

1990 EXAM PAPER

SIMPLE COMPLETION ITEMS

DIRECTIONS: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested answers or completions. Write the appropriate letter in the space provided on the Answer Sheet.

E. In a cerebrovascular catastrophe, a distinction between haemorrhage and thrombosis may be made on which of the following points?

- A. the progress of the clinical features
- B. the degree of loss of consciousness
- C. the abruptness of onset
- D. the presence or absence of headache
- E. none of the above

F. A 15-year-old schoolboy athlete consults you with high left posterior thigh pain of six days' duration. Pain and a click developed suddenly as he was competing in a one hundred metre sprint and prevented him from completing the race. He is still experiencing considerable discomfort, is limping and unable to run.

Which of the following is most likely?

- A. slipped upper femoral epiphysis
- B. iliopsoas tendon strain
- C. indirect injury of the adductor group
- D. indirect injury of the hamstring group
- E. sciatic nerve root irritation associated with an acute lumbar disc prolapse

3. Huntington's Chorea is an example of

- A. an X-(or sex) linked condition
- B. a recessive condition
- C. a dominant condition
- D. a genetic mutation
- E. none of the above

4. You are called to see a 78-year-old woman with a three-month history of headaches and depressive symptoms. She relates that the vision of her right eye suddenly dimmed. Twenty-four hours later, visual acuity in the right eye is restricted to perception of hand movements only, compared with 6/6 in the left eye. She is not known to be diabetic and her blood pressure is only minimally elevated.

What possible cause of her visual loss would require immediate medical investigation and treatment to prevent blindness in the other eye?

- A. detached retina
- B. central artery occlusion
- C. central vein occlusion
- D. acute glaucoma
- E. temporal arteritis

5. The most important clinical observation following head injury is:

- A. the examination of the fundi
- B. the state of the pupils
- C. the level of consciousness
- D. the plantar responses
- E. the blood pressure

6. **Which of the following drugs used in the treatment of migraine has potentially the most serious adverse effects?**
- A. methysergide
 - B. propranolol
 - C. amitriptyline
 - D. cyproheptadine
 - E. pizotifen
7. **An 8 year old child presents with a high fever. Physical examination reveals a membranous tonsillar exudate, generalised lymphadenopathy, hepato-splenomegaly and a faint macular rash. Which of the following would be most likely to be found?**
- A. raised ASOT (antistreptolysin titre)
 - B. atypical lymphocytes in peripheral blood film
 - C. bone marrow shows lymphatic leukaemia
 - D. cytomegalic inclusion bodies in cells from the urinary sediment
 - E. positive Schick test
8. **The interossei of the hand are supplied by**
- A. the radial nerve
 - B. the median nerve
 - C. the ulnar nerve
 - D. all of the above
 - E. none of the above
9. **A man presents with pain in the knee when he stands out of bed in the morning. The most likely diagnosis is**
- A. osteoarthritis of the hip
 - B. rheumatoid arthritis of the hip
 - C. crush fracture of LI
 - D. thrombosis of femoral artery in the popliteal fossa
 - E. severe varicose veins
10. **A previously healthy 80 year old male presents with intermittent nausea and vomiting, weight loss and dull pain under the right costal margin. On examination he is afebrile, has bile in his urine, icteric conjunctivae and tenderness under the right costal margin, with palpable gall bladder. He has an A.S.T. of 100 units/L and a serum alkaline phosphatase of 400 units/L. The most likely diagnosis is**
- A. infective hepatitis
 - B. acute cholecystitis
 - C. hepatic cirrhosis
 - D. carcinoma of the head of the pancreas
 - E. stone in the common bile duct
11. **The most frequent complication of Colles' fracture in a woman of 70 would be**
- A. median nerve injury
 - B. stiffness of wrist and fingers
 - C. ischaemic necrosis of distal fragment
 - D. delayed union of fracture
 - E. radial nerve injury

12. **The most important aetiological factor in most cases of non-obstructive chronic pyelonephritis in adults is**
- A. chronic urinary infection in adulthood
 - B. repeated urinary infections in adulthood
 - C. vesico-ureteric reflux in childhood
 - D. enuresis
 - E. bacteriuria of pregnancy
13. **A 45 year old woman presents to her family doctor one month after her husband's death complaining of feeling depressed and lonely, inability to sleep well and of minor aches and pains. What is the first line of management?**
- A. minor tranquillisers. and sedatives at night
 - B. major tranquillisers
 - C. antidepressant medication
 - D. referral to a psychiatrist
 - E. encouraging her to talk about her husband and her feelings about his death.
14. **Arthritis is common in**
- A. rubella
 - B. mumps
 - C. measles
 - D. infectious mononucleosis
 - E. varicella
15. **Hirsutism in the adult female is most commonly due to**
- A. administration of androgens
 - B. constitutional factors
 - C. Stein-Leventhal syndrome
 - D. virilizing tumours of the ovary or adrenal gland
 - E. none of the above
16. **Which of these conditions commonly arise in a solar keratosis?**
- A. malignant melanoma
 - B. squamous cell carcinoma
 - C. basal cell carcinoma
 - D. kerato-acanthoma
 - E. Bowen's disease
17. **A child presents with fever and no demonstrable abnormal physical signs. Which one of the following tests should be performed initially**
- A. E.S.R.
 - B. full blood examination
 - C. microscopy of urine
 - D. throat swab
 - E. x-ray of chest
18. **A man with an acute myocardial infarction has a sinus bradycardia of 45/minute with frequent ventricular extrasystoles. The treatment of choice is**
- A. propranolol (Inderal)
 - B. immediate direct current shock
 - C. intravenous morphine sulphate
 - D. intravenous atropine sulphate
 - E. intravenous lignocaine (Xylocard)

