobilinogen decreased
- e. serum urobilinogen decreased

Answer: a

6-Patient with acute pancreatitis ... which of the following can be found:

- a. relieved pain by sitting up
- b. fever

Answer: both

7-Patient with uncontrolled hypertension , presented with sudden onset of sever abdominal pain and with dilated veins around umbilicus in which blood drain toward the umbilicus, which of the following is most likely to be found :

- a. asymmetrical lower limb pulses

- b. pulsatile JVP
- c. ascites

Answer: C

8-All are causes of haematuria except :

- a. UTI
- b. APKD
- c. hypertension
- d. renal cancer
- e. hemolysis

Answer: c

9-All causes red urine except :

- a. ectopic kidney
- b. TB
- c. Schistosomiasis
- d. hemolytic anemia

Answer: b

10-All the following matches are wrong except :

- a. kocher's sign >>> cholecystitis
- b. grey-turner's sign >>> rupture of ectopic pregnancy

Answer: b

11-Regarding the anatomy of the GIT which of the following is true :

- a. the upper border of the liver is on the 5th right intercostal space on full expiration
- b. the migrating motor complex in the intestine works every 1-2 hrs to propel food forward during meals

Answer: a

12-Orthostatic proteinuria, all are true except:

- a. non renal cause of proteinuria
- b. can be found in healthy adults
- c. >1g/l proteinuria
- d. not detected in first urine passed after sleeping, but is present during day
- e. differs when patient is lying flat or in recumbent position

Answer: e

13-Regarding the anatomy of the renal system, all are true except :

- a. external sphincter surrounds prostatic urethra in males
- b. T10-12 / L1 innervates the renal capsule
- c. external sphincter is innervated by pudendal nerves

Answer: a

15-A question about the differentiation between palpable spleen & left kidney, all are true except :

- spleen moves deeply & vertically

16-All of the following are causes of hepatosplenomegaly except :

- a. malaria
- b. amyloidosis
- c. glycogen storage disease
- d. cirrhosis with hypertension

Answer: d

17-All of the following is true about irritable bowel syndrome except :

- a. diagnosis is based on history
- b. large volume diarrhea

Answer: b

18-All the following are causes of ascitis except :

- a. hepatic cirrosis
- b. peritonitis
- c. hypoproteinemia
- d. left side heart failure

Answer: d

20-Patient with TB, least likely drug to cause jaundice

- Omperazole

21-Clinical case in which obstructive jaundice, what is the true:

- The stool is pale

22-Clinical case in which dysphagia is the presenting symptom that is eased with liquids:

- Achalasia

23-Least likely cause of vomiting:

- Hypocalcemia

24-True statement:

- By fasting, osmotic diarrhea stops

25-Clinical case in which ascites is the diagnosis, albumin of serum=4mg/dl and albumin of ascetic fluid =2mg/dl, most likely diagnosis:

- Liver cirrhosis

26-Wrong about signs of liver failure signs:

- Feter hepaticus is of the volatile amine, dimethyl chloride, on breath

27-Least likely to find in aortic aneurysm rupture:

- Absent bowel sounds

28-All are common causes of hepatosplenomegaly except:

- felty syndrome

29-Clinical case in which patient with hepatic encephalopathy, with flapping tremor, lethargy, disorientation, apathy and aggression:

- Grade II

30-Clinical case in which acute cholecystitis is the diagnosis, what is the appropriate sign:

- Murphy's sign

31-Clinical case with increased bowel sounds:

- Intestinal obstruction

32-Wrong about surface anatomy:

- The right kidney just lies 2-3 cm higher than the left

33-Patient with reddish discoloration of the urine and he denied pain or prostatic problems, you should rule out:

- Urogenital cancer

34-Not a predisposing factor for renal stones:

- Hypocalcemia

35-Patient with renal failure, you expect to see all of the following except:

- Polycythemia

36-The patient has polycythemia/patient's liver was smooth/ absent abdomen- jugular reflex/ lower limb edema:

- Budd-Chiari syndrome

37-18 year old male/ bone ache (these symptoms indicate MM) / shortness of breath/ ascitis and lower limb edema/ proteinuria 7 mg per day but -ve dipstick:

