

Random MCQs 13

1. Lead poisoning is most likely to result in:
 - A. Sensory neuropathy most marked proximally
 - B. Sensory neuropathy most marked distally
 - C. Motor neuropathy most marked proximally
 - D. Motor neuropathy most marked distally
 - E. Decreased muscle tone with increased reflexes

2. Rheumatoid factor is not generally associated with:
 - A. Rheumatoid nodules
 - B. Methyldopa
 - C. Chronic Liver disease
 - D. Sarcoidosis
 - E. SLE

3. Koebner phenomenon refers to the development of a skin lesion on a site of injury or trauma such as a scratch or an operation scar. It is not commonly associated with:
 - A. psoriasis
 - B. lichen planus
 - C. molluscum contagiosum
 - D. viral warts
 - E. eczema

4. Systemic itching with normal skin examination and otherwise well is a early feature of:
 - A. pancreatic tumor
 - B. Myasthenia gravis
 - C. Hodgkins lymphoma
 - D. Non Hodgkins lymphoma
 - E. Dermatomyositis

5. In relation to children:
 - A. Rubella vaccine is given at 12 months of age
 - B. History of febrile bits is a contraindication to DTP
 - C. Serum ferritin in the febrile child is useful indicator of iron status
 - D. A girl with mother with normal level of G6PD and father with level of zero will not develop serious hemolysis
 - E. Sulphonamides are contraindicated in the presence of raised bilirubin levels

6. In relation to children:
 - A. Increasing oral or IV fluid intake assists in reducing the level of serum bilirubin
 - B. Phenobarb may be useful in reducing the risk of exchange transfusion
 - C. Pre treatment oxygen saturation as been shown to be an accurate predictor of asthma severity
 - D. In Rhesus disease, the direct Coombs test measures the degree of hemoysis present
 - E. There is a strong correlation between peak serum bilirubin levels and sensorineural deafness in term infants

7. In relation to children:
- A. Systemic steroids have been shown to significantly reduce morbidity and shorten duration of asthma
 - B. The nebuliser is the most efficient medication delivery system for children with asthma
 - C. A burn involving the whole arm and half the anterior chest of a five year old girl with cover approximately 25% of her total body surface area
 - D. A 15 kg child who arrives one hour after a burn that involves 23% of total body surface area will need 300ml of Hartmanns solution for resuscitation in the first hour after arrival
 - E. Intestinal obstruction due to a peritoneal band only occurs if the patient has had a previous intraperitoneal operationz`
8. In relation to children:
- A. Bone scans are a more reliable method of detecting rib fractures than Xrays in cases of suspected child abuse.
 - B. When deciding which cuff size to use when taking BP it is better to err on the side of the smaller cuff
 - C. Antibiotic drops should not be used in the external ear canal when there is a patent grommet in place
 - D. One month of griseofulvin is a reasonable length of treatment for tinea of the scalp
 - E. Impetigo in Sydney is commonly caused by streptococcus
9. In relation to adolescents:
- A. Concrete thought is typical of middle adolescence
 - B. Girls have an earlier growth spurt than boys
 - C. Condom use amongst adolescents has decreased over the last 15 years
 - D. Approximately 25% of teenagers have homosexual experiences
 - E. Pregnant teenagers are at higher risk of obstetrical complications irrespective of the number of antenatal visits attended
10. In relation to children:
- A. When no cause is found for recurrent abdominal pain, reassurance relieves pain in most patients
 - B. The investigation of the irritable unsettled child usually reveals no cause
 - C. Serum sickness is an example of a Type 1V allergic reaction
 - D. Cord blood IGE is a sensitive marker of future atopic disease
 - E. The early asthmatic response is characterized by an infiltrate of eosinophils and lymphocytes
11. In relation to children:
- A. Radionuclide scans can differentiate osteomyelitis from arthritis
 - B. Renal DTPA/MAG3 scans with diuretic stress are usually used to diagnose renal scars
 - C. Central apnea of infancy is a risk factor for SIDS
 - D. Snoring in children is a sensitive indicator of obstructive sleep apnoea
 - E. Neutropenia of 0.5×10^9 is usually associated with significant bacterial infections
12. In relation to children:
- A. Most capillary hemangiomas require no treatment because they resolve spontaneously with the first 2 years
 - B. Congenital pigmented naevi run a very high risk of the development of melanoma and should be excised
 - C. Lichenified dermatitis is best treated with hydrocortisone

