

CRA occlusion Stormy sunset
MCQs = 5000
Lecture Notes + theory
OXFORD Process progress

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PLAB TRAINER (SWAMY) LTD

SURGERY

1. A patient with respiratory problem due for operation. Which investigation should be done pre-operatively?
A. Exercise ECG
B. Arteriography
C. Spirometry *PFR (Peak expiratory flow rate*)*
D. CT scan
E. MRI
2. A female on chronic use of OC pills. Which investigation should be done pre-operatively?
A. Exercise ECG
B. Arteriography
C. Spirometry
D. Resting ECG
E. CT scan
after admission
IHD
Smoker
Family hx
Storing & heparin
3. A patient with h/o angina on exertion. Which investigation should be done pre-operatively?
A. Exercise ECG
B. Arteriography
C. Spirometry
D. Resting ECG
E. CT scan
readmit test
4. A patient admitted for a prostatectomy. His BP is found to be 190/110mmHg the previous day of the operation. Which is the best pre-op care amongst the following option?
A. Cancel the operation
B. ECG recording for 24 hours
C. cardiology opinion
D. BP record for 24 hours
5. A patient with controlled angina since 10 yrs has had 2 attacks of angina in the last one week. He is posted for prostatectomy. Which is the best pre-op care amongst the following option?
A. Cancel the operation
B. ECG recording for 24 hours
C. cardiology opinion
D. BP record for 24 hours

①

②

6. Patient presents with pain on walking. His leg and foot are pale with the 4th and 5th digits blackened. Which one of the following leg ulcer is he suffering from? (C)

- Reddish brown*
Scabies
Plaque
pre-malignant
Sq. CA
- A. Pyoderma gangrenosum (*nodular pustular ulcer or reddish blue/overhanging necrotic ulcer Inflammatory bowel disease*)
B. Bowen's disease
C. Limb ischaemia
D. Melanoma

7. Patient presents with diarrhea and abdominal pain, had a small round (with central necrotic tissue). Which one of the following leg ulcer is he suffering from? (A)

- A. Pyoderma gangrenosum
B. Bowen's disease
C. Limb ischaemia
D. Melanoma

8. A woman who is fat and obese, having edema of leg, now has a small ulcer on medial aspect of her ankle. Which one of the following leg ulcer is she suffering from? (C)

- A. Pyoderma gangrenosum
B. Bowen's disease
C. Venous ulcer
D. Melanoma

9. A 60 years old man presents with a pigmented skin lesion on his shin. Which one of the following leg ulcer is he suffering from? (D)

- A. Pyoderma gangrenosum
B. Bowen's disease
C. Venous ulcer
D. Melanoma (*bleeding on touch, changing in size, irregular margin*)

Throat Lumps

10. A 28 year-old man presents with a pulsatile swelling in the lower part of the neck at the base of sternocleidomastoid. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options. (B)

- A. Thyroglossal cyst
B. Subclavian artery aneurysm
C. Cystic hygroma
D. Cervical rib
E. Pharyngeal pouch

11. A child comes with a swelling in the lower ^{*①} part of inferior constrictor. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options. (E)

- A. Thyroglossal cyst
- B. Subclavian artery aneurysm
- C. Cystic hygroma
- D. Cervical rib
- E. Pharyngeal pouch

(below ① or above the cricopharyngeal or within oesophagus Δ)
gurgles.

12. A 25 year-old man comes with swelling in the lower neck; the mass is attached to the 7th cervical vertebra. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options. (D)

- A. Thyroglossal cyst
- B. Subclavian artery aneurysm
- C. Cystic hygroma
- D. Cervical rib
- E. Pharyngeal pouch

13. A female comes with a swelling in the neck found in, between the thyroid cartilage and tongue. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options. (A)

- A. Thyroglossal cyst
- B. Subclavian artery aneurysm
- C. Cystic hygroma
- D. Cervical rib
- E. Pharyngeal pouch

14. A patient presents with ulcer on medial malleolus. He has history of standing for long hours at work. Which is the single most appropriate investigation of choice from the given options? (A)

- A. Venous ulcer
- B. Pyoderma gangrenosum
- C. Malignant mole
- D. Bowen's disease

15. A 50 year-old male presents with history of increased thirst, polyuria and a painless ulcer on foot. Which is the single most appropriate investigation of choice from the given options? (E)

- A. Venous insufficiency
- B. Arteriography
- C. Biopsy for pyoderma
- D. Biopsy for malignant mole
- E. Blood sugar

16. A 30 year-old male presents with six month history of bloody diarrhea with an ulcer on leg. Which is the single most appropriate investigation of choice from the given options?

- A. Venous insufficiency
- B. Arteriography
- C. Biopsy for pyoderma
- D. Biopsy for malignant mole
- E. Blood sugar

(C)

17. A 50 year-old man has a pigmented lesion on shin with central ulceration. Which is the single most appropriate investigation of choice from the given options?

- A. Venous insufficiency
- B. Arteriography
- C. Biopsy for pyoderma
- D. Biopsy for malignant mole
- E. Blood sugar

(D)

Burns:

you need to calculate fluid replacement.

18. An electrician sustained full thickness burns to all his fingers of his dominant hand. What is the single most appropriate treatment of choice from the given options?

- A. Irrigate with cold water
- B. Deroof blisters gangrenosum
- C. Escharotomy
- D. Referral to specialized burn unit

D

19. A patient presents with 40% burns. What is the single most appropriate treatment of choice from the given options?

- A. IV opiates
- B. Anaesthetize and intubate
- C. Dressing
- D. IV fluids

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 4 \times \text{wt} \times 10\% \text{ burn} = \text{ml/2hrs} \\
 & \text{1st } \frac{1}{2} \text{ 8h} \\
 & \text{2nd } \frac{1}{2} \text{ 16h} \\
 & \frac{4 \times 50 \times 20}{20} = 4000
 \end{aligned}$$

(D)

20. Patient after fire trauma, who is conscious inquiring about his family, has singed nostrils and pain in throat. What is the next best step in management?

- A. IV opiates
- B. Anaesthetize and intubate
- C. Dressing
- D. IV fluids

(B)

21. A child presents with hot-tea superficial scalds on chest and legs, with around 3% burns, crying with pain and not allowing to examine. What is the most appropriate treatment of choice?

- A. IV opiates
- B. Anaesthetize and intubate
- C. Dressing
- D. IV fluids

E. Analgesia (opiates oral morphine).

22. A patient presents with generalized irritation and pigmented skin after having a suntan on beach. What is the next best step in management?

- A. IV opiates
- B. Anaesthetize and intubate
- C. Dressing
- D. IV fluids
- E. Irrigate with cold water

F. Reassurance, emollient.

Rectal Pain:

23. A 22 year-old girl presents with acute stabbing rectal pain. Pain comes intermittently and is so intense that she cannot control crying. No abnormality is found on sigmoidoscopy. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

- A. Proctalgia Fugax
- B. Anal fissure
- C. Anal haematoma
- D. Crohn's disease
- E. Ulcerative proctocolitis

24. An elderly man had hard faces with a history of constipation. There is pain around anal region upon defecation and the stools are blood stained. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

- A. Proctalgia Fugax
- B. Anal fissure (Crohn's, infection, herpes).
- C. Anal haematoma
- D. Crohn's disease
- E. Ulcerative proctocolitis

25. A 60 year-old man had change in bowel habits and a 2 cm ulcer is found at 10 cm in the anal canal on sigmoidoscopy. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

- A. Proctalgia Fugax
- B. Anal fissure
- C. Anal haematoma
- D. Crohn's disease
- E. Ulcerative colitis

26. A 35 year-old man is found to have an ulcer on colonoscopy. There is also a fistula in ano and skin tags. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options. (D)

- A. Proctalgia Fugax
- B. Anal fissure
- C. Anal haematoma
- D. Crohn's disease
- E. Ulcerative proctocolitis

27. A man complains of intense pain on defecation. On PR a very tender reddish blue swelling is found near anal verge. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options. (C)

- A. Proctalgia Fugax
- B. Anal fissure
- C. Anal haematoma (thrombosed external pile)
- D. Crohn's disease
- E. Ulcerative proctocolitis

28. A 25 year-old woman comes with inflamed areola. On examination it is found to be a blood stained ulcer. Which is the single most appropriate investigation of choice from the given options? (E)

- A. FNAC
- B. Stereotactic biopsy
- C. Mammography
- D. Computed assisted mammography
- E. Punch biopsy

29. A woman presents with discharge from one duct which is not blood stained. Which is the single most appropriate investigation of choice from the given options? (E)

- A. FNAC
- B. Stereotactic biopsy
- C. Mammography
- D. Computed assisted mammography
- E. Ductography

30. A woman presents with single lump each in the breast and axilla. USG and mammography turn out normal. Which is the single most appropriate investigation of choice from the given options?

- A. FNAC
- B. Stereotactic biopsy
- C. Mammography
- D. Computed assisted mammography
- E. Ductography

F. Core biopsy

31. A 30 year woman presents for her breast examination to rule out breast carcinoma. Her sister and mother were diagnosed the same when they were 40 and 55 years old. Which is the single most appropriate investigation of choice from the given options? (E)

- A. FNAC
- B. Stereotactic biopsy
- C. Mammography
- D. Computed assisted mammography
- E. Genetic testing and counselling

32. A child with pulled elbow first presents to A&E. What is the next best step in management?

- A. Manipulation. (Radial head displace)
- B. Physiotherapy
- C. Sling
- D. Apply plaster cast
- E. Admit for further Investigations

33. A child with history of fall, tenderness and pain below the thumb, X-ray is normal. What is the single most appropriate treatment of choice from the given options?