19. **Transient episodes of vertigo, slurred speech, diplopia, and paraesthesia in a man aged 55 suggest**
- A. basilar artery insufficiency
 - B. anterior communicating artery aneurysm
 - C. hypertensive encephalopathy
 - D. pseudobulbar palsy
 - E. occlusion of the middle cerebral artery
20. **A 46 year old man suffered his first myocardial infarction. Recovery was uneventful. Two days after admission to hospital, the patient's fasting blood glucose was 5.8 mmol/L (upper limits of normal 6.2 mmol/L); a 2 hour post-prandial blood glucose was 8.3 mmol/L. Four weeks later an oral glucose tolerance test was performed with the following results - fasting 6.5 mmol/L, 1 hr. 9.0 mmol/L, 2 hr. 7.2 mmol/L. Blood glucose values in this patient indicate**
- A. definite diabetes mellitus
 - B. possible diabetes mellitus
 - C. normal tolerance
 - D. reactive hypoglycaemia
 - E. functional hyperinsulinism
21. **Which of the following is the most sensitive test of renal function?**
- A. I.V.P.
 - B. blood urea
 - C. serum creatinine
 - D. blood urea nitrogen
 - E. urinary specific gravity
22. **Common side effects of calcium antagonists (Nifedipine) include all the following EXCEPT**
- A. faintness
 - B. flushing
 - C. diarrhoea
 - D. fluid retention
 - E. skin irritation
23. **The body mass index (BMI) in an individual 180cm tall and 81 kg in weight is**
- A. 15
 - B. 20
 - C. 25
 - D. 30
 - E. 40
24. **Which of the following tests is most likely to be helpful in the suspected diagnosis of Hodgkin's disease?**
- A. lymph node biopsy
 - B. blood culture
 - C. bone marrow aspiration
 - D. heterophil antibody test
 - E. positive reagin test
25. **Which is the best indication of successful treatment of the nephrotic syndrome?**
- A. loss of oedema
 - B. a normal blood urea
 - C. absence of urinary protein
 - D. massive diuresis
 - E. normal blood pressure

26. **An obese man aged 60 is admitted to your ward unconscious and with the diagnosis of cerebral thrombosis. The most important factor in his immediate management is**
- A. that he have an indwelling catheter inserted
 - B. that anticoagulant therapy be commenced
 - C. that physiotherapy be commenced to prevent hypostatic pneumonia
 - D. that an intravenous drip be inserted to prevent dehydration
 - E. that the nursing staff be asked to position him on alternate sides 2 hourly
27. **Which of the following may be associated with renal failure**
- A. erythema nodosum
 - B. iritis
 - C. generalised pruritus
 - D. generalised lymph gland enlargement
 - E. herpes. zoster
28. **In adolescents, hematocrit values tend to correlate best with**
- A. body weight
 - B. height
 - C. sexual maturity in boys
 - D. chronologic age
 - E. sexual maturity in girls
29. **Wasting of the thenar muscles as an isolated sign is most likely due to**
- A. syringomyelia
 - B. median nerve compression at the wrist
 - C. motor neurone disease
 - D. ulnar nerve lesion
 - E. C8-T1 lesion
30. **Which of the following is the most desirable drug to use in the long term management of a patient with Addison's disease?**
- A. cortisone
 - B. hydrocortisone
 - C. prednisolone
 - D. betamethasone
 - E. dexamethasone
31. **Which of the following changes is most likely to occur in x-irradiated skin ?**
- A. telangiectasis
 - B. melanoma
 - C. keloid formation
 - D. excessive hair growth
 - E. excessive sweating
32. **Which of the following disorders is NOT a pre-malignant condition?**
- A. gastric atrophy
 - B. colonic polyp
 - C. cirrhosis
 - D. diverticulosis of the jejunum
 - E. ulcerative colitis

33. You recently thought on clinical grounds that Pat Frey might have been thyrotoxic. Her T4 was elevated, but subsequent evaluation of thyroid function showed her to be euthyroid. The reason for the elevation of the T4 assay lay in Pat's current therapeutic regime.

Which of the following agents was Pat taking?