- D. Vit K deficiency can occur in a 10 year old boy following antibiotic therapy
- E. The size of a VSD is the major factor determining time of presentation

13. In relation to children:

- A. Breast milk provides all the nutrients for the first 8 months of life
- B. Congenital adrenal hyperplasia is diagnosed by an elevated 17-hydroxyprogesterone
- C. A body weight index of 20kg/m² is within normal limits for a 6 year old child
- D. A rigorous calorie controlled diet is the mainstay of obesity management in childhood
- E. Babies with untreated pyloric stenosis become progressively dehydrated and acidotic

14. Which of the following milestones would suggest that an 18 month old child's development had been normal:

- A. Transferred objects from hand to hand at 12 months
- B. Rolled at 8 months
- C. Pincer grip at 18 months
- D. Expressive vocabulary of 100 words
- E. Can build a tower of 3 blocks

15. A 4 year old child should be able to:

- A. Give full name and sex
- B. Draw a person with 8 body parts
- C. Ride an appropriate size bicycle
- D. Recognize and name 4 colors
- E. Copy a diamond

16. In relation to children:

- A. Random growth hormone testing is a useful investigation for girls with very short stature even if no dysmorphic features are present
- B. Fatigue is a common problem after mild head injury
- C. Prolactin deficiency is associated with the Single Central Incisor Anomaly
- D. In spinal muscular atrophy, nerve conduction velocity is usually decreased
- E. An invasive approach is justified to obtain an organism for identification in the management of osteomyelitis

17. What is the most appropriate antibiotic choice for a 12 month child with 24/24 of fever (38.2) purulent rhinorrhoea and erythema of the posterior pharynx. The child does not appear unwell based on alertness, appetite and absence of vomiting:

- A. Amoxicillin 125mg tds for 5/7
- B. Amoxicillin 125mg tds for 7/7
- C. Cefaclor 125mg bd for 7/7
- D. No antibiotic therapy
- E. Cephalexin 125mg tds for 5/7

18. What is the most appropriate antibiotic choice for a 9 year old child with a 24/24 history of fever and sore throat who on examination has tender submandibular lymph nodes and pharyngeal injection:

- A. No antibiotic therapy
- B. Roxithromycin 150mg bd for 5/7
- C. Roxithromycin 150mg tds for 10/7
- D. Phenoxymethylpenicillin qid for 5/7