- A. Manipulation
- B. Physiotherapy
- C. Sling
- D. Apply plaster cast (for 2 weeks if no pain & x-ray otherwise put plaster for next 4 weeks)
- E. Admit for further Investigations

34. A child presents with torticollis, she has no history of trauma. What is the single most appropriate treatment of choice from the given options? (E)

- A. Manipulation
- B. Physiotherapy
- C. Sling
- D. Apply plaster cast
- E. Admit for further Investigations

35. Child presents to A&E with limping and pain on rotation after playing football. What is the single most appropriate treatment of choice from the given options? (B)

- A. Manipulation
- B. Physiotherapy (Strain adductor)
- C. Sling
- D. Apply plaster cast
- E. Admit for further Investigations

F. Reassurance. (First)

Management of Ischaemic legs:

36. A patient with h/o atrial fibrillation presents with a ^{pain} pale, cold, pulse less, leg which he can barely move, and has very little perception of touch. Choose the single most appropriate management of choice from the given options. (B)

- A. Incise the fascia
- B. Embolectomy (within 4 and half hour)
- C. Amputate
- D. Arterio venous grafting

37. A patient with bilateral diabetic lesions on the feet presents with a foot with multiple malodorous gangrenous lesions on one foot. Choose the single most appropriate management of choice from the given options. (C)

- A. Incise the fascia
- B. Embolectomy
- C. Amputate
- D. Arterio venous grafting

38. A patient with trauma to leg presents with fracture of both the bones. He complains of severe pain and a lot of swelling. Choose the single most appropriate management of choice from the given options. (A)

- A. Incise the fascia
- B. Embolectomy
- C. Amputate
- D. Arteriovenous grafting

39. A patient presents with branchial cyst. Choose the single most appropriate initial investigation from the following list of options. (cholesterol) (USG)

- A. Biopsy
- B. Fine needle aspiration cytology
- C. Ultrasound
- D. Aspiration with cytology and microscopy

40. A patient presents with cystic hygroma. Choose the single most appropriate best investigation from the following list of options. (B)

- A. Biopsy
- B. Fine needle aspiration cytology
- C. Ultrasound
- D. Aspiration with cytology and microscopy

41. A patient presents with thyroglossal cyst. Choose the single most appropriate initial investigation from the following list of options. (C)

- A. Biopsy
- B. Fine needle aspiration cytology
- C. Ultrasound
- D. Aspiration with cytology and microscopy

42. A patient presents with hard thyroid mass. Choose the single most appropriate best investigation from the following list of options. (A)

- A. Biopsy
- B. Fine needle aspiration cytology
- C. Ultrasound
- D. Aspiration with cytology and microscopy

43. A young boy has a painless soft swelling in the right scrotum. It is blue in color and compressible. What is the best management from the following options? (D) (varicocele)

- A. Surgical exploration
- B. CT abdomen
- C. Herniotomy
- D. Reassurance
- E. Antibiotics

Burns

44. A 2 year child presents with burns. Can't get IV line? Which is the best management from the following options? (2 finger delay ant. tuberosity/shin) (A)

- A. Interosseous line
- B. CV line

45. A 12 year old child presents with burns. Can't get IV line? (B)

- A. Interosseous line
- B. CV line

46. Child with burns on chest and upper limbs, 10%? (E)

- A. Fluid by mouth
- B. Reassurance
- C. Analgesia
- D. Referral
- E. I/V fluid

47. A patient presents with burns and soot, signed nasal hairs and noisy breathing.

- A. Endointubation
- B. Analgesia
- C. Fluid by mouth
- D. Reassurance

(A)

Inguinal swelling

48. A 22 years old female with swelling in inguinal region, abdominal pain and distension. Which is the best management from the following options?

- A. Urgent hernia repair
- B. Planned hernia repair
- C. Herniotomy
- D. Abdominal binder

(A)

49. A 40 years old ship yard worker, with discomfort and swelling in the inguinal region. Which is the best management from the following options?

- A. Urgent hernia repair
- B. Planned hernia repair
- C. Herniotomy
- D. Abdominal binder

(B)

50. A child 9 months old, on crying swelling appears. Which is the best management from the following options? C

- A. Herniotomy
- B. Herniorrhaphy
- C. Reassurance

(C)

51. An 85 years old female with history of MI, had hysterectomy done and a lower-abdomen scar is present. Swelling, which is reducible, is protruding beneath it. Which is the best management from the following options?

- A. Urgent hernia repair
- B. Planned hernia repair
- C. Herniotomy
- D. Abdominal support

(D)

52. A 9 year old male child presents with swelling in the inguinal region.

- A. Planned herniotomy
- B. Urgent hernia repair
- C. Planned hernia repair
- D. Abdominal support

(A)

53. A 60 year old man with a two year history of thirst, urinary frequency and weight loss presents with a deep, painless ulcer on his heel. Choose the single most appropriate diagnostic test or assessment from the given options. (B)

- A. Biopsy for pyoderma gangrenosum
- B. Blood glucose
- C. Arteriography
- D. Assess for venous stasis
- E. Biopsy for melanoma

54. A 70 year old woman with chronic leg edema presents with a 4cm chronic ulcer over the medial malleolus of the ankle. Choose the single most appropriate diagnostic test or assessment from the given options. (D)

- A. Biopsy for pyoderma gangrenosum
- B. Blood glucose
- C. Arteriography
- D. Assess for venous stasis
- E. Biopsy for melanoma

55. A 65 year old man presents with a two week history of right leg pain at rest his toes and distal foot are black with ulceration over the fifth toe. Choose the single most appropriate diagnostic test or assessment from the given options. (C)

- A. Biopsy for pyoderma gangrenosum
- B. Blood glucose
- C. Arteriography
- D. Assess for venous stasis
- E. Biopsy for melanoma

56. A 30 year old man with a six month history of profuse bloody diarrhea presents with a chronic offensive ulcer over the medial malleolus of the ankle. Choose the single most appropriate diagnostic test or assessment from the given options. (A)

- A. Biopsy for pyoderma gangrenosum
- B. Biopsy for melanoma
- C. Arteriography
- D. Blood glucose
- E. Assess for venous stasis

57. A 50 year old man presents with a pigmented lesion on his shin with central ulceration. Choose the single most appropriate diagnostic test or assessment from the given options. Choose the single most appropriate diagnostic test or assessment from the given options.

- A. Biopsy for pyoderma gangrenosum
- B. Blood glucose
- C. Arteriography
- D. Assess for venous stasis
- E. Biopsy for melanoma

58. A 70 year old man with known prostatic cancer presents with a six week history of severe acute back pain which wakes him up at night. Which is the single most appropriate investigation of choice from the given options?

- A. MRI of the spine
- B. Technetium 99 bone scan
- C. S. Alkaline phosphatase
- D. S. Calcium

59. An 80 year old man with known prostatic cancer presents with confusion, thirst, abdominal pain and an abnormal electrocardiogram (ECG). Which is the single most appropriate investigation of choice from the given options?

- A. MRI of the spine
- B. Technetium 99 bone scan
- C. Serum Alkaline phosphatase
- D. Serum Calcium

60. A 79 year old man, who is being treated with a gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH) antagonist for proven adenocarcinoma of the prostate, attends for a follow-up session. Which is the single most appropriate investigation of choice from the given options?

- A. MRI of the spine
- B. Technetium 99 bone scan
- C. Serum Alkaline phosphatase
- D. Serum Calcium
- E. Serum PSA

61. A 75 year old man with adenocarcinoma of the prostate which has spread outside the capsule of the gland presents with acute renal failure. Which is the single most appropriate investigation of choice from the given options?

- A. MRI of the spine
- B. Technetium 99 bone scan
- C. Serum Alkaline phosphatase
- D. Serum Calcium
- E. USG of the abdomen

62. A 55 year old man presents with a sudden onset of ischemia of the left leg two weeks after a myocardial infarction. An echocardiogram shows irregularity of the wall of the left ventricle. Choose the single most likely interpretation of diagnostic tests in limb ischemia from the given options. (B)

- A. Aorto-iliac atheroma
- B. Arterial embolus
- C. AV fistula
- D. Frostbite

63. A 60 year old man presents with gangrene of the second and third ^{toes} of his right foot. His peripheral pulses are normal. His hemoglobin is 18 g/dl, his platelet count is $500 \times 10^9/l$ and his erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is 130mm/hour. He has splenomegaly. Choose the single most likely interpretation of diagnostic tests in limb ischemia from the given options. (E)

- A. Aorto-iliac atheroma
- B. Arterial embolus
- C. AV fistula
- D. Frostbite
- E. Polycythemia rubra vera

(Itching after hot bath, erythema, Swelling of fingers & toes, Feeling of electric shock across chest)

64. A 65 year old man with longstanding hypertension presents with severe back pain. He has no palpable femoral pulses. A computed (CT) scan shows blood apparently within the wall of the aorta. Choose the single most likely interpretation of diagnostic tests in limb ischemia from the given options. (E)

- A. Aorto-iliac atheroma
- B. Arterial embolus
- C. AV fistula
- D. Frostbite
- E. Dissection of aorta

65. A 42 year old woman presents with an ulcer on her right foot. Her biochemical profile shows: sodium 136 mmol/l; potassium 5.2 mmol/l; bicarbonate 28 mmol/l; chloride 101 mmol/l; urea 15 mmol/l; creatinine 210 μ mol/l; fasting glucose 9.5 mmol/l. Choose the single most likely interpretation of diagnostic tests in limb ischemia from the given options. (E)

- A. Aorto-iliac atheroma
- B. Arterial embolus
- C. AV fistula
- D. Frostbite
- E. DM type 2

66. A 35 year old man who smokes 50 cigarettes a day. He presents with cold, pale limb. He also has pain on walking. He has been suffering from these problems for last few months. Choose the single most likely interpretation of diagnostic tests in limb ischemia from the given options.