- Multiple myeloma(MM)

38-Clinical case in which patient with mid epigastric pain radiating to the back, weight loss, DM:

- a. pancreatic cancer
- b. chronic pancreatitis

Answer: a

39-20 year old patient hypertensive ,diabetic, presented to ER with severe abdominal pain with 80% occlusion of left coronary artery:

- Mesenteric ischemia

22-Upper right quadrant pain, jaundice, fever:

- Cholangitis

23-Upper right quadrant pain ,fever and no jaundice

- Acute cholecystitis

24-Upper right quadrant pain radiating to right shoulder lasting less than 6 hours and no fever:

- Biliary colic

25-Nausea, vomiting, constipation, abdominal pain and distention

- Intestinal obstruction

26-Weeks after delivery, jaundice and ascites was developed to a woman, the cause is:

- a. portal vein thrombosis
- b. Budd-Chiari syndrome
- c. hepatocellular carcinoma

Answer: b

27-Married woman with nausea and vomiting complained abdominal pain, first thing to rule out:

Ectopic pregnancy

28-Most common cause of acute abdominal pain

- a. appendicitis (surgical)
- b. gastroenteritis (non surgical)

Answer: a

29-All are mostly found in patients >50 except

Appendicitis

30-Heartburn, reflux, waterbrash:

- GERD

31-Does not cause constipation:

- Increase water intake

32-Pale stool in obstructive jaundice is due to:

- Lack of stercobilin

33-Innervation of renal capsule and ureter is:

- T10-L1

34 -The conscious desire to urinate when the bladder holds:

- 250-350ml

35-Area between urethra and ureters in the bladder

- Trigon

36-Wrong about IBS:

- You need to confirm constipation only to diagnose

37-Does not cause tender hepatomegaly:

- a. amebic liver

- b. hepatoma
- c. viral hepatitis
- d. cystic fibrosis

Answer: d

38-You diagnose someone with acute mesenteric ischemia, you will find all ..except

- a. delayed pulses
- b. tenderness
- c. sudden severe abdominal pain
- d. loud bowel sound

Answer: d

39-In GI exam you will find all of the following except

- a. spleen in right 9-11 costal spaces
- b. liver edge in right costal margin
- c. right kidney may be impalpable
- d. upper liver surface by percussion in 5th intercostal space
- e. pulsatile abdomen mass can be seen in thin people

Answer: a

40-Man came with smelly alcoholic odor, you expect to find all except

- a. finger clubbing
- b. testicular atrophy
- c. breast atrophy
- d. caput medusa
- e. parotid swelling

Answer: c

41-Acute sudden severe pain + fever + decreased blood pressure:

- a. acute cholecystitis
- b. acute pancreatitis
- c. colorectal cancer
- d. perforated ulcer

Answer: d

42-Women complaining of vaginal tenderness+ prune juice discharge, her cycle hasn't come for 2 months:

- a. pelvic inflammatory disease
- b. ruptured ectopic pregnancy
- c. ruptured aortic aneurysm

Answer: b

43-Which of the following is not cause of constipation

- a. someone uses opiates
- b. someone with hypothyroidism and takes supplements
- c. someone with hypercalcemia
- d. old man with Parkinson and he is immobile for long time
- e. vomiting resulted from coffee ground drinking

Answer: e

44-which of the following is the least likely to present with constipation:

- a. patient with hypothyroid and does not take medication
- b. patient with hematemesis with coffee ground appearance
- c. patient with opioid dependency
- d. patient with hypercalcemia
- e. patient with Parkinson

Answer: b

45-Wrong match about abdomen signs

- a. murphy with acute cholecystitis
- b. gery turner with hemorrhagic pancreatitis
- c. iliopsoas with retroileal appendicitis
- d. Cullen with ruptured ectopic pregnancy
- e. Rovsing with aortic rupture

Answer: e

46-Someone doesn't hear well with vision problem, his mother has the same problem, he has kidney problems + tinnitus, what is the cause:

- a. Alport syndrome
- b. Polycystic kidney disease
- c. Buerger's disease

Answer: a

47-A 5 year old presented to the clinic with smth renal, with History of ear problems and wears glasses and has optic problems :