- A. lasix (frusemide)
- B. prednisolone
- C. a combined (oestrogen/progestogen) contraceptive
- D. potassium iodide supplements
- E. insulin

34. The commonest source of fatal pulmonary embolism is

- A. iliofemoral veins
- B. subclavian veins
- C. calf veins
- D. pelvic veins
- E. none of the above

35. During tetracycline treatment absorption is impaired with concurrent administration of

- A. ascorbic acid
- B. oral penicillin
- C. oral ferrous sulphate
- D. frusemide
- E. sulphadimidine

36. Atrio-ventricular heart block may be treated with which of the following?

- A. an artificial pacemaker
- B. isoprenaline hydrochloride (Isuprel)
- C. ephedrine sulphate
- D. all of the above
- E. none of the above

37. A 14 year old boy presents with a long history of recurrent upper respiratory tract infections and chronic diarrhoea. Although these respiratory infections respond to anti-microbial therapy, they recur soon after treatment is ceased. Other than suffering recurrent allergic rhinitis and vernal conjunctivitis (spring catarrh), he is well.

What immune deficiency is the likely cause?

- A. IgA
- B. IgG
- C. IgG2
- D. IgE
- E. IgM

38. A woman with Marfan's syndrome has ectopia lentis, long body habitus, dorsal scoliosis, and arachnodactyly. She should be discouraged from having children because

- A. there is a 25% risk that her children will be similarly affected
- B. affected progeny will have more severe manifestations of the disorder than she has
- C. there is an obstetric risk of maternal mortality
- D. she will be too handicapped by her condition to look after children
- E. uterine inertia may occur during labour

39. **Trimethoprim-sulphamethoxazole (Bactrim, Septrin) combinations exert their bacteriostatic effect by**
- A. interrupting cell wall synthesis
 - B. disturbing protein metabolism
 - C. inhibiting folic acid metabolism
 - D. interrupting transport across the cell membrane
 - E. none of the above
40. **Which of the following is most effective in preventing migraines?**
- A. methysergide
 - B. propranolol
 - C. amitriptyline
 - D. cyproheptadine
 - E. pizotifen
41. **The commonest arrhythmia associated with thyrotoxicosis is**
- A. sinus tachycardia
 - B. atrial fibrillation
 - C. atrial flutter
 - D. atrial ectopics
 - E. first degree heart block
42. **A child presented to you with mild pharyngitis. A throat swab was taken. The mother was reassured that it was probably viral, and paracetamol was prescribed. Two days later the laboratory reports a profuse growth of Strep. Pyogenes (Lancefield group A) from the swab.**
- The most appropriate action is**
- A. repeat the swab
 - B. reassure the mother that only harmless bacteria had been found and the infection was viral
 - C. supervise a 10-day course of penicillin
 - D. arrange a five-day course of penicillin
 - E. review the patient
43. **Which of the following screening tests conducted in pregnancy is shown to significantly reduce the stillbirth rate?**
- A. oestriol measurement
 - B. serum alpha foeto-protein measurement
 - C. ultrasonography
 - D. foetal movement counts
 - E. doppler tests for foetal heart rate
44. **Which of the following drugs is known to precipitate gout?**
- A. penicillin
 - B. warfarin
 - C. frusemide
 - D. indomethacin
 - E. salazopyrin
45. **In acute appendicitis which of the following is NOT true**
- A. the physical findings depend upon the position of the caecum and the relation of the appendix to the caecum
 - B. the iliopsoas test and obturator test are never positive in the pelvic variety
 - C. the abdominal findings may be perfectly normal in pelvic appendicitis
 - D. localised tenderness is a very reliable physical sign
 - E. anorexia and vomiting are common symptoms

46. **Which of the following conditions is most consistent with severe abdominal pain, shock, moderate abdominal rigidity and intense lower back pain?**
- A. acute retrocaecal appendicitis
 - B. leaking aortic aneurysm
 - C. renal colic
 - D. acute cholecystitis
 - E. collapse of L4 vertebral body
47. **The drug of choice for treatment of erysipelas is**
- A. penicillin
 - B. methicillin
 - C. ampicillin
 - D. tetracycline
 - E. none of the above
48. **Physical signs' of a patient with moderate obstructive pulmonary emphysema would include all of the following EXCEPT**
- A. distant heart sounds .
 - B. a prominent pulmonary second sound
 - C. a narrow intercostal angle
 - D. prolonged expiration
 - E. hyperresonance to pulmonary percussion,
49. **How quickly do migraine preventatives appear to work once the correct dose is found for each patient?**
- A. within twenty-four hours
 - B. from one to seven days afterwards
 - C. from one to two weeks afterwards
 - D. from two to four weeks afterwards
 - E. from one to three months afterwards
50. **All of the following drugs are useful in the treatment of moderately severe dysmenorrhoea EXCEPT**
- A. Ponstan
 - B. Naprosyn
 - C. Aspirin
 - D. Brufen
 - E. Indocid
51. **Post prandial epigastric pain occurs in 40% to 50% of patients with**
- A. peptic ulcer
 - B. gall bladder disease
 - C. non ulcer dyspepsia
 - D. irritable bowel
 - E. all of the above
52. **Each of the following is characteristic of adult rheumatoid arthritis EXCEPT**
- A. morning stiffness of joints lasting longer than an hour
 - B. soft tissue swellings
 - C. Heberden's nodes
 - D. subcutaneous nodules at pressure points
 - E. symmetrical joint involvement