E. Phenoxymethylpenicillin tds for 10/7

19. The most likely pathogen in a 2 year old child with acute ear pain and a red bulging tympanic membrane is:
- A. Haemophilus influenza type b
 - B. Haemophilus influenza non-typable
 - C. Streptococcus pneumonia
 - D. Branhamella catarrhalis
 - E. Streptococcus pyogenes
20. Laboratory findings in Kawasakis syndrome:
- A. normal ESR
 - B. decreased platelet count
 - C. normal WCC
 - D. positive ANA
 - E. Positive leukocyte esterase test on urinalysis
21. In relation to pediatrics:
- A. Encopresis and enuresis are more common in girls than boys
 - B. The commonest virus to cause popular urticaria are the enteroviruses
 - C. A bulging fontanelle is a contra indication to performing LP
 - D. Pneumococcal conjugate vaccination is ineffective in the first 12 months
 - E. Perthes disease is not inherited
22. In relation to confirming angioedema as cause of swelling:
- A. An elevation of serum beta tryptase concentration within 4 hours of the swelling suggests an anaphylactic causation rather than angioedema
 - B. A decrease of serum beta tryptase concentration within 4 hours of the swelling suggests an anaphylactic causation rather than angioedema
 - C. Elevation of C4 and C2 levels suggests angioedema
 - D. Elevation of C1 suggests angioedema
 - E. Elevation of C1 inhibitory protein suggests angioedema
23. In relation to spirometry:
- A. An increase of more than 25% in FEV1 after bronchodilator therapy is indicative of reversible airways disease
 - B. Reproducibility criteria include largest FEV1 within 0.2L of next largest FEV1
 - C. Reproducibility criteria include largest FVC within 0.5L of next largest FVC
 - D. Acceptability criteria include exhalation with 12 seconds of smooth continuous exhalation and/or a plateau in the volume time curve of at least six second
 - E. Values for FVC and FEV1 that are over 95% of predicted are defined as within the normal range.
24. A 32 year old patient presents obtunded to the Emergency Department with the following admission arterial blood gases. The most likely diagnosis is:
- A. COAD
 - B. Severe kyphoscoliosis
 - C. IV narcotic usage
 - D. PE
 - E. Aspirin overdose

pH	7.2	
PCO ₂	74	mmHg
PO ₂	50	mmHg
HCO ₃	27.5	

25. Levels of what test may be 15% higher if blood is drawn with patient erect:
- Amylase
 - D Dimer
 - Albumin
 - CRP
 - Procalcitonin
26. Meigs Syndrome consists of
- Fibroid, ascites, pleural effusion
 - Keratocysts of jaw, BCG
 - Patchy depigmentation of hair and skin, deafness, broad nasal root
 - Giant pigmented nevi, sacral hypertrichosis, folds and furrows of the scalp
 - Angiofibromas of the face, ash-leaf spots, connective tissue nevi of lower limbs
27. Pleural fluid glucose levels close to those of serum would be expected in which of the following conditions:
- Empyema
 - Malignant effusion
 - Rheumatoid pleurisy
 - Sarcoidosis
 - Esophageal rupture
28. Pleural fluid pH <7.3 would be expected in all the following except:
- Empyema
 - Malignant effusion
 - Rheumatoid pleurisy
 - Sarcoidosis
 - Lupus pleuritis
29. An amylase-rich pleural effusion, (a pleural fluid amylase greater than the upper limits of normal for serum amylase or a pleural fluid to serum amylase ratio greater than 1.0) would be expected in all the following except:
- Acute pancreatitis
 - Chronic pancreatic pleural effusion
 - Esophageal rupture
 - Malignancy
 - Peritoneal dialysis
30. ("spaghetti and meatballs") on the KOH skin scraping is associated with:
- Vitiligo
 - Tinea versicolor
 - Lichen planus
 - D.

E.