- A. Thrombo-angitis obliterans
- B. Arterial embolus
- C. AV fistula
- D. Frostbite
- E. DM type 2

*above 30 obese
overweight
don't operate*

67. A 50 year old woman with a body mass index (BMI) of 27 is referred to the clinic with bilateral varicose veins. Recently she has been troubled with itching and irritation in her legs despite wearing her compression stockings. She has bilateral varicose veins over the medial aspects of her legs and has bilateral marked eczematous changes. She is otherwise fit and well. Choose the single most appropriate management of varicose veins from the given options.

- A. Compression stocking
- B. Immobilisation
- C. Varicose vein surgery
- D. Weight reduction
- E. Sclerotherapy

68. A 38 year old woman is noted at a routine examination to have varicose vein in her left leg. She has smoked for many years. She has a BMI of 33 and minor varicosities in her left leg. Choose the single most appropriate management of varicose veins from the given options.

- A. Compression stocking
- B. Immobilisation
- C. Varicose vein surgery
- D. Weight reduction
- E. Sclerotherapy

69. A 45 year old man is going to undertake a prolonged aircraft flight of 18 C hour duration. He has extensive varicose veins but has refused surgery. He is concerned because his father died of a pulmonary embolus following surgery. Choose the single most appropriate management of varicose veins from the given options.

- A. Compression stocking
- B. Immobilisation
- C. Varicose vein surgery
- D. Weight reduction
- E. Sclerotherapy

70. A 78 year old woman presents with painful legs. She has a history of varicose veins, having undergone two previous operations for this. She has gross recurrent varicose veins, lipo-dermatosclerosis, but no ulceration. Choose the single most appropriate management of varicose veins from the given options.

(A)

- A. Compression stocking
- B. Immobilisation
- C. Varicose vein surgery
- D. Weight reduction
- E. Sclerotherapy

71. A 65 year old man collapses with pallor, hypotension and tachycardia hours after a right hemicolectomy. He complains of anterior chest pain radiating to his left arm. Which is the single most appropriate investigation from the given options?

(E)

- A. CXR
- B. CVP
- C. FBC
- D. VQ scan
- E. ECG

72. A 53 year old woman is well but mildly pyrexial six days after an open cholecystectomy. The wound is red, tender and discharging. Which is the single most appropriate investigation from the given options?

(P)

- A. Blood culture
- B. FBC
- C. PBF
- D. Wound swab

73 A 30 year old man is readmitted with a history of rigor, swinging fever, right lower abdominal swelling and tenderness two weeks after an Appendectomy for gangrenous acute appendicitis. Which is the single most appropriate investigation from the given options?

(C)

- A. Supine abdominal X-ray
- B. FBC
- C. USG
- D. Erect abdominal X-ray

74 An obese 60 year old woman presents with right - sided chest pain and breathlessness 10 days after an abdominal hysterectomy. A chest x - ray is normal. Which is the single most appropriate investigation from the given options?

(D)

- A. FBC
- B. H. Pylori test
- C. VQ scan
- D. CTPA

Pul. emb.
CTPA

75 A 40 year old longstanding cigarette smoker is noted to have a temperature on 37.8°C the day after a splenectomy. He is complaining of shortness of breath and pleuritic chest pain. Which is the single most appropriate investigation from the given options?

(A)

- A. CXR
- B. CVP
- C. CTPA
- D. VQ scan

76. A 55-year-old woman, who underwent a mastectomy for a breast tumor four years ago, now complains of increasing breathlessness. On examination of her respiratory system, she is noted to have decreased movement of the left hemi thorax, which is dull to percussion on auscultation and has absent breath sounds. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

(E)

- A. Haemothorax
- B. Pneumothorax
- C. Pneumonia
- D. Atypical pneumonia
- E. Pleural effusion

exudate - more protein.

77. A 60-year-old woman is admitted to the Accident and Emergency having fallen in the street. She is complaining of pain in the right hip and the right lower limb is lying in external rotation. She had breast conserving surgery, radiotherapy and chemotherapy eight years ago for breast cancer. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

(C)

- A. Hip dislocation
- B. Osteoporosis
- C. Bone metastasis
- D. Bone tumour

78. A 40-year-old woman treated two years ago for breast cancer presents with increasing confusion, headache and vomiting. On examination, She is drowsy but has no focal neurological signs. She does have blurring of the optic disc margins. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

(D)

- A. Primary brain tumour
- B. Migrain
- C. Ischaemic stroke
- D. Cerebral metastasis
- E. Haemorrhagic stroke

79. A 35-year-old woman treated one year ago for a breast cancer, presents with a two-day history of increasing confusion. She is drowsy and disorientated. Her husband reports that she has been complaining of severe thirst for the past week. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

(A)

- A. Hypercalcaemia
- B. Type 1 DM
- C. Type 2 DM
- D. Hypocalcaemia

80. A 45-year-old woman treated three years ago for breast cancer is unable to walk. She complains that she has had increasing weakness in her left leg for the last seven days. She has been constipated and unable to pass urine for the last 24 hours. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options. (E)

- A. Hypercalcaemia
- B. Bone marrow infiltration
- C. Bone metastasis
- D. Cerebral metastasis
- E. Spinal cord compression

81. A 26 year old woman presents with loin pain of recent onset, with pyrexia. A recent intravenous urogram (IVU) showed unilateral hydronephrosis. Which is the single most useful investigation to assist in the subsequent management from the given options? (D)

- A. Serum Uric acid
- B. Serum Calcium
- C. Serum Phosphate
- D. Urine culture
- E. Urinary oxalate

82. A 25 year old man is having a course of chemotherapy for testicular tumor. He develops right loin pain, and a plain x-ray shows no abnormalities. An IVU shows unilateral hydronephrosis. Which is the single most useful investigation to assist in the subsequent management from the given options? (E)

- A. Serum Calcium
- B. Serum Phosphate
- C. Urine culture
- D. Urinary oxalate
- E. Plasma uric acid

Tumor
Lysis
Syndrome

83. A 43 year old man is referred for recurrent bilateral renal stones. Plasma calcium elevated. A plain x-ray shows stones in both kidneys. Which is the single most useful investigation to assist in the subsequent management from the given options? (C)

- A. Serum Calcium
- B. Serum Phosphate
- C. Serum Parathyroid hormone
- D. Plasma uric acid
- E. Urine culture

84. A 45 year old man presents to the Accident and emergency department with sudden onset of pain in the right loin and hematuria. Which is the single most useful investigation to assist in the subsequent management from the given options? (IVU)

- A. IVU
- B. Serum Calcium
- C. Serum Phosphate
- D. Urine culture
- E. Urinary oxalate

85. A 3g sachet of amoxicillin one hour before procedure. Choose the single most appropriate surgery for which this antibiotic prophylaxis suits best from the given options.

- A. Colles fracture
- B. Heart valve replacement
- C. Dental treatment of cardiac patients
- D. Emergency Appendectomy

86. Three days of intravenous (IV) broad spectrum antibiotics beginning with induction of anesthesia. Choose the single most appropriate surgery for which this antibiotic prophylaxis suits best from the given options.

- A. Colles fracture
- B. Heart valve replacement
- C. Dental treatment of cardiac patients
- D. Emergency Appendectomy

87. Clear fluids by mouth and two sachets of sodium picosulphate on the day before the operation plus broad spectrum intravenous antibiotics at induction. Choose the single most appropriate surgery for which this antibiotic prophylaxis suits best from the given options.

- A. Angiography
- B. Bronchoscopy
- C. Hemicolectomy
- D. Thyroidectomy
- E. Splenectomy

88. One dose of Metronidazole at induction of anesthesia. Choose the single most appropriate surgery for which this antibiotic prophylaxis suits best from the given options.

- A. Bronchoscopy
- B. Hemicolectomy
- C. Thyroidectomy
- D. Splenectomy
- E. Emergency Appendectomy

89. A 35 year old man has just returned from a 10 day business trip abroad. He complains of discomfort in the groin and scrotum and pain on passing urine. On examination he is tender on palpation of the right epididymis and there is a discharge from the external urethral meatus. Choose the single most appropriate initial investigation from the given options.

- A. CT scan
- B. IVU
- C. MRI
- D. Urethral swab
- E. Urethrogram

(D)

90. A 14 year old boy presents with a two hour history of severe left testicular pain. He has no urinary symptoms and otherwise is fit and well. On examination the right testis is normal but the left hemi scrotum is swollen and acutely tender. Choose the single most appropriate initial investigation from the given options.

- A. CT scan
- B. IVU
- C. MRI
- D. Urethral swab
- E. Exploratory surgery

epididymitis Mx — Sexual hx

91. A frail 75 year old man returns the day after having had a right sided hydrocele aspirated at the clinic. He complains of pain in the scrotum which he has noted to be swollen. On examination, there is a tender swelling in the right side of the scrotum. Choose the single most appropriate initial investigation from the given options.