- 53. Which of the following postural states places the most stress on the inter-vertebral discs of the lumbar vertebrae?**
- A. sitting and leaning forward
 - B. standing
 - C. standing and leaning forward
 - D. sitting
 - E. lying curled up in bed
- 54. In examination of movements of the lumbar spine in a patient with back pain due to disc injury which of the following spinal movements is usually free from pain?**
- A. flexion
 - B. rotation
 - C. hyperextension
 - D. lateral flexion
 - E. extension
- 55. The E.S.R. is not increased in which one of the following conditions**
- A. systemic lupus erythematosus
 - B. multiple myeloma
 - C. polycythaemia vera
 - D. disseminated malignancy
 - E. bacterial infections
- 56. Numerous spider haemangiomas often are found in association with another physical sign. This is**
- A. blue spots on the buccal mucosa
 - B. redness of the thenar and hypothenar eminences
 - C. dilated neck veins
 - D. 'spoon' nails
 - E. acrocyanosis
- 57. In a patient with jaundice, a high serum alkaline phosphatase level suggests**
- A. cholangitis
 - B. hepato-cellular damage, but can sometimes be misleading
 - C. haemolytic, anaemia
 - D. biliary obstruction
 - E. metastatic carcinoma of the prostate
- 58. Approximately what percentage of patients presenting with acute back pain would you expect to have significantly recovered after six weeks of conservative treatment only?**
- A. 99%
 - B. 95%
 - C. 85%
 - D. 75%
 - E. 50%
- 59. The upper limit of normal for the period of apnoea following a baby's delivery is**
- A. 30 seconds
 - B. 45 seconds
 - C. 60 seconds
 - D. 2 minutes
 - E. 5 minutes

60. **Patent ductus arteriosus is associated with all the following statements EXCEPT**
- A. it occurs frequently as an isolated phenomenon
 - B. , it is more common in males
 - C. it is associated with maternal rubella in pregnancy
 - D. there is a wide pulse pressure
 - E. there are usually no symptom's
61. **To prevent Rhesus iso-immunisation, anti-Rh(D) gamma globulin should be given after delivery to**
- A. an Rh(D) negative mother with anti-D antibodies with an Rh(D) negative infant
 - B. an Rh(D) negative mother without anti-D antibodies with an Rh(D) negative infant
 - C. an Rh(D) negative mother with anti-D antibodies with an Rh(D) positive infant
 - D. an Rh(D) negative mother without anti-D antibodies with an Rh(D) positive infant
 - E. an Rh(D) negative mother in all cases
62. **Diverticular disease of the colon is**
- A. associated with hypertrophy of circular smooth muscle
 - B. most prominent in the right half of the colon
 - C. often complicated by carcinoma
 - D. usually congenital in origin
 - E. not associated with any of the above
63. **The most sensitive prognostic indicator of Rh disease of pregnancy is**
- A. the antibody titre
 - B. the past history
 - C. an amniocentesis
 - D. the presence of maternal toxemia
 - E. the presence of foetal movements
64. **A 24-year old woman whose juvenile diabetes mellitus has been kept under reasonable control with insulin for 10 years has just married. She wants to know what her chances are of having normal children. She should be told**
- A. if her diabetes is not kept under good control during pregnancy, her child will have a higher risk of developing diabetes
 - B. if her husband is also an insulin-dependent diabetic, any diabetes in their child will be more severe
 - C. if she is under poor diabetic control during pregnancy, the risk of severe congenital malformations is much higher
 - D. if she becomes pregnant, her diabetic treatment should be changed from insulin to oral hypoglycemic agents
 - E. her chances of having normal children are so remote she should be offered sterilization
65. **A healthy six year old child without cyanosis or dyspnoea on exercise is examined for migration to U.S.A. His pulse is 84 per minute, B.P. 100/60, radial pulse and jugular venous pressure normal and there is no evidence of cardiomegaly. On auscultation in the 2nd left intercostal space the 1st and 2nd heart sounds are audible with fixed splitting of the 2nd heart sound. A medium pitched rough grade 2 systolic murmur is present and is not transmitted elsewhere. The most likely diagnosis is**
- A. pulmonary stenosis
 - B. atrial septal defect
 - C. innocent pulmonary ejection murmur
 - D. ventricular septal defect
 - E. patent ductus arteriosus
66. **The single most common causative organism in epididymitis is**
- A. mumps virus
 - B. E. Coli
 - C. clamydia
 - D. neisseria gonococcus
 - E. E. Strep, faecalis

