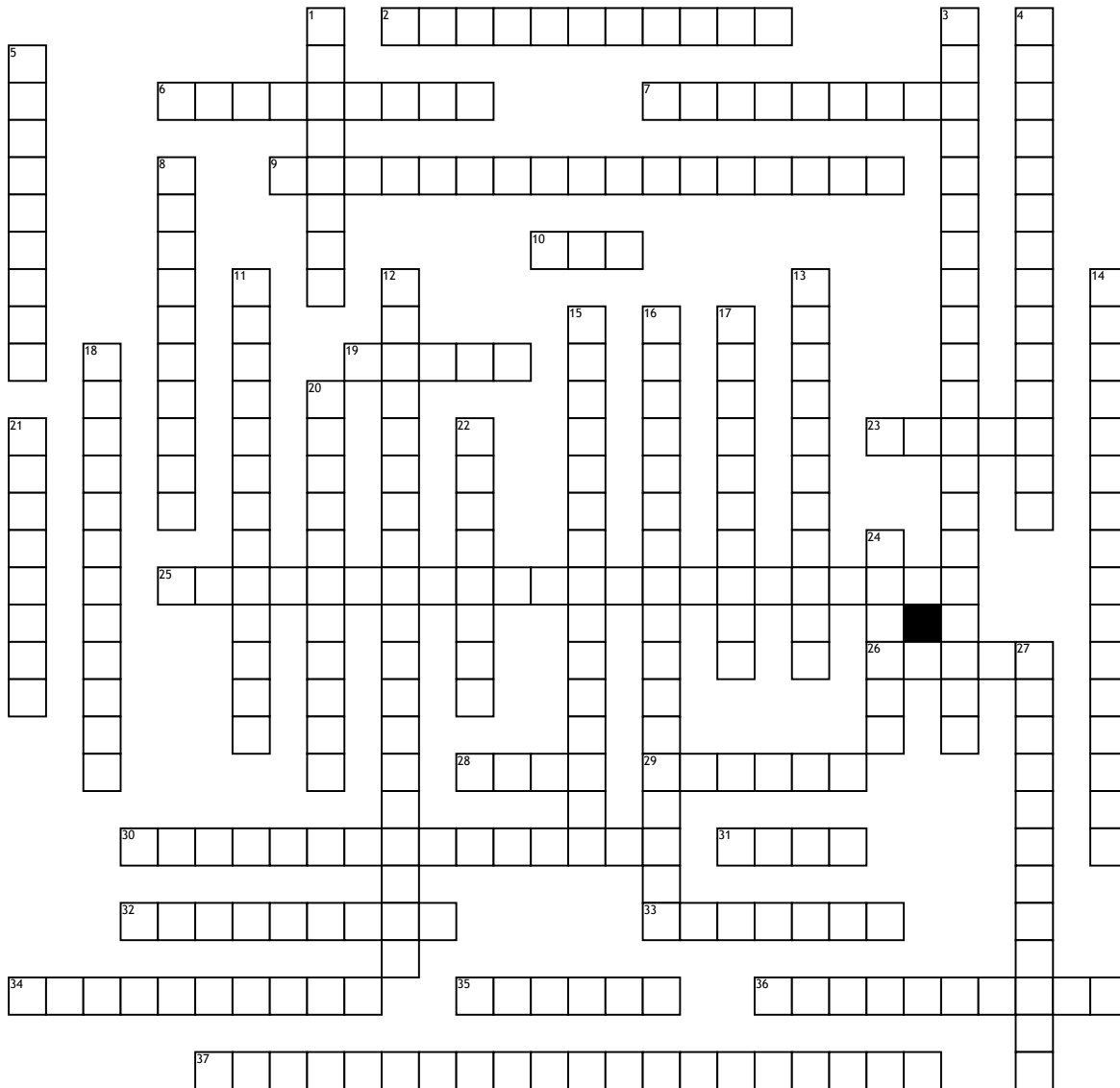


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# 120 USMLE



## Across

2. used to stimulate red blood cell production  
 6. stimulate sebaceous glands and cause acne  
 7. decreases hepatic glucose production, decreases intestinal absorption of glucose, and improves insulin sensitivity by increasing peripheral glucose uptake and utilization  
 9. is a commonly mentioned physical exam finding in PCP  
 10. a sedative-hypnotic and dissociative anesthetic that generally acts as a downer but can also cause incredible aggression coupled with pain insensitivity  
 19. skip lesions, fistulae, strictures  
 23. Electrical alternans on boards means a big pericardial effusion (and usually cardiac tamponade physiology). The heart cannot fill properly, preload decreases, hypotension and tachycardia ensue, fluid backup leads to elevated JVP. Underlying etiology in this patient is  
 25. Gram-positive rods in a diabetic foot wound (or a World War I soldier fighting in a trench)  
 26. DI is an important complication of some skull base fractures and can be treated with  
 28. negatively birefringent, big toe  
 29. It's given to at-risk Rh- moms at 28 weeks and at delivery  
 30. Calcifications of the bladder wall are essentially pathognomonic. Chronic infection is associated with an increased risk of squamous cell carcinoma of the bladder (as opposed to the usual urothelial/transitional cell).

31. a major tissue growth factor activated by injury, cytokine release (infection, inflammation) and hypoxia that promotes angiogenesis and also increases vascular permeability (hence the edema). This increased permeability aids in the movement of proteins and white blood cells to the site of injury.

32. A b2 agonist like the bronchodilator

33. raise HDL and decrease LDL and TGs.

34. a parasitic roundworm acquired from larvae-contaminated soil. Strongyloides larvae can borrow (hence the rash) and can migrate to the GI tract and lay their eggs, which then hatch in the intestine and cause diarrhea. Treatment is

35. bind to and remove the RhD antigens

36. a granulocyte colony stimulating factor (G-CSF), which are drugs used to increase white blood cell count in patients with leukopenia

37. is able to switch out different pilin genes, and for this reason, prior infection does not confer long-lasting immunity

## Down

1. leads to hypogonadotropic hypogonadism

3. most common inherited bleeding diathesis

4. space between the uterus and the rectum (i.e. the place where pelvic free fluid goes)

5. can change its pilus, which is responsible for adhesion to host cells and the main antigen to which the host mounts an immune response

8. caused by positively-birefringent rhomboid calcium pyrophosphate crystal deposition. Most commonly affected location is the knee.

11. "migratory serpiginous perianal rash" (ick) is classic for

12. Electrical alternans on boards means a big

13. Hot tub folliculitis

14. Diffuse low-level ST elevation means pericarditis. These patients often complain of pleuritic chest pain that is somewhat alleviated by sitting up and leaning forward and have distant heart sounds. Common test causes include viruses, uremia, and 2-3 weeks after myocardial infarction

15. work by decreasing osteoclast activity (thereby reducing bone resorption)

16. is a major cause of mortality for patients with scleroderma

17. used to prevent bone marrow suppression in patients taking methotrexate

18. allows for the study of DNA alterations

20. TP / (TP + FN)

21. CGG trinucleotide repeat expansion disorder

22. Autism-like behaviors and relatively large head are common; large testicles only appear after puberty

24. cells make testosterone

27. Diffuse low-level ST elevation means