- A. CT scan
- B. IVU
- C. MRI
- D. USG of scrotum
- E. Exploratory surgery

(D)

92. An 80 year old man complains of testicular pain three days post —operatively on examination his temperature is 38°C . He has an in-dwelling urinary catheter and both testes are tender. Choose the single most appropriate initial investigation from the given options.

- A. IVU
- B. MRI
- C. USG of scrotum
- D. Exploratory surgery
- E. Urine microscopy and culture

(E)

93. A 30 year old man with known duodenal ulcer disease presents with profuse hematemesis and melena. He has a sinus tachycardia of 150bpm and a blood pressure of 50/0 mm Hg. Which is the single most important investigation from the given options? A

- A. CVP monitoring and blood replacement
- B. Coagulation screen
- C. Serum Urea and electrolytes
- D. Endoscopy
- E. LFT

94. A 50 year old man with a history of alcoholism, cirrhosis and tense ascites presents with hematemesis and sudden onset of coma. Which is the single most important investigation from the given options? E

- A. CVP monitoring and blood replacement
- B. Coagulation screen
- C. Serum Urea and electrolytes
- D. Serum Auto-antibodies
- E. Blood glucose concentration

95. A 20 year old male student who had drunk 10 pints of beer earlier in the evening presents with a small fresh hematemesis. His initial Hb is 15.0 g/dl. Which is the single most important investigation from the given options? B

- A. Coagulation screen
- B. FBC the following morning
- C. Serum Urea and electrolytes
- D. Serum Auto-antibodies
- E. Blood glucose concentration

96. A 70 year old man with a three month history of epigastric pain, pyrexia and 15 k weight loss presents with a small Haemetemesis. His Hb is 8.0 g/dl with a blood film suggesting iron deficiency. Which is the single most important investigation from the given options? E

- A. Coagulation screen
- B. FBC the following morning
- C. Serum Urea and electrolytes
- D. Serum Auto-antibodies
- E. Diagnostic gastroscopy and biopsy

97. A 70- year old woman with atrial fibrillation on Digoxin and warfarin presents with haemetemesis. The initial Hb is 11.0g / dl. Which is the single most important investigation from the given options? A

- A. A. Coagulation screen
- B. FBC the following morning
- C. Serum Urea and electrolytes
- D. Serum Auto-antibodies
- E. Diagnostic gastroscopy and biopsy

98. A 14 year old boy is nauseated and in mild pain 12 hours after an Appendectomy. Which is the single most effective appropriate analgesia from the given options? (B)
- Diclofenac (oral)
 - Diclofenac (rectal)
 - Paracetamol (oral)
 - PCA
 - Morphine I/V
99. A 22 year old man is undergoing assessment of a compound fracture of the tibia and fibula. Which is the single most effective appropriate analgesia from the given options? (E)
- Diclofenac (oral)
 - Diclofenac (rectal)
 - Paracetamol (oral)
 - PCA
 - Morphine I/V
100. A 55 year old man with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is in for perforated diverticular disease with peritonitis within the last 24 hrs. Which is the single most effective appropriate analgesia from the given options? (D)
- Paracetamol (oral)
 - PCA
 - Morphine I/V
 - Pethedine I/M
 - Diclofenac (oral)
101. A 70 year old woman with severe spinal osteoarthritis has had a Laprotomy for perforated diverticular disease with peritonitis with the last 24 hours. Which is the single most effective appropriate analgesia from the given options? (B)
- Paracetamol (oral)
 - PCA
 - Morphine I/V
 - Pethedine I/M
 - Diclofenac (oral)
102. A 25 year old asthmatic man has and an excision o a sebaceous cyst on the scalp within the last 24 hours. Which is the single most effective appropriate analgesia from the given options? (A)
- Paracetamol (oral)
 - PCA
 - Morphine I/V
 - Pethedine I/M
 - Diclofenac (oral)

103. A 68 year old man has widespread metastatic disease from a bronchial carcinoma and he requires regular opioid analgesia. He is suffering from nausea and vomiting. What is the most appropriate initial treatment of choice? B

- A. Bulk laxative
- B. Centrally acting anti-emetic
- C. Stimulant laxative
- D. Antihistamin

104. A 58 year old man diagnosed as having inoperable gastric carcinoma has severe anorexia. What is the most appropriate initial treatment of choice? E

- A. Opiate analgesia infusion
- B. Oral analgesia as required
- C. Oral bisphosphonate
- D. Oral corticosteroid
- E. Rehydration

105. A 70 year old woman presents with, vomiting and increasing confusion, initial investigations reveal a packed cell volume (PCV) of 55% and hypercalcemia. What is the most appropriate initial treatment of choice? D

- A. Reassurance
- B. Oral bisphosphonate
- C. Oral corticosteroid
- D. Rehydration

106. An 80 year old man with multiple metastases requires regular opioid analgesia that has led to severe constipation. What is the most appropriate initial treatment of choice? B

- A. Rehydration
- B. Stimulant laxative
- C. Bulk laxative
- D. Oral bisphosphonate
- E. Oral corticosteroid

107. A 52 year old terminally ill man complains of severe pain that is present all the time. What is the most appropriate initial treatment of choice? (A)

- A. Opiate analgesia infusion
- B. Oral analgesia as required
- C. Oral bisphosphonate
- D. Oral corticosteroid
- E. Rehydration

108. A 60 year old woman presents with nipple discharge from the left side which she states has been blood stained. There is a discharge from a single duct on the left nipple, which tests positive for blood. Clinical examination and mammography showed no abnormalities. What is the single most appropriate next investigation from the given options?

- A. Core biopsy
- B. Ductogram
- C. Mammography
- D. FNAC
- E. CT scan

B

109. A 56 year old woman complains that the right nipple has changed becoming reddened with scaly skin. The left nipple is normal but the right areola and nipple shows an area of redness with a scaly skin eruption. There is no nipple discharge and there are no lumps. What is the single most appropriate next investigation from the given options?

- A. Core biopsy
- B. Ductogram
- C. Mammography
- D. FNAC
- E. Punch biopsy

E

110. A 30 year old woman comes to the clinic because she is concerned about breast cancer. She has no symptoms of breast disease, and clinical examination is normal. She has a positive family history for breast cancer her sister developed breast cancer at 32 and her mother at 45 years of age. What is the single most appropriate next investigation from the given options?

- A. Core biopsy
- B. Ductogram
- C. Genetic testing and counseling
- D. FNAC
- E. CT scan

C

111. A 35 year old woman has found a painless lump in her right axilla. She has no other symptoms. There is a lump in the upper outer quadrant of the right breast and a smooth 1 cm lump which is mobile in the right axilla. What is the single most appropriate next investigation from the given options?

- A. Core biopsy
- B. Ductogram
- C. Genetic testing and counseling
- D. FNAC
- E. CT scan

A

(Fibroadenoma, ca) → Cystic - FNAC
Solid - Core
Pagets - Punch 24

112. A 70 year old woman comes to the clinic complaining of a lump in the ^{left} breast. There is a 4 cm hard, irregular lump which is fixed to the skin and chest wall. A mammogram, ultrasound scan and fine needle cytology have yielded equivocal results, but there is a suspicion that it is malignant. What is the single most appropriate next investigation from the given options?

- A. Core biopsy
- B. Ductogram
- C. Genetic testing and counseling
- D. FNAC
- E. CT scan

113. A 60 year old man with a longstanding history of diverticulitis developed severe abdominal pain. He following day he attends the Accident and emergency department unwell, with a pulse rate of 100 beats / minute and a blood pressure of 100 / 80 mmHg. His respiratory rate is 24 beats / minute. His abdomen is rigid. What is the single most appropriate chest x-ray appearance from the given options?

- A. Free mediastinal gas
- B. Gas beneath the diaphragm
- C. Globular heart shadow
- D. Hilar mass
- E. Widened mediastinum

114. A 40 year old man was the driver of a car involved in an accident. He hit the steering wheel and complains of central chest pain. His pulses and blood pressure are different in each arm. What is the single most appropriate chest x-ray appearance from the given options?


- A. Free mediastinal gas
- B. Gas beneath the diaphragm
- C. Globular heart shadow
- D. Hilar mass
- E. Widened mediastinum

115. A 50 year old man with a history of angina presents with severe crushing left sided chest pain radiating to his back and neck. He has a pulse rate of 60 beats / minute and a blood pressure of 100/ 80 mm Hg His electrocardiogram (ECG) shows a posterior infarct. What is the single most appropriate chest x-ray appearance from the given options?

- A. Hilar mass
- B. Widened mediastinum
- C. Normal
- D. Free mediastinal gas
- E. Gas beneath the diaphragm

116. A 25 year old man, who has been drinking beer heavily at an evening party, presents in the Accident and emergency department. He began to vomit an hour earlier and after repeated retching, vomited a small amount of fresh blood. Which is the most appropriate next best step in management? A

- A. Vital signs
- B. Emergency surgery
- C. Coagulation screen
- D. Drug history
- E. Barium meal

117. A 38 year old woman with known primary biliary cirrhosis vomited a small quantity of dark blood the previous day. Her pulse and blood pressure are normal, and she is not anaemic. She is not taking any medication. Which is the most appropriate next best step in management? 