67. **The initial management of a spontaneous pneumothorax in a patient without dyspnoea at rest and a uniform 2 cm separation of the lung from the chest wall on a radiograph should consist of**
- A. observation
 - B. single needle aspiration
 - C. positive pressure respiration
 - D. underwater drainage
 - E. underwater drainage with suction
68. **Betablockers should be avoided in which of the following conditions?**
- A. heart block
 - B. cardiac failure
 - C. peripheral vascular disease
 - D. history of asthma
 - E. all of the above
69. **The best long-term results in treating depression are achieved using**
- A. tranquillisers
 - B. counselling
 - C. medication and counselling
 - D. ECT
 - E. beta blockers
70. **A patient has a stab wound in the left fourth intercostal space in the mid-clavicular line. Indications for immediate aspiration are**
- A. rising blood pressure
 - B. pericardial friction rub
 - C. hyperventilation with hypercapnoea
 - D. falling blood pressure with increased venous pressure
 - E. bradycardia
71. **The most rapid and accurate diagnostic procedure in gout of**
- A. x-ray of the knee
 - B. serum uric acid
 - C. blood count
 - D. ESR
 - E. joint fluid microscopy
72. **The blood urea nitrogen is 15 mmol/L; blood sugar level normal combining power 39 mmol/l (N 24-29); serum sodium normal 2.4 mmol/l. The most likely cause of these disturbances in your patient is**
- A. acute nephritis
 - B. vomiting
 - C. dehydration
 - D. diabetes mellitus
 - E. chronic renal failure
73. **Whilst on weekend duty, you review a child who is having amoxycillin for otitis media. Your partner who prescribed this has specifically told the child's mother that he can take amoxycillin with food.**
- What Property(ies) of amoxycillin enables your partner to make this statement?
- A. broad spectrum
 - B. acid stability
 - C. more efficient absorption
 - D. different side chain
 - E. all of the above

74. **The most helpful diagnostic test to evaluate a potential enlarging pituitary neoplasm would be**
- A. urinary 17-ketosteroid excretion
 - B. urinary 17-hydroxysteroid excretion
 - C. skull x-rays
 - D. ACTH stimulation test
 - E. serum cortisol test
75. **Surviving premature infants may be expected to lag behind other children of the same age in physical accomplishments during the first**
- A 2 years of life
 - B. 4 years of life
 - C. 8 years of life
 - D. 6 months of life
 - E. 12 months of life
76. **The initial investigation of a cyanotic infant should be**
- A. a Hb estimation and blood grouping
 - B. a Coomb's test
 - C. a chest X-ray
 - D. the arterial oxygen saturation
 - E. the pCO₂ (plasma carbon dioxide concentration)
77. **To confirm the diagnosis of trichomoniasis, the organism is most likely to be identified by**
- A. cytological examination of a cervical smear
 - B direct microscopic examination of a drop of vaginal secretion
 - C. stained smear of vaginal secretion
 - D. culture of vaginal secretion
 - E. response to treatment
78. **Which of the following is the most useful observation to EXCLUDE the diagnosis of fracture of the hip**
- A. normal buttock contour
 - B. quadriceps tone
 - C. absence of local tenderness of the hip joint
 - D. absence of crepitus of the hip
 - E. normal range of movement in the hip
79. **An 18 month old boy presents with a history of anorexia and recurrent upper respiratory tract infections. Physical examination reveals pallor and splenomegaly. His blood picture showed a hypochromic, microcytic anaemia with numerous target cells and nucleated red cells.**
- Which of the following diagnoses is most likely?
- A. thalassaemia major
 - B. iron deficiency anaemia
 - C. glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency
 - D. sideroblastic anaemia
 - E. sickle cell anaemia
80. **Increased catecholamines in the urine are diagnostic of**
- A. Cushing's syndrome
 - B. carcinoid syndrome
 - C. hyperparathyroidism
 - D. pheochromocytoma
 - E. hyperaldosteronism

- 81. The greatest defect in artificial limbs for upper limb amputees is**
- A. cosmetic
 - B. lack of sensory feed-back
 - C. lack of motor effectiveness
 - D. weight of the prosthesis
 - E. none of the above
- 82. The pCO₂ is an index of**
- A. ventilation
 - B. acid-base balance
 - C. anoxaemia
 - D. dyspnoea
 - E. ketosis
- 83. A three year old child who has swallowed kerosene is brought immediately to casualty. Your management would include which of the following**
- A. gastric lavage
 - B. an emetic
 - C. chest x-ray
 - D. intravenous saline
 - E. methicillin
- 84. The "benign" jaundice that occasionally occurs in the third trimester of pregnancy is probably most closely related to**
- A. high progesterone level
 - B. a specific defect in glucuronide conjugation
 - C. autoimmune process
 - D. high oestrogen level
 - E. the use of diuretics in this stage of pregnancy
- 85. The defect in visual fields most commonly associated with a pituitary tumour is**
- A. crossed homonymous hemianopia
 - B. central scotoma
 - C. bitemporal hemianopia
 - D. total blindness in one field
 - E. peripheral concentric constriction and enlargement of the blind spot
- 86. 40yr old Vietnamese who arrived in Hong Kong 6 weeks ago presents with 5 days of headache, fever and malaise. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?**
- A. malaria
 - B. typhoid fever
 - C. dengue fever
 - D. filariasis
 - E. meningococcal meningitis
- 87. Which of the following would be most helpful in distinguishing cerebral infarction from cerebral neoplasm**
- A. history of headache
 - B. hemiplegia
 - C. chronology of development
 - D. carotid bruit
 - E. focal abnormality on electroencephalogram

