

Random MCQs 16

1. With regard to the age of first appearance of ossification centres in the elbow, which one of the following is TRUE
 - A. Medial epicondyle 1-3 years
 - B. Lateral epicondyle 7-9 years
 - C. Capitulum 5-7 years
 - D. Trochlea 11-14 years
 - E. Radial head 3-5 years

2. In a patient with acute cholecystitis, which one of the statements is FALSE
 - A. Anaerobic organisms are infrequently found on culture
 - B. Mild jaundice is common early in the course of the disease
 - C. Obstruction of the cystic duct appears to be a critical factor in the aetiology of the disease
 - D. Cefotaxime as a single agent is an appropriate antibiotic choice in penicillin hypersensitivity
 - E. 2-12% of cases are categorised as acalculous

3. A 13kg child ingests tablets containing 700mg of elemental iron. Which one of the following is TRUE
 - A. This dose of elemental iron has greater than 50% mortality
 - B. The absence of "vin rose" urine soon after intravenous desferrioxamine reliably excludes significant iron poisoning
 - C. Desferrioxamine should not be given until iron levels and total iron binding capacity confirm the severity of the overdose even in the presence of persistent blood stained vomiting and abnormal vital signs
 - D. Iron tablets should be seen on plain abdominal X-ray in 80% of such cases
 - E. Haemodialysis will effectively remove ferrioxamine (chelated iron) in the anuric patient

4. With respect to eclampsia, which one of the following is TRUE
 - A. Magnesium sulphate is over 90% effective in controlling eclamptic seizures
 - B. The diagnosis is excluded in the absence of proteinuria
 - C. Intravenous fluid administration is required to reverse placental vasospasm
 - D. Phenytoin is contraindicated
 - E. Urgent Caesarean section needs to be arranged in all cases

5. In acute viral bronchiolitis of infancy which one of the following is TRUE
 - A. Crepitations are rarely heard
 - B. Bronchodilators are not indicated because they aggravate hypoxemia
 - C. Adenovirus causes a more severe illness than respiratory syncytial virus
 - D. High dose intravenous corticosteroids will modify the course of the disease
 - E. Intravenous fluid at twice maintenance volumes is indicated

6. In children with burns, all of the following are criteria for referral to a burns unit EXCEPT
 - A. Significant electrical burns
 - B. Chemical burns to face, hands, feet or genitalia
 - C. First degree burn to greater than 20% body surface area
 - D. Patient has significant pre-existing medical disorders that affect burn management
 - E. Lightning burns

7. Regarding upper gastrointestinal haemorrhage, which one of the following is FALSE
- A. Early endoscopy allows risk stratification with respect to predicting re-bleeding
 - B. In variceal bleeding, octreotide infusion offers no additional benefit to sclerotherapy alone
 - C. The diagnostic yield of endoscopy falls sharply if the procedure is delayed more than 48 hours after the cessation of bleeding
 - D. Intravenous omeprazole reduces transfusion requirements following endoscopic treatment of bleeding peptic ulcers
 - E. Peptic ulcer disease accounts for approximately 60% of upper gastrointestinal haemorrhage
8. Which one of the following is TRUE of heat illness
- A. Heat cramps are usually associated with hypokalemia and dehydration
 - B. Classic heat stroke is caused by overexertion in a hot environment
 - C. During exertion it is essential to use both water and glucose supplements to prevent heat illness
 - D. Antipyretics will decrease core temperature by 0.5-1.0 degree celsius in heat stroke
 - E. Altered mental state must be present to diagnose heat stroke
9. With respect to fluid and electrolytes in children, which of the following is TRUE?
- A. Weighing is the most accurate method of determining the degree of dehydration
 - B. Intravenous normal saline is contraindicated in neonates because of the risk of hyponatremia
 - C. A neonate's daily water requirement is approximately equivalent to its milk requirement.
 - D. Vomiting is a contraindication to oral rehydration
 - E. Hypoglycaemia should be treated with an intravenous bolus of 1mg/kg of 10% dextrose
10. With regard to meningitis which one of the following statements is TRUE
- A. The rash of meningococcal infection is always petechial
 - B. CSF protein is usually higher in viral meningitis than in bacterial meningitis
 - C. CSF serum glucose ratio of less than 0.40 is pathognomonic of bacterial meningitis
 - D. Penicillin may be omitted in non-immunocompromised patients aged between 3 months and 15 years
 - E. Seizures do not occur in meningitis
11. Which one of the following is a stable injury of the spine
- A. Flexion teardrop fracture of the cervical spine
 - B. Posterior neural arch fracture of the atlas
 - C. Chance fracture
 - D. Clay shoveller's fracture
 - E. Bilateral interfacetal dislocation of the cervical vertebrae
12. With respect to traumatic hyphema, which one of these statements is FALSE
- A. Rebleeding typically occurs after 2-5 days
 - B. Most patients should be admitted for bed rest and nursed supine
 - C. Hyphema may be complicated by acute or chronic glaucoma
 - D. Patients with haemoglobinopathies are at increased risk of complications
 - E. Rise in intraocular pressure may be managed with topical timolol
13. Regarding schizophrenia, which one of the following statements is FALSE
- A. Genetic factors are important in its cause
 - B. It usually starts in late adolescence
 - C. It is characterised by delusional ideation
 - D. Olfactory hallucinations are common
 - E. It often has a prodromal phase with gradual deterioration in functioning