- A. Emergency surgery
- B. Coagulation screen
- C. Drug history
- D. Barium meal
- E. Vital signs

118. A 40 year old woman with chronic active hepatitis and known oesophageal varices is resuscitated in the Accident and emergency department following a massive haemetemesis. Shortly after admission, she suffers a further large haemetemesis. Which is the most appropriate next best step in management? (E)

- A. Emergency surgery
- B. Coagulation screen
- C. Drug history
- D. Barium meal
- E. Emergency endoscopy

119. A 45 year old man with longstanding lower back pain; presents having vomited a small quantity of altered blood. He is not shocked. He gives a six month history indigestion. Which is the most appropriate next best step in management? C

- A. Emergency surgery
- B. Coagulation screen
- C. Drug history
- D. Barium meal
- E. Endoscopy

120. A 70 year old man presents with 5 kg weight loss over three months. He is pale and tired. Shortly before admission he had a large haemetemesis but is not shocked. He gives a three month history of indigestion with occasional vomiting. Which is the most appropriate next best step in management?

- A. Emergency surgery
- B. Coagulation screen
- C. Drug history
- D. Barium meal
- E. Endoscopy

121. A 35 year old premenopausal women presents with a history of severe pain in the right breast which radiated into the axilla. The pain is intermittent and is worse for five days prior to the onset of menstruation. She is tender in the outer aspect of the right breast. There is no palpable abnormality. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

- A. Fibroadenosis
- B. Breast abscess
- C. Carcinoma
- D. Cyclical mastalgia
- E. Cyst

122. A 40 year old woman has noted a lump in the left breast for the last four months. There is a poorly defined, hard lump measuring 3 cm in the lower outer aspect of her left breast, with some redness of the overlying skin. There are palpable lymph nodes in the left axilla and left supraclavicular fossa. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

- A. Fibroadenosis
- B. Breast abscess
- C. Carcinoma
- D. Cyclical mastalgia
- E. Cyst

123. A 30 year old women presents with a gradual onset of multiple neck lumps, which appear over a three week period. She also complains of 'night sweats'. Histology of an excision biopsy of one of the lumps shows multinucleate giant cells with evidence of caseation. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

- A. Tuberculosis lymphadenitis (Scrofula)
- B. Thyroid carcinoma
- C. Branchial cyst
- D. Pancost tumour
- E. Lipoma

Pancost
Ransy ham

124. A 45 year old women presents with a history of recurrent abscesses in the right breast over the last three years. The last time this occurred was six week ago. There is a small area of swelling and induration at the junction of the areola and skin of the right breast where pus has recently discharged. No masses are felt in the breast. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

- A. Carcinoma
- B. Cyclical mastalgia
- C. Cyst
- D. Mammary duct fistula
- E. Paget's disease of breast

D

125. A 23 year old women recently started on oral contraceptive pill presents with a white discharge from both nipples. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

- A. Galactorrhoea
- B. Cyclical mastalgia
- C. Cyst
- D. Mammary duct fistula
- E. Paget's disease of breast

A

126. A 54 year old women presents with a six week history of nipple discharge. There is a thick, creamy, foul smelling discharge from several ducts in the right breast. There are no palpable lymph nodes. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

- A. Galactorrhoea
- B. Cyclical mastalgia
- C. Cyst
- D. Duct ectasia
- E. Nipple eczema

D

127. A 60 year old man who worked in a shipyard presents with a supraclavicular, fixed neck mass. His chest x-ray shows interstitial fibrosis diffusely in both lung fields and a small pleural effusion on the same side as the neck lump. Choose the single most likely diagnosis from the given options.

- A. Mesothelioma
- B. Thyroid carcinoma
- C. Branchial cyst
- D. Pancost tumour
- E. Lipoma

A

128. A 74 year old ex-soldier presents with a six week history of a rapidly enlarging, firm swelling between the sternomastoid muscles, which rises on swallowing. An ultrasound scan reveals a solid, homogenous mass replacing the left lobe of the thyroid, with invasion of the sternomastoid muscles. Choose the single most likely diagnosis from the given options.

- A. Mesothelioma
- B. Thyroid carcinoma
- C. Branchial cyst
- D. Pancost tumour
- E. Lipoma

129. A 60 year old Japanese businessman presents with a left-sided supraclavicular neck lump. He has also noticed that he has an impaired appetite and has lost almost 5 Kg in weight. Choose the single most likely diagnosis from the given options.

- A. Thyroglossal cyst
- B. CA stomach
- C. Branchial cyst
- D. Pancost tumour
- E. Lipoma

130. A 60 year old woman is noted at a routine examination to have a painless Unilateral symmetrical swelling behind the angle of the jaw. Mumps serology is negative. Choose the single most likely diagnosis from the given options.

- A. Thyroglossal cyst
- B. CA stomach
- C. Branchial cyst
- D. Pancost tumour
- E. Lipoma

131. A 50 year old woman has undergone an anterior resection for carcinoma of the rectum. On the seventh post-operative day she has a low grade pyrexia (37.5 0 c) and is complaining of pain in the left calf. She has pitting edema of the left ankle. Which is the single most appropriate immediate management from the given options?

- A. Arterial blood gases
- B. Doppler ultrasound scan of lower limbs
- C. Blood culture
- D. EBC
- E. V/Q scan

132. A 24 year old man underwent appendectomy six days ago for a perforated appendix. He appeared to be making a good recovery, but has developed an intermittent pyrexia (up to 39 0c) for which there is no obvious cause. Which is the single most appropriate immediate management from the given options?

- A. USG of the abdomen
- B. X-ray of the abdomen
- C. CXR
- D. ECG
- E. V/Q scan

A

133. A 69 year old man has undergone emergency repair of a ruptured abdominal aortic aneurysm. He was noted to severely hypotensive pre-operatively and during surgery. Following surgery his blood pressure was satisfactory noted that there is no urine draining from his catheter. Which is the single most appropriate immediate management from the given options?

B

- A. S. Creatinine
- B. Check urinary catheter
- C. Return to theatre
- D. Resuscitation of patient
- E. S. Urea

134. A 60 year old woman has undergone left hemicolectomy for carcinoma of the splenic flexure. On the fourth post pain in chest and left arm. Which is the single most appropriate immediate management from the given options?

D

- A. USG of the abdomen
- B. X-ray of the abdomen
- C. CXR
- D. ECG
- E. V/Q scan

135. A previously well 85 year old man, living on his own, has been constipated for the last three months, has developed urinary incontinence. His bladder is painlessly enlarged to the level of the umbilicus and the sigmoid colon is easily palpable. Which is the single most likely cause of urinary retention from the given options?

D

- A. BPH
- B. CA prostate
- C. Clot retention
- D. Faecal impaction
- E. Spinal cord compression

136. A 80 year old man who has smoked heavily for many years is waiting to be admitted to hospital for resection of a bladder tumor. After surgery he is suddenly unable to pass urine and has lower abdominal pain. Which is the single most likely cause of urinary retention from the given options?

- A. BPH
- B. CA prostate
- C. Clot retention
- D. Faecal impaction
- E. Spinal cord compression

137. A 77 year old man has two year history of increasing urinary difficulty and nocturia. After drinking two pints of beer at lunch time he finds that by 19:00 he is extremely uncomfortable and unable to pass urine. Which is the single most likely cause of urinary retention from the given options?

- A. BPH
- B. CA prostate
- C. Clot retention
- D. Faecal impaction
- E. Spinal cord compression

138. A 72 year old man who has smoked since childhood has had a haemoptysis, has lost weight and has a suspicious shadow on his chest x-ray following a fall, he has developed sensory loss in both legs and has difficulty in walking he is also unable to pass urine. Which is the single most likely cause of urinary retention from the given options?

- A. BPH
- B. CA prostate
- C. Clot retention
- D. Faecal impaction
- E. Spinal cord compression

139. A 78 year old man has a three month history of haematuria, marked nocturia and urinary difficulty. His prostate specific antigen (PSA) is elevated and an abdominal ultrasound scan shows residual urine of 400ml. Which is the single most likely cause of urinary retention from the given options?

- A. BPH
- B. CA prostate
- C. Clot retention
- D. Faecal impaction
- E. Spinal cord compression

140. A 25 year old women presents with a four month of a lump in the upper outer quadrant of the right breast. It does not change in relation to her menstrual cycle there is a 2 cm, mobile well defined lump in the upper outer quadrant. She says she has a phobia about needles. Which is the single most appropriate initial investigation from the given options?

- A. Core biopsy
- B. Ductogram
- C. USG
- D. Mammography

141. A 29 year old woman complains of tenderness and lumpiness in the lower lateral quadrant of the left breast. She has had this for 12 months and has noted that it is worse premenstrually. There is diffuse modularity and tenderness in the lower later aspect of the left breast. Which is the single most appropriate initial investigation from the given options? C

- A. Core biopsy
- B. Ductogram
- C. USG
- D. Mammography
- E. FNAC

142. A 59 year old woman complains of a lump in the inner aspect of the left breast of three months duration. There is a firm, irregular 2 cm lump in the inner aspect of the left breast which is attached to the skin. There are no palpable Axillary nodes. Which is the single most appropriate initial investigation from the given options? D

- A. Core biopsy
- B. Ductogram
- C. USG
- D. Mammography
- E. FNAC

143. A 55 year old woman undergoes a mammogram which shows an area of micro calcification in the left breast. The radiologist is concerned that it might be malignant. There are no palpable abnormalities in either breast. Which is the single most appropriate initial investigation from the given options? C

- A. Core biopsy
- B. Ductogram
- C. USG *guided biopsy*
- D. Mammography
- E. FNAC

144. A 55 year old woman presents with a two month history of a lump in her right breast. On examination there is a firm, irregular lump in the upper outer quadrant of the right breast. In addition there are small palpable mobile nodes in the right axilla. There are no supraclavicular nodes palpable. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options. C

- A. Fibroadenosis
- B. Breast abscess
- C. Carcinoma
- D. Cyclical mastalgia
- E. Duct ectasia

