MCQ (May 2002) Key Questions (version 1)

1) 50 yo man 3 months diarrhoea, which of the following is least likely:
   a) persistant Campylobacter. Jejuni
   b) colorectal carcinoma
   c) ulcerative colitis
   d) giardiasis
   e) spurious laxative

2) True about therapeutics of lithium:
   a) diuretics reduce the level of lithium
   b) don't cause goiter
   c) can cause fine tremor in significant number of patients
   d) can be measured by urine level
   e) blood level is measured at 11 AM

3) Child with excoriation and itching between finger webs, wrist and groins:
   a) look for burrows
   b) give steroids (?)

4) Which is true about infective endocarditis:
   a) may present as vasculitis
   b) is always associated with AF
   c) is associated with rheumatic fever (directly extended from rheumatic fever)
   d) mostly involves wall of atrium
   e) is caused by Staph.

5) Emphysema:
   a) FEV1 is not reduced
   b) diffusion capacity is normal
   c) hearts can be clearly heard
   d) vital capacity and residual volume are reduced
   e) lung expansion is not fixed

6) Paralysis of small muscles of hands (except thenar):
   a) thoracic outlet syndrome
   b) lower brachial plexus injury
c) radial nerve

d) ulner nerve

e) median nerve

7) (photo) shows a destructed nipple with blood:
   a) Peget's disease
   b) mastitis
   c) congenital nipple
   d) Peau de orange

8) The artery most commonly involved in thrombosis is:
   a) superficial femoral artery
   b) popliteal artery
   c) infra renal artery
   d) external iliac artery

9) (picture) ECG shows no P wave but irregular normal shaped as well as widened QRS.
   a) AF
   b) atrial tachycardia and multi-focal block
   c) M.I.
   d) atrial flutter and multi-focal block
   e) multiple atrial ectopics

10) 45 yo had acute knee pain. Aspiration showed cloudy fluid which contained neutrophils but no bacteria.
    a) septic arthritis
    b) gout
    c) rheumatoid arthritis
    d) osteroarthritis

11) All of the following can lead to deafness of the fetus EXCEPT
    a) phenytoin during pregnancy
    b) Wt < 1500g
    c) craniofacial defect
    d) neonatal jaundice
    e) warfarin
12) 4 yo child ingested detergent, The management is:
   a) observation for 4 hr and discharge
   b) admission and possible endoscopy
   c) reassure the parents that there will be no long term consequence

13) 18 months old child has bow legs, internal torsion of tibia and two knees are 8 cm apart:
   a) reassurance
   b) Vit D 1000 units
   c) splint

14) A middle alcoholic was found confused and had horizontal nystagmus, VI nerve palsy and perioral
telangiectasis. The likely diagnosis is:
   a) alcohol cerebral degeneration
   b) Wernick's syndrome
   c) subdural haematoma

15) Differentiation between acute organic disorder (delirium) and schizophrenia:
   a) visual hallucination
   b) delusion
   c) auditory hallucination
   d) fluctuation of consciousness

16) Which of the following is true about iron deficient anaemia in infancy:
   a) premature is more prone than mature
   b) reticulocytosis
   c) increased ferritin levels
   d) low transferrin saturation

17) Following are typical of extradural heamatoma EXCEPT:
   a) a lucid interval
   b) bradycardia
   c) hypotension
   d) dilation of pupils
   e) unconsciousness

18) All of the following are features of basal ganglion lesion EXCEPT:
   a) ataxia
b) chorea
c) dystonia
d) tremor
e) rigidity

19) All about pulmonary embolism are true EXCEPT:
   a) reduced P2
   b) bronchial breathing sound
c) syncope
d) pleuritic pain
e) breathlessness

20) A 4 yo child has loud pansystolic murmurs at left sternal border and all over the precardium. Chest X-ray showed pulmonary plethora and the apex extended to axilla. The diagnosis is:
   a) VSD
   b) PDA
c) ASD
d) transposition of great vessels

21) Which of the following causes pain in a leg elevated:
   a) arterial ischaemia
   b) venous cellulitis
c) DVT
d) lymphangitis

22) All of the following can cause excruciating abdominal pain EXCEPT:
   a) appendicitis
   b) M.I.
c) renal colic
d) rupture of abdominal aorta
e) mesenteric artery occlusion

23) Which of the following is poor prognostic factor in a patient with depression:
   a) previous alcohol abuse
   b) previous oral contraception
c) hypertension
d) low level of Hb A2
24) You may do all after membrane rupture for 2 days at 32 th week gestation EXCEPT
   a) take a swab
   b) give steroids
   c) check fibronectin in vaginal fluid
   d) induce labour even there is on evidence of infection

25) A young man presented with cough. Chest X-ray is consistent with inactive TB. The management is:
   a) do six sputum tests and wait for results
   b) repeat X-ray in 3 months
   c) do X-ray annually
   d) give triple anti-TB treatment for 6 months and repeat X-ray
   e) give INH for 6 months

26) Which of the following is true about suicide: (If you think this question is not accurate, please let me know)
   a) asking the patient about suicide will not provoke suicide
   b) don't inform patient's family
   c) taking the firearm away
   d) don't take him seriously