- Alport Syndrome

48-Patient with chronic dry cough, jaundice:

- alpha 1 antitrypsin deficiency

49-Patient with polycythemia vera, ascites and absent hepatojugular reflex:

- Budd Chiari Syndrome

50-Ascites with very low protein content, least likely:

- ovarian tumor with peritoneal seeding

51-Central severe abdominal pain, occult blood in feces:

- mesenteric ischemia

52-Wrong statement:

- MI with epigastric pain also is accompanied with sever epigastric tenderness

53-Fresh blood per rectum, 4 month history of intermittent abdominal pain, lower limb stent:

- ischemic colitis

54-Alcoholic, fresh blood in urine, signs of liver disease:

- esophageal varices

55-Alcoholic, recurrent vomiting with fresh blood, no chronic illnesses:

- Mallory-Weiss tear

56-Not related with dysphagia of solids mainly:

- odynophagia can indicate cancer

57-Increases gastric reflux:

- theophylline

58-Doesn't need further investigation to confirm IBS:

- 6-month recurrent abdominal pain, relieved with bowel movements, usually loose

59-True about Plummer-Vinson's esophageal webs:

- Post cricoid dysphagia

60-Causes blue-green urine:

- propofol

61-CKD without lower limb edema, mostly due to:

- ACEI

62-clear case of aortic dissection, choose the right statement:

- cause asymmetric pulse in periphery
- angor animi
- burning in nature

Answer: a

85-Worsening hypertension with intermittent claudication:

- renal artery stenosis

96-A patient with osteoporosis and takes ibuprofen for it. The patient presented with acute epigastric pain, and upon physical examination was revealed to have rigid abdomen "board like rigidity" what is the most likely cause :

Perforated peptic ulcer

105-Which of the following is true about pain of esophageal spasm:

- always relieved by GTN
- radiate to the back
- duration 2-3 mins
- rapidly relieved by rest

Answer: b

106-All are true about splenomegaly except:

- unable to be felt deep to the mass
- if the mass crosses the mid line, this rules out kidney

Answer: a

107-One of the following isn't a red flag for the cough :

- a. breathlessness
- b. haemoptysis
- c. weight loss
- d. nasal congestion

Answer: d

119-Patient presented with yellowish discoloration of skin & sclera , has pale stool & Urine test is positive for urobilinogen and bilirubin & has abdominal pain , the most likely diagnosis is

- a. cholangiocarcinoma
- b. cancer of the pancreas
- c. common bile duct obstruction
- d. autoimmune hepatitis
- e. hemolytic anemia

Answer: c

120-A question about bladder outlet obstruction ... associated with all of the following except

- a. poor flow
- b. hesitancy
- c. frequency
- d. Polyuria
- e. Dribbling

Answer: d

121-A 14 year old patient presented with hematuria, frothy urine, and have deafness her brother also have the same symptoms, which of the following is the most likely diagnosis :

- a. alport's syndrome
- b. cystinosis
- c. medullary spongy kidney
- d. prune -belly syndrome

Answer: a

122-All are wrong statements except :

- bladder cancer causes painless macroscopic hematuria

123-All of the following are risk factors for kidney stones except :

- a. hyperparathyroidism
- b. high calcium diet
- c. low fluid intake

Answer: بحس كلهم صح

124-Smoking isn't a risk factor for:

- ulcerative colitis

127-Case...male, heavy alcoholic, manifestation of alcoholic liver disease, all of the following are present in him except :

- breast atrophy

128-All of the following is true about subclavian steal syndrome except:

- stenosis present distal to origin of the vertebral artery

129-Case... loin pain radiating to groin:

- obstructive urethral stone

130-A male patient presented with dysuria, frequency, perineal pain, what's the cause:

- prostatitis

131-A lady who presented with iliac fossa pain , periumbulical bruising , pune juice like vaginal discharge , the most likely diagnosis is:

- a. ruptured ectopic pregnancy
- b. pelvic inflammatory disease
- c. acute appendicitis

Answer: a

132-Which of the following define colicky pain:

- pain free interval