145. A 20 year old female student presents to the breast clinic having noticed a lump in the left breast which has been present for one month. On examination there is a 2 cm smooth regular, firm, mobile lump in the lower outer quadrant of the left breast. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

- A. Fibroadenosis
- B. Breast abscess
- C. Carcinoma
- D. Cyclical mastalgia
- E. Fibroadenoma

146. A 75 year old woman presents to the breast clinic having noticed that she has had a blood stained discharge from the left nipple, together with dry skin over the left areola. On examination there was a blood stained discharge with dry. There were no palpable lumps in the breast. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

- A. Carcinoma
- B. Cyclical mastalgia
- C. Fibroadenoma
- D. Duct papilloma
- E. Mammary duct fistula

F. Paget's disease of nipple.

147. A 25 year old woman, six weeks following the birth of her first child, complains of increasing pain and swelling in the right breast. On examination, the right breast is noted to be red and feels warm to the touch. In the inner aspect there is a more localized tender swelling. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

- A. Fibroadenosis
- B. Breast abscess
- C. Carcinoma
- D. Cyclical mastalgia
- E. Fibroadenoma

149. A 55 year woman complains of discharge from the right nipple. She has noted that this is red in colour. On examination, there was a small amount of blood stained discharge from a single duct orifice on the right nipple. There was no other abnormality on inspection of the breast or the lymph draining areas. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

- A. Carcinoma
- B. Cyclical mastalgia
- C. Fibroadenoma
- D. Duct papilloma
- E. Mammary duct fistula

150. A 71 year old man with a previous history of pain in his calves on walking is brought to the accident and emergency department, after having collapsed in the street. He is complaining of abdominal pain radiating to his back. Choose the single most appropriate diagnostic investigation from the given options. *atherosclerosis ruptured aortic aneurysm* ★

- A. CT scan
- B. Angiography
- C. CXR
- D. FBC
- E. ABG

151. A 22 year old woman presents to the Accident and emergency department with a sudden onset of left iliac fossa pain. She is pale and has a pulse rate of 120 beats / minute with a blood pressure of 105 / 65 mmHg. On examination of her abdomen she is tender in her left iliac fossa. Choose the single most appropriate diagnostic investigation from the given options. *E*

- A. CT scan
- B. Angiography
- C. CXR
- D. FBC
- E. Pregnancy test

152. A 35 year old woman presents with a 12 hour history of severe epigastric pain associated with several episodes of vomiting. She drinks 30 units of alcohol her week. She is tender with guarding in the epigastrium. Plain radiography shows no evidence of free gas. Choose the single most appropriate diagnostic investigation from the given options. *D*

- A. CT scan
- B. Angiography
- C. CXR
- D. S. Amylase
- E. USG of abdomen

153. A 45 year old man is admitted with a history of 24 hours of colicky central abdominal pain and bile stained vomiting. His only past medical history is an appendectomy when he was 12. On examination his abdomen is distended but there is not tenderness. Bowel sounds are increased. Choose the single most appropriate diagnostic investigation from the given options. *E*

- A. CT scan
- B. Angiography
- C. CXR
- D. S. Amylase
- E. Plain radiograph of abdomen

154. A 15 month old baby has been locked in a car in direct sunlight for three hours. When brought into the A & E he is distressed and on arriving his vital signs are normal. Choose the single most appropriate management from the given options.

- A. Water by mouth
- B. 9% saline I/V
- C. Nil by mouth
- D. I/V dextrose 5%
- E. Oral rehydration solution

A

155. A 28 year old woman who is an insulin dependant diabetic has returned from holiday in Greece with diarrhea and vomiting for the last 48 hours. She has a normal blood pressure and temperature. 1+ Ketones in her urine and blood glucose of 18 mmol/l. Choose the single most appropriate management from the given options.

- A. Water by mouth
- B. 0.9% saline I/V
- C. Nil by mouth
- D. I/V dextrose 5%
- E. Oral rehydration solution

B

156. A 20 year old man lighting a barbecue has extensive partial thickness burns over both arms and front of the chest. The accident happened an hour ago. Choose the single most appropriate management from the given options.

- A. Water by mouth
- B. 0.9% saline I/V
- C. Nil by mouth
- D. I/V dextrose 5%
- E. Oral rehydration solution

B

157. A 90 year old man had a dense, left sided stroke last week and is still unable to swallow properly. He has intravenous (IV) fluids since admission. Choose the single most appropriate management from the given options.

- A. Water by mouth
- B. 9% saline I/V
- C. Gastrostomy tube
- D. I/V dextrose 5%
- E. Oral rehydration solution

(within 7 days NG)

after " " (Gastrostomy)

Parkinson's — direct Gastrostomy

C

158. A 50 year old man is concerned because he has a strong family history of prostate cancer. Digital rectal examination of his prostate is normal. Which is the single most appropriate diagnostic investigation from the given options?

- A. CXR
- B. Nuclear bone scan
- C. PSA
- D. Transrectal ultrasound guided biopsy of the prostate
- E. IVU

C

159. A 60 year old man presents with significantly raised prostate specific N antigen (PSAO and a 1 cm diameter nodule detected on digital rectal examination. Which is the single most appropriate diagnostic investigation from the given options?

- A. CXR
- B. Nuclear bone scan
- C. PSA
- D. Transrectal ultrasound guided biopsy of the prostate
- E. IVU

D

160. A 70 year old man with known prostate cancer presents with recent onset of low back and right hip pain. Which is the single most appropriate diagnostic investigation from the given options?

- A. CXR
- B. Nuclear bone scan
- C. PSA
- D. Transrectal ultrasound guided biopsy of the prostate
- E. IVU

B

161. An n 80 year old man with a 10 year history of prostate cancer presents with a recent onset of dysuria, bilateral join pain and pyrexia. Which is the single most appropriate diagnostic investigation from the given options?

- A. CXR
- B. Nuclear bone scan
- C. PSA
- D. Transrectal ultrasound guided biopsy of the prostate
- E. MSU for C/S

E

162. A 65 year old man presents with a fracture of the left humeral shaft. His x ray shows areas of osteosclerosis in the humerus. Which is the single most appropriate diagnostic investigation from the given options?

- A. Radiological skeletal survey
- B. Nuclear medicine bone scan
- C. Serum lactic dehydrogenase
- D. Serum creatinine concentration
- E. CXR

Mx: Third degree hemorrhoids

163. A 75 year old woman is in hospital being treated for persisting pneumonia with a prolonged course of antibiotics. The fever recurs and she develops bloody diarrhea accompanied by mucus. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

- A. Pseudomembranous colitis
- B. UC
- C. Chron's disease
- D. Diverticular disease
- E. Hemorrhoids

164. A 30 year old woman complains of bright red rectal bleeding. The blood is on the surface of the stool and also splashes in the toilet. She has a longstanding history of constipation with passage of hard faeces. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

- A. Pseudomembranous colitis
- B. UC
- C. Chron's disease
- D. Diverticular disease
- E. Hemorrhoids

165. A 78 year old man presents with a four month history of increasing frequency of defecation. The stools are becoming looser and now contain blood and mucus. He also complains of urgency when passing stool and a sensation of incomplete evacuation. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

- A. Pseudomembranous colitis
- B. UC
- C. Chron's disease
- D. Diverticular disease
- E. Rectal carcinoma

166. A 24 year old woman returns from an overseas holiday during which she developed fever and diarrhea. One week after returning to the UK she notes fresh blood mixed with the stools. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

- A. Pseudomembranous colitis
- B. UC
- C. Chron's disease
- D. Campylobacter infection
- E. Bowel infarction

167. A 23 year old woman presents with recurrent bloody diarrhea over a six month period. Further questioning reveals two minor but similar episodes two years previously. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

- A. Pseudomembranous colitis
- B. UC
- C. Chron's disease
- D. Campylobacter infection
- E. Bowel infarction

B

168. A nine month old boy presents with an irreducible swelling in the right groin which had appeared after he had been crying. What is the most appropriate treatment of choice?

- A. Planned herniotomy
- B. Urgent hernia repair
- C. Truss
- D. Observation

E. Urgent herniotomy (*obstructed.*)

A

169. A 45 year old sheet metal worker presents with an intermittent, uncomfortable swelling in the left groin. What is the most appropriate treatment of choice?

- A. Truss
- B. Observation
- C. Urgent herniotomy
- D. Planned hernia repair
- E. Planned herniotomy

D

170. A 75 year old woman has severe ischemic disease following a myocardial infarct five years ago, she presents with increasing discomfort from a large swelling underlying a lower midline scar from a hysterectomy 10 years previous. It reduces on pressure. What is the most appropriate treatment of choice?

- A. Truss
- B. Observation
- C. Urgent herniotomy
- D. Planned hernia repair
- E. Planned herniotomy

A

171. An 80 year old woman presents with vomiting of 24 hours duration and is found to have abdominal distension and a tender irreducible swelling in the left groin. What is the most appropriate treatment of choice?