14. Australian Council on Healthcare Standards (ACHS) endorsed clinical indicators for emergency medicine include all of the following EXCEPT

- A. Waiting time for each triage category
- B. Admission rate for each triage category
- C. Number of missed cervical spine fractures
- D. Time to thrombolysis or primary angioplasty for acute myocardial infarction
- E. Audit of all emergency department deaths

15. With regard to thrombolysis for coronary artery occlusion which one of the following is FALSE

- A. Beta blockers and IIb/IIIa inhibitors improve mortality when used as adjunctive therapy after thrombolysis
- B. Thrombolytic agents are not contraindicated even after five minutes of CPR
- C. Tissue plasminogen activators cause higher rates of intracranial bleeding than streptokinase
- D. A new right bundle branch block with greater than 30 minutes of severe chest pain is not an indication for thrombolysis
- E. Patients with ST elevation but without a history of pain are not candidates for thrombolysis

16. Pain and numbness in the left upper extremity, extending down to the ring and little fingers, together with Horner's syndrome, are suggestive of

- A. Shoulder-hand syndrome.
- B. Scalenus anterior syndrome.
- C. Herniation of a nucleus pulposus in the neck.
- D. A Pancoast tumour (carcinoma of the superior sulcus of the lung).
- E. A cervical rib.

17. With regard to carbon monoxide poisoning

- A. Endogenous production results in HbCO levels up to 5%
- B. Loss of consciousness results from HbCO levels of 40%.
- C. Toxicity is produced by binding of CO to cytochrome oxidase.
- D. High HbCO levels produce focal cerebral necrosis.
- E. 100% O₂ reduces the HbCO half-life to 5-6 hours.

18. Which of the following is NOT true of intoxication with lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD)

- A. Recovery is usually complete after 8 hours.
- B. Pupillary dilation is the most frequent early sign.
- C. Hypertension is a common finding.
- D. Salivation and lacrimation may occur.
- E. In an acute panic attack diazepam is the drug of choice.

19. A man with hypertension presents with acute mono-articular arthritis

- A. A normal uric acid level rules out the diagnosis of gout.
- B. An increased uric acid level establishes the diagnosis of gout.
- C. Allopurinol is likely to give a rapid clinical improvement if he has gout.
- D. 20 percent of untreated hypertensive patients have elevated uric acid levels.
- E. X-ray of the joint will not assist in reaching the diagnosis.

20. Which of the following drugs possess similar antiarrhythmic action

- A. Lignocaine and Magnesium.
- B. Quinidine and Disopyramide.
- C. Amiodarone and Procainamide.
- D. Verapamil and Sotalol.
- E. Lignocaine and Digoxin.

21. Which of the following is associated with severe anorexia nervosa:-

- A. Increased deep tendon reflexes.
- B. Hyperkalaemia.
- C. Diabetes insipidus.
- D. Menorrhagia.
- E. Rapid gastric emptying.

22. Patient presents with pain in neck and shoulder plus weakness and wasting of the whole of the right arm and absent reflexes. The likely diagnosis is which of the following

- A. Herpes Zoster myelopathy.
- B. Polymyositis.
- C. Parietal lobe wasting.
- D. Median nerve compression due to carpal tunnel syndrome.
- E. Malignant infiltration of brachial plexus.

23. Which one of the following drugs does not cross the placenta?

- A. Phenytoin.
- B. Heparin.
- C. Diazepam.
- D. Salicylates.
- E. Promethazine.

24. Traumatic asphyxia (ecchymotic mask) is caused by

- A. Tracheal obstruction.
- B. Air embolism.
- C. Obstruction of extrathoracic veins.
- D. Obstruction of superior vena cava.
- E. Crush injury to the chest.

25. Of the following factors which does not influence wounding potentiality of a missile

- A. Velocity of the missile.
- B. Tumbling effect in tissue.
- C. Size of the wound of entry.
- D. Type of tissue being traversed.
- E. Ballistic shape of missile.

26. According to the rule of nines in calculating body surface area, which of the following is NOT correct

- A. One lower extremity = 9 percent.
- B. Head and neck = 9 percent.
- C. Genitalia = 1 percent.
- D. Posterior chest = 9 percent.
- E. Anterior abdomen = 9 percent.

27. Which of the following usually shows the highest body temperature:-

- A. Shock.
- B. Peritonitis.
- C. Acute osteomyelitis.
- D. Sunstroke.
- E. Acute cholecystitis.

28. Which of the following is one of the criteria for the diagnosis of Kawasaki's disease?
- Palatal petechiae
 - Fever of 3 days duration
 - Bilateral conjunctivitis
 - Elevated liver enzymes
 - High parvovirus B19 antibody titre

ANSWERS TO SAMPLE QUESTIONS

- E
- B
- E
- A
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