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Vendor:Test Prep

Exam Code:MCQS

Exam Name:Multiple-choice questions for general practitioner (GP) Doctor

Version:Demo

QUESTION 1

A premature infant is born with a patent ductus arteriosus. Its closure can be stimulated by administration of:

- A. Prostaglandin inhibitors
- B. Anti-estrogen compounds
- C. Estrogen
- D. Prostaglandin analogue

Correct Answer: A

Prostaglandin inhibitors Normally ductus arteriosus closes soon after birth. Vasodilatory effect of prostaglandin is what maintains ductus arteriosus in intrauterine life. Hence in cases of delayed closure of ductus arteriosus, we can use prostaglandin inhibitors to induce its closure.

QUESTION 2

A 74-year-old woman, who has been followed for the past 25 years for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) comes to the emergency department complaining of 48 hours of temperatures to 38.6 C

(101.4 F) and worsening shortness of breath. She has a chronic productive cough, which has become more copious. On physical examination, she has rhonchi and increased fremitus in the posterior mid-lung field. A Gram's stain reveals many epithelial cells and multiple gram-positive and gram-negative organisms; no neutrophils are seen.

Which of the following is the most likely organism causing the symptoms?

- A. Escherichia coli
- B. Haemophilus influenzae
- C. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- D. Mycoplasma pneumoniae
- E. Klebsiella pneumoniae

Correct Answer: B

The correct answer is B. This patient, with a long history of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), has evidence of a community-acquired pneumonia. The common organisms causing pneumonias in patients with COPD are Streptococcus pneumoniae, Haemophilus influenzae, and Moraxella catarrhalis.

QUESTION 3

A 14-year-old girl presents with primary amenorrhea and a short stature.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Down's syndrome
- B. Fragile X syndrome
- C. Turner's syndrome
- D. Klinefelter's syndrome
- E. Normal finding

Correct Answer: C

Down's syndrome and Fragile x syndrome don't have primary amenorrhea. Klinefelter's patients are tall males. So the likely diagnosis is Turner's syndrome.

QUESTION 4

A 55-year-old man has epigastric discomfort. He is seropositive for *Helicobacter pylori*. Upper endoscopy reveals no gastritis and no ulcer disease. Biopsy of the stomach shows *Helicobacter*.

What should you do?

- A. Breath testing
- B. PPI alone as symptomatic therapy
- C. Repeat endoscopy after 6 weeks of PPIs D-PPI, amoxicillin, and clarithromycin

Correct Answer: B

You do not need to treat *Helicobacter pylori* unless there is gastritis or ulcer disease. This patient has epigastric pain and *Helicobacter* but no ulcer or gastritis. This is non-ulcer dyspepsia. Treat it symptomatically with a PPI. Enormous numbers of people are colonized with *H. pylori*; you do not need to eradicate it from the world without evidence of disease. *H. pylori* is not the cause of non-ulcer dyspepsia.

QUESTION 5

A 10-year-old boy is admitted to the hospital because of bleeding. Pertinent laboratory findings include a platelet count of 50,000/L, prothrombin time (PT) of 15 seconds (control 11.5 seconds), activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT) of 51 seconds (control 36 seconds), thrombin time (TT) of 13.7 seconds (control 10.5 seconds), and factor VIII level of 14% (normal 38%-178%).

Which of the following is the most likely cause of his bleeding?

- A. Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC)
- B. Vitamin K deficiency
- C. Immune thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP)

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 6

On a routine urinalysis, a 30-year-old man was found to have hematuria. His urinalysis is negative for casts and protein, but is positive for moderate blood. His urine culture is negative. IV pyelogram and serum creatinine are both normal and you send urine cytology just to be safe It is also normal.

Which of the following is most appropriate in this case?

- A. Renal ultrasound
- B. Reassurance and periodic monitoring
- C. Cystoscopy

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 7

A 26-year-old male has been operated for abdominal trauma and splenectomy was done. On the 3rd post-op day the developed acute abdominal pain and distention in the upper abdominal area with hypotension. On insertion of ryle\'s tubes, 2L of coffee ground fluid was aspirated.

What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Reactionary hemorrhage
- B. DVT
- C. Acute gastric dilatation
- D. Left lower lobe atelectasis
- E. Subphrenic abscess

Correct Answer: D

Patients with blood pressures (BP) > 180/120 mm Hg need immediate aggressive treatment if they have impending or progressive end-organ damage. Those without end-organ damage need to adjust or reinstate their regimens, but do not need immediate aggressive treatment.

QUESTION 8

A 37-year-old woman presents to the office for a consultation about family planning. She is married for 11 years and she has never had any extra marital relationships. They have been tested negative for HIV infection. She hopes to become pregnant and to stop using condoms. She had normal Pap smears for the past 18 years. The last Pap smear was 1 year ago.

When does she need to have her next Pap smear?

- A. In 2 years
- B. In 6 months

C. In 3 years

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 9

A 28-year-old female presents with 1-week history of jaundice and 2 days history of altered sleep pattern and moods. She was diagnosed with hypothyroidism for which she is receiving thyroxine. Thyroid function showed increased TSH.

PT=70s.

What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Hyper-acute liver failure
- B. Acute liver failure
- C. Acute on chronic liver failure
- D. Autoimmune hepatitis

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 10

45 year old female looking pale has bluish discoloration of hands whenever she goes out in the cold. She has reddish spots on her body. She has symmetrical peripheral arthropathy for the last year.

What is the most appropriate diagnosis?

- A. Limited systemic sclerosis
- B. Osteosarcoma
- C. Chondrosarcoma
- D. Diffuse systemic sclerosis
- E. RA

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 11

A 6 months old boy with cough and wheezy chest. The diagnosis is:

- A. Bronchiolitis

B. Foreign body aspiration

C. Asthma

D. Pneumonia

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 12

Most common nerve injured in supracondylar fracture humerus?

A. Radial

B. Anterior interosseous nerve

C. Median

D. Ulnar

Correct Answer: B

In older studies, the radial nerve was found to be the one most commonly injured. But recent studies have shown that the median nerve, particularly the anterior interosseous branch is the most commonly damaged in supracondylar humerus.