

Medical Quiz

Medical Quiz: Single Best Answer (SBA)

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Question No. 01

A 69-year-old woman complains of intermittent palpitations, lasting several hours, which then stop spontaneously. She also suffers from bronchial asthma. 24-hour Holter monitoring confirms paroxysmal atrial fibrillation. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the management of this patient?

- A. Digoxin effectively prevents recurrence of the arrhythmia
- B. Anticoagulation is not necessary
- C. Sotalol may be effective
- D. Amiodarone should be avoided
- E. Flecainide orally may be an effective as-needed treatment to abort an attack

Question No. 02

A 68-year-old man presents to his physician with signs of drastic weight loss. He is known to have primary sclerosing cholangitis (PSC). The physician suspects an underlying malignancy. Which of the following tumors would a patient with primary sclerosing cholangitis be more at risk of developing?

- A. Hepatocellular carcinoma
- B. Cholangiocarcinoma
- C. Hepatic fibroma
- D. Hepatic haemangioma
- E. Pancreatic carcinoma

Question No. 03

A 68-year-old obese man is seen in the hypertension clinic. His blood pressure is 151/93 and he suffers from poorly controlled type 2 diabetes. Blood results demonstrate elevated serum urea and creatinine. An ultrasound scan shows asymmetry between the two kidneys and on examination audible abdominal bruits

are auscultated. Urine dipstick did not detect any blood or protein. The best investigation is:

- A. CT angiography
- B. Doppler ultrasonography
- C. Abdominal x-ray
- D. Renal arteriography
- E. Renal biopsy

Question No. 04

A 37-year-old man presents with symptoms of an acute headache, vomiting, malaise and visual disturbance. A neurological examination reveals a bitemporal superior quadrantanopia. A CT scan shows a hyperdense area within the pituitary gland. The most likely diagnosis is:

- A. Kallman syndrome
- B. Septo-optic dysplasia
- C. Sheehan's syndrome
- D. Empty sella syndrome
- E. Pituitary apoplexy

Question No. 05

A 22-year-old unconscious man is brought into the emergency. He was found lying alone on the street by passers-by who called the ambulance and the crew mention seeing needles on the floor. The patient's Glasgow Coma Scale is 12, he has a respiratory rate of 10 and blood pressure of 97/65 mmHg. During your examination you notice pinpoint pupils. The most appropriate treatment is:

- A. Mechanical ventilation
- B. IV naloxone
- C. IV naloxazone
- D. IV naltrexone
- E. Methadone

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