- 88. A 2 year old child presents with a 3 week history of cough and wheeze. The most important diagnosis to exclude is**
- A. whooping cough
 - B. inhaled foreign body
 - C. mycoplasma pneumoniae infection
 - D. cystic fibrosis
 - E. bronchial asthma
- 89. A seven year old boy passes a large bloody stool. The most likely cause is**
- A. Meckel's diverticulum
 - B. duodenal ulcer
 - C. polyps of the colon
 - D. diverticulitis of the colon
 - E. intussusception
- 90. A patient with a severe hemi-cranial nocturnal headache lasting for 60 minutes and occurring regularly for 3 weeks with a blocked nose and watering eye probably has**
- A. tension headache
 - B. migraine
 - C. sinusitis
 - D. cluster headache,
 - E. trigeminal neuralgia
- 91. In hypothyroidism, which of the following characterises the nature of the ankle reflexes**
- A. brisk
 - B. diminished
 - C. delayed relaxation
 - D. pendular
 - E. absent
- 92. Intestinal sugar malabsorption may be suspected if the child has**
- A. vomiting each time a particular sugar is eaten
 - B. stool pH 6
 - C. salmonella in the faeces
 - D. glycosuria and excess of sugar in the faeces
 - E. diarrhoea
- 93. The main long-term hazard of a fractured patella is**
- A. osteoarthritis of the knee joint
 - B. recurrent dislocation of the patella
 - C. chondromalacia patellae
 - D. osteochondritis dessicans
 - E. none of the above

94. Tom Patrick, a 42 year old, fit business executive runs an average 3-4 km every second day. He is anxious to participate in the City to Surf Fun Run so he begins to increase his running to 6 km five days a week. He is in his usual state of health when he starts out one morning in the second week of his new running programme. The first part of his run is uneventful, but during the latter part, he notices the sudden onset of pain in his left knee for no apparent reason. It rapidly increases in severity, so that by the time he finishes he can only walk with a painful limp. He has to see you because of the severe pain and disability and you find a warm tense effusion in the involved knee. Otherwise, clinical examination is normal.

Which of the following is the most likely?

- A. osteoarthritis
- B. acute pseudo-gout
- C. acute gout -
- D. septic arthritis
- E. rheumatoid arthritis

95. Mark Rogers has been a jogger for twelve months and recently decided to enter a marathon run. He presents frustrated that his training for the event has been hampered in recent days by the development of pain on the inner border of his right lower leg. His pain commences early in his training runs and prevents him continuing; it disappears with rest but recurs when he runs again.

Which one of the following conditions is the most likely cause of his symptoms?

- A. a stress fracture of the tibia
- B. an anterior compartment syndrome'
- C. a sub-periosteal haematoma
- D. shin splints ,
- E. a tibial osteoma

96. A diabetic patient known to have been receiving 80 units of zinc protamine insulin daily, is found unconscious. The blood pressure is 110/70 mm Hg, the pulse rate 100 per minute, the pupils are equal and dilated, the fundi show occasional small micro-aneurysms and the plantar responses are extensor. The patient had been incontinent of urine and a "Clinistix", pressed against the patient's urine-soaked clothing, indicates the presence of glycosuria. Initial management should consist of

- A. commencing an intravenous drip of 0.9% solution of sodium chloride
- B. administering 50g of 50% glucose intravenously
- C. administering 100 units of soluble insulin hypodermically
- D. seeking evidence of barbiturate overdosage
- E. arranging an urgent blood sugar estimation and CO₂ content

97. The most frequent cause of iron deficiency anaemia is

- A. dietary deficiency
- B. malabsorption
- C. chronic GIT blood loss
- D. menstruation
- E. idiopathic

98. The causes of primary dysmenorrhoea include

- A. pelvic inflammatory disease
- B. fibroids
- C. endometriosis
- D. I.U.C.D.
- E. none of the above

99 In what percentage of women between the ages of 15 and 45 does dysmenorrhoea occur?

- A. 30%
- B. 40%
- C. 50%
- D. 60%
- E. 70%

100. Which of the following statements about routine immunisation is true

- A. if more than 3 months elapses between triple antigen injections the series should be restarted to obtain adequate immunization
- B. the first triple antigen injection should always be 1/2 dose (1/2 ml) to reduce allergic reactions
- C. when a convulsion occurs as a triple antigen reaction, further immunisations should exclude pertussis vaccine
- D. tetanus booster injections should be repeated every three years
- E. measles vaccine should be given at 6 months of age to protect the child as soon as possible

101. A 45-year-old man presents to you with a one-year history of progressive ankle swelling, difficulty with speaking due to an enlarged tongue, pain & paraesthesiae in the forearm and hand, particularly at night, and easy bruising.

Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. membranous nephritis
- B. allergic reaction
- C. chronic leukaemia
- D. amyloidosis
- E. carcinoma of the lung

102. The most appropriate management of a stress fracture of the calcaneum of one week's duration would be

- A. seek an orthopaedic opinion
- B. refer to a physiotherapist for ultrasound
- C. resume running in one week using a heel cushion
- D. refrain from running and re-x-ray in four weeks
- E. inject the site of maximum tenderness with a glucocorticosteroidal agent

103. Ron Rowe, an otherwise well, 30-year-old Commonwealth Games rower, suddenly develops persistent, dull upper left chest pain, not related to exertion, of several hours duration. The pain, although not related to respiration, causes mild restriction in breathing. There were no related respiratory or cardiac symptoms; the patient was not distressed and was afebrile.

Of the following, which one should **NOT** be considered as a possible diagnosis?

- A. spontaneous pneumothorax
- B. functional chest pain (anxiety neurosis)
- C. costo-chondral syndrome
- D. muscle strain,
- E. pleurodynia (Bomhohn's disease)

104. In the investigation of hypertension, an endocrine cause is likely if

- A. the serum potassium is low
- B. the serum potassium is high
- C. the serum bicarbonate is high
- D. the serum bicarbonate is low
- E. the serum calcium is high

- 105. A patient aged 39 years presents with a 6 months' history of prolonged and frequent periods. The most usual histological appearance of pre-menstrual curetings would be**
- A. hyperplastic proliferative endometrium
 - B. secretory endometrium,
 - C. atypical endometrial hyperplasia
 - D. atrophic endometrium
 - E. none of the above
- 106. The nephrotic syndrome can be caused by all of the following EXCEPT**
- A. pyelonephritis
 - B. amyloidosis
 - C. lupus erythematosus
 - D. penicillamine
 - E. renal vein thrombosis
- 107. The erythrocyte sedimentation rate is raised in all of the following except**
- A. the puerperium
 - B. polycythaemia
 - C. infancy
 - D. pregnancy
 - E. chronic hepatitis
- 108. Blood-stained discharge from the nipple of a 45 year old woman is most likely due to**
- A. gynaecomastia
 - B. duct papilloma
 - C. Paget's disease of the nipple
 - D. fibroadenoma
 - E. none of the above
- 109. A 45 year old man presents with glycosuria. He has drunk heavily all his life. On examination he is diffusely pigmented and has a firm, regular enlarged liver. There is also testicular atrophy and cardiomegaly. What is the most likely diagnosis?**
- A. congestive cardiac failure
 - B. beri beri heart disease
 - C. infectious hepatitis
 - D. secondary haemochromatosis
 - E. chronic renal disease
- 110. Which of the following is the most common event preceding the formation of a false aneurysm?**
- A. myocardial infarction
 - B. injury to the arterial wall
 - C. treatment of a dissecting aneurysm with a beta-blocker
 - D. thrombosis of a saccular aneurysm
 - E. erosion of a saccular aneurysm by tumour
- 111. Which one of the following is NOT characteristic of an upper motor neurone lesion?**
- A. clonus
 - B. extensor plantar response
 - C. intact superficial
 - D. increased tone
 - E. hyperactive tendon reflexes