27) A diabetic had ankle abrasion about 2 weeks ago, and now developed the leg swollen from the ankle up to the knee with inguinal lymph node enlargement, chills and fever. All of the following are correct EXCEPT:
   a) hospitalization and i.v antibiotics
   b) do Doppler to rule out DVT
   c) in most of time blood test for septicaemia is unsuccessful
   d) Strep pyogene is the usual pathogen

28) All of the following are true about cluster headache EXCEPT:
   a) vomiting      b) more common in men
   c) can happen continuously for a period of day and night
   d) patients are waken up after 2-3 hours sleep

29) A patient presents with severe dyspnoea after trauma. P/E shows a reduced air entry and a shift of trachea to the opposite. The diagnosis is:
   a) tension pneumothorax
   b) haemothorax
30) Which of the following is true about seminoma:
   a) young man, distant metastasis, radiosensitive
   b) young man, distant metastasis, radioresistant

31) The commonest type of diaphragmatic hernia is:
   a) sliding hiatal hernal
   b) para-oesophageal
   c) diaphragmatic rupture

32) The most common cause of intestinal obstruction in young Australians:
   a) adesion
   b) hernia

33) The commonest presentation of testicular tumors:
   a) hydrocele
   b) testicle mass
   c) dysuria

34) A 3 months old baby has vomiting, fever, leucocytes were found in urine. The appropriate next step is:
   a) supra-pubic aspiration
   b) give ampicillling
   c) abdominal USS and MCU

35) (photo) shows a ball-shaped growth (about 1-2 cm in diameter) on the palm of a garage worker:
   a) pyogenic granuloma
   b) keratoacanthoma
   c) BCC
   d) SCC

36) Definite diagnosis of ectopic pregnancy:
   a) laproscopy
   b) USS
   c) hCG titre
   d) pelvic examination
37) Early diagnosis of endometriosis requires:
   a) USS
   b) laproscopy
   c) pelvic examination

38) A patient has a ischemia-like chest pain but enzymes and ECG are normal. All you would do EXCEPT:
   a) give thrombolytic therapy

39) Which of the following is TRUE regarding febrile convulsion:
   a) occurs between 6 month and 4 years of age
   b) most have family history
   c) last more than 15 min
   d) most patients develop epilepsy
   c) recurrent is < 5%

40) A 10 yo boy has enuresis but dry during the day. Which of the following is true:
   a) one of his parents had the same problem

41) A 65 yo man has profuse rectal bleeding. The most likely diagnosis is:
   a) diverticulosis
   b) colonic cancer
   c) Chron's disease
   d) ulcerative colitis

42) The commonest site of etopic pregnancy rupture:
   a) isthmus

43) All of the following can happen in uncomplicated haemorrhoid EXCEPT:
   a) peri-anal pain
   b) pruritus
   c) mucus
   d) bleeding
   e) prolapse
44) An 11 yo child has had vomiting in the morning and also occasional headache. The possible diagnosis is:
   a) medullobastoma
   b) migraine

45) A 4 months old has recurrent sticky eye. The most likely cause is:
   a) naso-lacrimal duct block
   b) gonorrhoea

46) Anti-phospholipid antibody is associated with:
   a) repeated miscarriage

47) A patient had sudden epigastric pain which lasted for 6 hr. Next morning urine became dark. Tests show liver enzymes and AKP were 3 time above normal, amylase was twice above normal and bilirubin had gone up. The most likely diagnosis is:
   a) acute pancreatitis
   b) choledocholithiasis
   c) acute cholecystitis
   d) hepatitis

48) Borderline personality:
   a) social withdrawal
   b) unstable mood

49) Signs of neural tube defect EXCEPT:
   a) decrease in amniotic AFP

50) A boy (age?) had trouble with teachers at school and with parents at home but he is very good when he was playing toys alone. The possible diagnosis is:
   a) ADHD
   b) defiant disorder

51) An alcoholic presents with hypoglycaemia. The appropriate treatment is:
   a) i.v. thiamine and glucose

52) A woman presents as inevitable abortion with tissue in the os. BP 80/50. The appropriate management is:
53) A diabetic woman want to have a baby. All of the following are correct in prevention of congenital defects EXCEPT:
   a) give folate  
   b) strict control of glucose level throughout pregnancy  
   c) the control of glucose is only important after 10 weeks of pregnancy

54) All of the following can mimic anxiety EXCEPT:
   a) pheochromacytoma  
   b) hypothyroidism  
   c) carcinoid syndrome  
   d) sudden from sedative drugs  
   e) caffeinism

55) A 10 yo boy has pharyngeal and tonsillar exudation, painful ulcers in the mouth and on the lips as well as lymphadenopathy. The most likely diagnosis is:
   a) glandular fever  
   b) herpes simplex gingivostomatitis  
   c) herpangina

56) Treatment of temporal arteritis:
   a) prednisolone 5 mg daily 
   b) prednisolone 75 mg daily

57) Pap smear shows CIN III, consistent with carcinoma-in-situ. Next step is:
   a) cone excision  
   b) total hysterectomy  
   c) D and C  
   d) biopsy proceeded by colposcopy for an appropriate site for biopsy

58) Regarding OCP, all of the following are correct EXCEPT:
   a) increase triglyceride  
   b) reduce ovarian cancers  
   c) reduce benign breast diseases  
   d) reduce endometrial cancers