- A. Observation
- B. Urgent herniotomy
- C. Planned hernia repair
- D. Planned herniotomy
- E. Urgent hernia repair

E

172. A five year old has been found at a school medical to have a reducible swelling in the right groin. Both testes are normally placed in the scrotum. What is the most appropriate treatment of choice? D

- A. Observation
- B. Urgent herniotomy
- C. Planned hernia repair
- D. Planned herniotomy
- E. Urgent hernia repair

173. A 57 year old man with carcinoma of the bronchus develops superior vena cava obstruction following radiotherapy. Which is the single most appropriate management from the given options? A

- A. Dexamethasone tablets (*↓ edema*) — *pulmonary & cerebral edema*
- B. Haloperidol injection
- C. Hyoscine injection
- D. Metronidazole gel
- E. Bisphosphonates I/V

174. A 49 year old man with metastatic carcinoma has *Heads* intractable hiccough. Which is the single most appropriate management from the given options? B

- A. Dexamethasone tablets
- B. Haloperidol injection
- C. Hyoscine injection
- D. Metronidazole gel
- E. Bisphosphonates I/V

175. A 49 year old woman has fungating malodorous breast cancer. The odor is distressing to her and her relatives. Which is the single most appropriate management from the given options? D

- A. Dexamethasone tablets
- B. Haloperidol injection
- C. Hyoscine injection
- D. Metronidazole gel
- E. Bisphosphonates I/V

176. A dying 57 year old man with bronchial carcinoma is unable to cough up bronchial secretions. The noise is distressing to his carers. Which is the single most appropriate management from the given options? C

- A. Dexamethasone tablets
- B. Haloperidol injection
- C. Hyoscine injection
- D. Metronidazole gel
- E. Bisphosphonates I/V

177. A 78 year old man has a bloody rectal discharge following radiotherapy for M carcinoma of the prostate. Which is the single most appropriate management from the given options?

- A. Dexamethasone tablets
- B. Haloperidol injection
- C. Hyoscine injection
- D. Metronidazole gel
- E. Prednisolone suppositories

E

178. A 75 year old woman has breast cancer and multiple bone secondaries, serum calcium concentration is 3.2 mmol/l and she is restless and confused. Which is the single most appropriate management from the given options?

- A. Dexamethasone tablets
- B. Haloperidol injection
- C. Hyoscine injection
- D. Metronidazole gel
- E. Bisphosphonates I/V

E

179. A 20 year old man presents with a painful swelling of the right-sided scrotal contents two weeks after an episode of unprotected sexual intercourse. Which is the single most appropriate diagnostic test from the given options?

- A. C/S of MSU
- B. Urethral swab
- C. USG of the scrotum
- D. Immediate surgical exploration of the scrotum
- E. Syphilis serology

B

180. A 50 year old man presents with a five day history of painful swelling of the right scrotal contents. He gives a history of recent urinary frequency and dysuria. He denies any recent sexual contact. Which is the single most appropriate diagnostic test from the given options?

- A. C/S of MSU
- B. Urethral swab
- C. USG of the scrotum
- D. Immediate surgical exploration of the scrotum
- E. Syphilis serology

A

181. A 40 year old man presents with a painless swelling in the left side of the scrotum which has been present for three years. Which is the single most appropriate diagnostic test from the given options?

C

- A. C/S of MSU
- B. Urethral swab
- C. USG of the scrotum
- D. Immediate surgical exploration of the scrotum
- E. Syphilis serology

182 A 30 year old man presents with a painless swelling of the right testicle which has been present for two months. Which is the single most appropriate diagnostic test from the given options?

- A. C/S of MSU
- B. Urethral swab
- C. USG of the scrotum
- D. Immediate surgical exploration of the scrotum
- E. Syphilis serology

183 A 17 year old man presents with a history of severe right sided scrotal pain and swelling of a few hours duration associated with vomiting. Which is the single most appropriate diagnostic test from the given options?

- A. C/S of MSU
- B. Urethral swab
- C. USG of the scrotum
- D. Immediate surgical exploration of the scrotum
- E. Syphilis serology

184. A patient comes to you a young woman with electric pain in the rectum. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

- A. CA rectum
- B. Anal fissure
- C. Proctalgia fugax
- D. Anal haematoma
- E. Haemorrhoids

185. Young girl with h/o constipation cannot pass stools. PR is impossible because of the pain. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

- A. CA rectum
- B. Anal fissure
- C. Proctalgia fugax
- D. Anal haematoma
- E. Haemorrhoids

186. A young woman has constipation and painless fresh blood after defecation. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

- A. CA rectum
- B. Anal fissure
- C. Proctalgia fugax
- D. Anal haematoma
- E. Haemorrhoids

E

187. A woman of 29 of age has diarrhea and colic abdominal pain with tags in her anal exam. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

- A. Anal fissure
- B. Proctalgia fugax
- C. Anal haematoma
- D. Haemorrhoids
- E. Crohn's

E

188. A patient has to undergo a hernia repair and has been given graduated compression stockings. Choose the single most appropriate preoperative investigations from the given options.

- A. S/C heparin
- B. Stop smoking
- C. Antibiotics Pre-op
- D. Lose weight

A

189. A patient is going to have femoral neck replacement and is obese. Choose the single most appropriate preoperative investigations from the given options.

- A. Stop smoking
- B. Lose weight
- C. S/C heparin
- D. Vit K
- E. Antibiotics Pre-op

B

190. Patient with incisional hernia, BMI 28 planned of repair and smokes 40 cigarettes. Choose the single most appropriate preoperative investigations from the given options.

- A. Stop smoking
- B. Lose weight
- C. S/C heparin
- D. Vit K
- E. Antibiotics Pre-op

A

191. A patient with myocardial infarction develops sudden severe bleeding per rectum. PR normal. Choose the single most likely cause from the given options.

- A. Angiodysplasia
- B. Mesenteric ischaemia
- C. Anal fissure
- D. CA rectum
- E. IBD

A

192. A young patient with chronic diarrhoea presents with bleeding per rectum. Choose the single most likely cause from the given options.

- A. Angiodysplasia
- B. Mesenteric ischaemia
- C. Anal fissure
- D. CA rectum
- E. IBD

E

193. A 40 year old man with painful defecation and blood streaked in the stool. Choose the single most likely cause from the given options.

- A. Angiodysplasia
- B. Mesenteric ischaemia
- C. Anal fissure
- D. CA rectum
- E. IBD

C

194. A patient with chronic diarrhea and left iliac fossa pain presents with bleeding per rectum and tenesmus and mass in the rectum. Choose the single most likely cause from the given options.

- A. Angiodysplasia
- B. Mesenteric ischaemia
- C. Anal fissure
- D. CA rectum
- E. IBD

D

195. A 43 year old woman with bone pain, two previous episodes of pancreatitis and hypercalcaemia presents with a right ureteric stone. Choose the single most likely etiology from the given options.

- A. Cystinuria
- B. Gout
- C. Myeloma
- D. Primary hyperparathyroidism
- E. Renal tubular acidosis

D

196. A 70 year old man with a previous history of calculus in his left ureter presents with left renal colic. He has a history of intermittent swelling and pain in his right knee. Choose the single most likely etiology from the given options.

- A. Cystinuria
- B. Gout
- C. Myeloma
- D. Primary hyperparathyroidism
- E. Renal tubular acidosis

B

197. A 69 year old woman with a one year history of weight loss, proteinuria, and anaemia and bone pain presents with left ureteric colic. Her erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is 110 mm in the first hour. Choose the single most likely etiology from the given options.

- A. Cystinuria
- B. Gout
- C. Myeloma
- D. Primary hyperparathyroidism
- E. Renal tubular acidosis

C

198. A 50 year old man has had recurrent episodes of acute and very painful arthritis, he presents with renal colic shown to be due to ureteric calculi. Which is the single most appropriate investigation to confirm diagnosis from the given options?

- A. 24 hours urinary urate
- B. Dietary history
- C. MRI scan
- D. IVU
- E. CT scan

A

199. A 40 year old woman presents with renal colic, Imaging reveals multiple small stones. Serum biochemical investigations looking for a primary cause are all normal. Which is the single most appropriate investigation to confirm diagnosis from the given options?

- A. 24 hours urinary urate
- B. Dietary history
- C. MRI scan
- D. IVU
- E. CT scan

B

200. A 70 year old man with a history of severe vascular disease and renal calculi develops several loin pains. Which is the single most appropriate investigation to confirm diagnosis from the given options?

E

- A. 24 hours urinary urate
- B. Dietary history
- C. MRI scan
- D. IVU
- E. CT scan

201. A 40 year old woman, who was previously treated for breast cancer, was well until six months ago. She has complained of pain and increased thirst and passing large amounts of urine. More recently she has become confused. There are no neurological signs. But she appears to be clinically dehydrated. Fundoscopy is normal. Which is the single most likely condition from the given options? A

- A. Hypercalcaemia
- B. Spinal cord compression
- C. Lymphoedema
- D. Pathological fracture
- E. Cerebral metastases

202. A 30 year old woman, who has previously been treated for breast cancer, presents with a two month history of increasing back pain, weakness of her legs and difficulty in passing urine. She has a spastic bladder and weakness of all leg muscles. Which is the single most likely condition from the given options? B

- A. Hypercalcaemia
- B. Spinal cord compression
- C. Lymphoedema
- D. Pathological fracture
- E. Cerebral metastases

203. A 72 year old woman was treated for breast cancer five years ago by a left mastectomy and radiotherapy. She complains of stiffness and swelling of her fingers and heaviness of her left arm. The left arm is more swollen than the right, with limitation of movements in all joints. Which is the single most likely condition from the given options? C

- A. Hypercalcaemia
- B. Spinal cord compression
- C. Lymphoedema
- D. Pathological fracture
- E. Cerebral metastases

204. A 50 year old woman, who was treated five years ago for breast cancer, attends the Accident and Emergency department, having had a fall. She complains of pain in her right hip. She cannot bear weight and has significant limitation of right hip movements. Which is the single most likely condition from the given options?