112. **A man aged 55 begins to develop progressive dementia and is admitted to hospital because of a convulsive episode. On examination the patient has weakness of the right side of his body and a positive grasp reflex on the same side. The most likely diagnosis is**
- A. left carotid artery stenosis
 - B. left middle cerebral artery thrombosis
 - C. left vertebral artery stenosis
 - D. a temporal lobe tumour on the left side
 - E. a pre-frontal tumour on the left side
113. **In motor neurone disease (amyotrophic lateral sclerosis), one often finds**
- A. a long history of remissions and exacerbations
 - B. sensory loss of dermatomal distribution
 - C. focal epilepsy
 - D. a positive family history
 - E. none of the above
114. **Inorganic lead poisoning is associated with all of the following EXCEPT**
- A. basophilic stippling
 - B. abdominal pain
 - C. peripheral neuropathy
 - D. microcytic anaemia
 - E. ulceration of the mouth and pharynx
115. **An elderly patient with rheumatoid arthritis has been on prednisone in a dose of 12.5 mg daily for 8 years. After a fall, she complains of severe pain over her lower thoracic spine and is found to be very tender over T11 and T12 thoracic vertebral spines. A radiograph shows "cod-fish" vertebrae, with generalised radiolucency of bones and collapse of two vertebral bodies. Examination of her serum is most likely to show**
- A. high calcium, low phosphate, raised alkaline phosphatase
 - B. low calcium, high phosphate, normal alkaline phosphatase
 - C. low calcium, low phosphate, raised alkaline phosphatase
 - D. low calcium, normal phosphate, normal alkaline phosphatase
 - E. normal calcium, normal phosphate, normal alkaline phosphatase
116. **A male infant, birth weight 2.4 kg. and product of a normal labour, becomes jaundiced at 12 hours of age. Which of the following would be the most likely cause of the jaundice?**
- A. gram negative septicaemia
 - B. jaundice of prematurity
 - C. biliary atresia
 - D. physiological jaundice
 - E. Rh incompatibility
117. **The most sensitive index of fluid retention is**
- A. jugular venous pressure
 - B. urinary output
 - C. increase in body weight
 - D. pitting oedema
 - E. increasing tightness of ring on finger
118. **The following statements are frequently made about the management of acute rheumatoid arthritis. Which one is most clearly established?**
- A. aspirin should be taken in low dosage because it causes gastric erosion
 - B. the joints should be kept actively moving to prevent stiffness even when painful, hot and swollen
 - C. splintage of actively inflamed joints leads to ankylosis and has no place in treatment
 - D. manipulation and massage are useful for the treatment of neck pain in rheumatoid arthritis
 - E. bed rest is an essential part of the management

- 119. Subcutaneous emphysema in the suprasternal notch in a vomiting patient with acute epigastric pain, epigastric guarding, laboured respiration and slight cyanosis should suggest the presence of a**
- A. fractured rib penetrating the lung
 - B. ruptured diaphragm
 - C. spontaneous pneumothorax
 - D. ruptured oesophagus
 - E. ruptured trachea
- 120. Which of the following is of LEAST value in assessing the level inflammation ("disease activity") in rheumatoid arthritis?**
- A. duration of morning stiffness
 - B. presence or absence of tiredness, malaise and weight loss
 - C. height of the erythrocyte sedimentation rate (E.S.R.)
 - D. presence or absence of rheumatoid factor in the blood
 - E. strength of hand grip
- 121. In which of the following conditions is the face unlikely to be affected?**
- A. contact eczema
 - B. seborrhoeic dermatitis
 - C. pityriasis rosea
 - D. lupus erythematosus
 - E. secondary syphilis
- 122. Severe pruritus is common in any of the following EXCEPT**
- A. Hodgkin's disease
 - B. polycythaemia vera
 - C. chronic renal insufficiency
 - D. haemolytic jaundice
 - E. drug sensitivity
- 123. A man of 21 years complains of sudden shortness of breath and examination his chest reveals on one side decreased chest movement, hyper-resonant percussion note & decreased breath sounds. The most likely diagnosis is**
- A. lobar pneumonia
 - B. pneumothorax
 - C. asthma
 - D. bronchopneumonia
 - E. emphysema with bullae
- 124. A reliable guide to early C.C.F. is**
- A. increased jugular venous pressure
 - B. a cardiac arrhythmia
 - C. a low pulse pressure
 - D. a tapping apex beat
 - E. an increased cardiac rate
- 125. Mitral regurgitation is associated with**
- A. pan-systolic basal cardiac murmur
 - B. late diastolic basal cardiac murmur
 - C. accentuation of the second heart sound
 - D. pan-systolic apical cardiac murmur
 - E. mid-systolic basal cardiac murmur

ANSWERS TO 1990 EXAM

1. E	26 A	51 E	76 C	101 D
2. D	27 C	52 C	77 B	102 D
3. C	28 C	53 A	78 E	103 E
4. E	29 B	54 B	79 A	104 A
5. C	30 A	55 C	80 D	105 A
6. A	31 A	56 B	81 B	106 A
7. B	32 D	57 D	82 A	107 B
8. C	33 C	58 C	83 C	108 B
9. A	34 A	59 C	84 D	109 D
10.D	35 C	60 B	85 C	110 B
11.B	36 D	61 D	86 A	111 C
12.C	37 A	62 A	87 C	112 E
13.E	38 C	63 C	88 B	113 E
14.A	39 C	64 C	89 A	114 E
15.B	40 A	65 B	90 D	115 E
16.B	41 A	66 C	91 C	116 E
17.C	42 C	67 A	92 E	117 C
18.D	43 D	68 E	93 A	118 E
19.A	44 C	69 C	94 C	119 D
20.B	45 B	70 D	95 D	120 D
21.C	46 B	71 E	96 B	121 C
22.C	47 A	72 B	97 C	122 D
23.C	48 C	73 C	98 E	123 B
24.A	49 D	74 C	99 D	124 A
25.C	50 C	75 A	100 C	125 D