31. A common cause of septic arthritis in which the organism cannot be cultured on routine culture:
- A. Staphylococcal
 - B. Streptococcal
 - C. Anaerobic Gram negative
 - D. Gonococcus
 - E. Aerobic gram negative
32. Blood is found from the face of a trauma victim. To determine if these is CSF mixed with the blood:
- A. Place drop on filter paper: if two rings is blood
 - B. Place drop on filter paper: if one ring forms contains CSF
 - C. Place drop on filter paper: if two rings form contains CSF
 - D. Place small amount in plain blood tube: if dose not clot contains CSF
 - E. Please drop on UA paper: if pH > 7 contains CSF
33. In relation Wolf Parkinsons White (WPS) syndrome
- A. One of the definitions of WPW is widened QRS
 - B. Orthodromic tachycardia uses an accessory pathway to transmit impulses to the ventricle
 - C. The Osbourne wave is characteristic of WPS
 - D. Antidromic conduction uses an accessory pathway to transmit impulses to the ventricle
 - E. Antegrade impulses travel from the ventricle to the atrium to maintain a circus type arrhythmia
34. In relation to the ECG
- A. The QT interval is measured from the Q wave to the beginning of the T wave
 - B. The classic ventricular escape rate of 20-30/min is usually seen when complete heart block results from fibrosis of the Bundle of His
 - C. Mobitz 2 is characherized by progressive lengthening of the PR interval followed by absence of conduction completely
 - D. 2:1 heart block is usually the result of AV node dysfunction
 - E. 3rd degree heart block is usually the result of AV node dysfunction
35. In relation to organophosphate intoxication
- A. Pralidoxime insfusions prevents irreversible binding of organophosphate and carbamate to plasma cholinesterase
 - B. Pralidoxime should not be given concurrently with atropine
 - C. Diazepam is contraindicated in carbamate ingestions
 - D. RBC pseudochoolinesterase can be used for retrospective diagnosis of poisoning
 - E. Soman gas is an organophospate that may be made worse by pralidoxime treatment
36. In relation to the difficult airway
- A. Mallampati Class 3 is defined as a view of soft palate and base of uvula.
 - B. Cormack and Lehane Grade 3 is defined as a view of arytenoids cartilage but no view of glottis
 - C. Intubation failure in anesthetic elective practice is around 1 in 1000 cases
 - D. Rapid Sequence Intubation is defined as intubation performed within 5 minutes of sedative agent
 - E. Sellicks maneuver is the application of pressure on the cricoid cartilage to move the glottis backward and to the right to improve the view of cords for intubation

37. In relation to important clinical trials in Emergency Medicine
- A. GISSI 2 first showed the benefit of urokinase in STEMI
 - B. ISIS 2 first showed the benefit of aspirin in STEMI
 - C.
38. Which one of the following is not an absolute exclusion criteria for coronary thrombolysis:
- A. Chronic sustained BP with systolic > 180 mmHg
 - B. Previous ICH
 - C. Known malignant cerebral metastasis
 - D. Ischaemic stroke within 3 months
 - E. Significant closed head or facial trauma within 3 months
39. In relation to sedation of acutely agitated patients:
- A. Chlorpromazine 50-200 mg po IMI or IVI is acceptable option
 - B. Diazepam IVI up to 60mg per episode is and acceptable option
 - C. Haloperidol is preferred over droperidol having less cardiovascular side effects and is more sedating
 - D. IVI midazolam up to 20mg per episode is an acceptable option
 - E. Midazolam and haloperidol should be given by separate syringes as they may precipitate
40. Agranulocytosis is most commonly associated with:
- A. Haloperidol, halothane
 - B. Sulphonamides,
 - C. Clozapine, carbamazepine
 - D. Phenytoin, piroxicam
 - E. Loperamide, lamotrigine
41. Which one of the following is contraindicated specifically in a TCA overdose:
- A. Physostigmine
 - B. Noradrenaline
 - C. Phenytoin
 - D. Ondansetron
 - E. Pethidine
42. Which one of the following is contraindicated specifically in glycoside overdose:
- A. Atropine
 - B. Phenytoin
 - C. Calcium gluconate
 - D. Potassium chloride
 - E. Sodium Bicarbonate
43. In relation to placement of monitor leads
- A. White lead attaches to left arm
 - B. Red lead attaches to left arm
 - C. Black lead attaches to left leg
 - D. Black lead attaches to right leg
 - E. Red lead attaches to left leg

1	C
2	B
3	E
4	C
5	E
6	C
7	A
8	A
9	B
10	B
11	A
12	D
13	B
14	E
15	A
16	B
17	D
18	E
19	C
20	B
21	E
22	A
23	B
24	C
25	C
26	A
27	D
28	D
29	E
30	B
31	D
32	C
33	D
34	B
35	E
36	A
37	B
38	A
39	B
40	C
41	A
42	C
43	E