- A. Hypercalcaemia
- B. Spinal cord compression
- C. Lymphoedema
- D. Pathological fracture
- E. Cerebral metastases

D

205. A 50 year old woman had a right mastectomy three years ago for breast cancer. For the past six weeks she has headaches and more recently, has been noted to have become incontinent. There are no local neurological signs. Fundoscopy reveal papilloedema. Which is the single most likely condition from the given options?

- A. Hypercalcaemia
- B. Spinal cord compression
- C. Lymphoedema
- D. Pathological fracture
- E. Cerebral metastases

E

206. A 60 year old man with severe cervical spondylitis has a difficult upper gastrointestinal endoscopy performed. That evening subcutaneous emphysema is noted in neck. A chest x-ray shows no abnormality. Which is the single most likely initial management plan from the given options?

- A. Antibiotic
- B. Needle thoracocentesis
- C. Administration of calcium
- D. Nasogastric feeding
- E. Feeding gastrostomy

A

207. A 30 years old woman has a subtotal Thyroidectomy for a retrosternal goiter. Two hours after the procedure she becomes actually breathless and cyanosed. On examination of the chest there is no movement on the right side, percussion note is hyper resonant and the apex beat is deviated to the left. Which is the single most likely initial management plan from the given options?

- A. Antibiotic
- B. Needle thoracocentesis
- C. Administration of calcium
- D. Chest drain
- E. Feeding gastrostomy

B

208. A 35 year old woman has a total Thyroidectomy for a follicular carcinoma of the thyroid. On the evening after the operation she notices perioral paraesthesia and staff observe neuromuscular irritability. Which is the single most likely initial management plan from the given options?

C

- A. Antibiotic
- B. Needle thoracocentesis
- C. Administration of calcium
- D. Release surgical stitches and evacuate haematoma
- E. Feeding gastrostomy

209. A 40 year old woman has a difficult Thyroidectomy for recurrent Thyrotoxicosis in the D/M recovery room she develops stridor. Which is the single most likely initial management plan from the given options?

- A. Antibiotic
- B. Needle thoracocentesis
- C. Administration of calcium
- D. Release surgical stitches and evacuate haematoma
- E. Feeding gastrostomy

210. A 70 year old man is admitted to the Accident and Emergency Department with a history of sudden onset of back pain for 24 hours and now has severe constant abdominal pain. On examination he is pale, sweating and restless. His pulse rate is 120 beats/minute; blood pressure is 60 systolic mmHg. His abdomen is distended, tender and has a pulsatile mass present. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

- A. Anaphylaxis
- B. Staphylococcal sepsis
- C. Ruptured spleen
- D. Ruptured abdominal aortic aneurism
- E. Acute pancreatitis

211. A 40 year old woman comes to the Accident and Emergency Department with an inflamed index finger after a puncture wound from a rose stem. She receives an injection of anti-tetanus immunoglobulin and is commenced on oral penicillin. Whilst the wound is being dressed, she complains of thirst, peri-oral itching and she has a skin rash. She then collapses. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

- A. Anaphylaxis
- B. Staphylococcal sepsis
- C. Adrenal insufficiency
- D. Fat embolus
- E. Acute pancreatitis

Anaphylaxis = adrenaline
1M
0.5ml in 1000

212. A 37 year old woman presents to the Accident and Emergency Department feeling unwell. Following her last period, she has had an offensive vaginal discharge. She routinely uses tampons. Examination reveals pallor, sweating. Pulse rate is 130 beats / minute; blood pressure is 80/40 mmHg. There is lower abdominal tenderness and vaginal examination reveals an offensive discharge. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

- A. Anaphylaxis
- B. Staphylococcal sepsis *toxic shock*
- C. Ruptured spleen
- D. Ruptured abdominal aortic aneurism
- E. Acute pancreatitis

213. A diverticulum protruding between the lowermost horizontal fibers and the higher oblique fibers of the inferior constrictor muscle. Choose the single most appropriate anatomical feature from the given options.

- A. Branchial cyst
- B. Subclavian aneurism
- C. Thyroglossal cyst
- D. Pharyngeal pouch *(gurgling, undigested food, halitosis)*
- E. Cervical rib

214. A structure lying deep to the anterior edge of the upper third of the sternocleidomastoid muscle. Choose the single most appropriate anatomical feature from the given options.

- A. Branchial cyst
- B. Subclavian aneurism
- C. Thyroglossal cyst
- D. Pharyngeal pouch
- E. Cervical rib

215. A structure in the midline between the thyroid gland and the hyoid bone. Choose the single most appropriate anatomical feature from the given options.

- A. Branchial cyst
- B. Subclavian aneurism
- C. Thyroglossal cyst
- D. Pharyngeal pouch
- E. Cervical rib

216. An expansile pulsating mass in the base of the posterior triangle for the neck. Choose the single most appropriate anatomical feature from the given options.

- A. Branchial cyst
- B. Subclavian aneurism
- C. Thyroglossal cyst
- D. Pharyngeal pouch
- E. Cervical rib

217. A hard fixed linear mass attached to the seventh cervical vertebra, causing fullness at the root of the neck. Choose the single most appropriate anatomical feature from the given options.

- A. Branchial cyst
- B. Subclavian aneurism
- C. Thyroglossal cyst
- D. Pharyngeal pouch
- E. Cervical rib

218. A 30 year old man presents with brief episodes of severe shooting pins in the rectum. Rectal examinable and flexible sigmoidoscopy is normal. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

- A. Crohn's disease
- B. Anal fissure
- C. Proctalgia fugax
- D. CA rectum
- E. Perianal haematoma

219. A 32 year old man presents with abdominal pain, bloody diarrhea and rectal pain. Rectal examination reveals edematous skin tags and fistula in ano. Rectal biopsy shows granulomata. Patient has oral ulcers. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

- A. Crohn's disease
- B. Anal fissure
- C. Proctalgia fugax
- D. CA rectum
- E. Perianal haematoma

220. A 22 year old woman with chronic constipation presents with severe ano rectal pain on defecation. Rectal examination proves impossible because of pain and spasm. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

- A. Crohn's disease
- B. Anal fissure
- C. Proctalgia fugax
- D. CA rectum
- E. Perianal haematoma

221. A 60 year old man present with increasing stool frequency, rectal pain and the passage of fresh blood per rectum. Flexible sigmoidoscopy reveals a 2 cm diameter ulcer visible. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

- A. Crohn's disease
- B. Anal fissure
- C. Proctalgia fugax
- D. CA rectum
- E. Perianal haematoma

222. A 62 year old man present with a three day history of ano-rectal pain aggravated by defecation rectal examination reveals a purple colored, tender lump at the anal verge. Flexible sigmoidoscopy shows normal rectal mucosa and hard feces. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

- A. Crohn's disease
- B. Anal fissure
- C. Proctalgia fugax
- D. CA rectum
- E. Perianal haematoma

223. A 35 year old man attends the Accident and emergency department having just passed a stone in his urine. He has just returned from working outdoors in Egypt and admits to a poor fluid intake. He plans to stay in the UK. Choose the single most appropriate outcome from the given options.

- A. No further problems
- B. Urinary obstruction
- C. Progressive renal failure
- D. Recurrent cystitis
- E. Recurrent renal colic

224. A 45 year old woman with renal colic attends the Accident and emergency department, having passed multiple small stones in her urine on several previous occasions. An intravenous urogram (IVU) shows bilateral nephrocalcinosis with no obstruction. Her serum creatinine concentration is 200 $\mu\text{mol/l}$. Choose the single most appropriate outcome from the given options.

- A. No further problems
- B. Pyonephrosis
- C. Progressive renal failure
- D. Recurrent cystitis
- E. Recurrent renal colic

225. A 75 year old woman undergoes open removal of a staghorn calculi from a kidney. She is discharged on long term prophylactic antibiotics. Her renal function is normal. Choose the single most appropriate outcome from the given options.

- A. No further problems
- B. Urinary obstruction
- C. Progressive renal failure
- D. Recurrent cystitis
- E. Recurrent renal colic

226. A 35 year old man with renal colic attends the accident and emergency department. An IVU shows a mid-ureteric stone. A week later he returns in severe pain having still not passed the stone. Choose the single most appropriate outcome from the given options.

- A. No further problems
- B. Operative stone removal
- C. Progressive renal failure
- D. Recurrent cystitis
- E. Recurrent renal colic

227. A 53 year old Asian woman has body mass index (BMI) of 35 kg/m² and type 2 diabetes, she had an operation for ovarian cancer for which she received prophylactic low molecular weight heparin. Five days later she develops pain, redness and swelling in her left calf. What is the SINGLE MOST appropriate initial investigation? Choose the single most appropriate initial investigation from the given options.

- A. Creative protein
- B. d-dimer
- C. Doppler ultrasound
- D. Thrombophilia screen
- E. Venography

★ 228. A 60 year old man has just been rescued from a house fire. He has facial and chest burns and is asking about his family. There is soot in the pharynx and he has singed nasal hairs. Choose the single most immediate action from the given options.

- A. Intubation
- B. Opiate analgesia
- C. IV resuscitation
- D. Referral to burn units
- E. Reassurance

229. A 19 year old man fell asleep while sunbathing two days ago. He has diffuse skin redness with sparing of areas protected by clothing. He is otherwise well. Choose the single most immediate action from the given options.

- A. Intubation
- B. Opiate analgesia
- C. I/V resuscitation
- D. Referral to burn units
- E. Reassurance

E

230. A two year old boy pulls a recently prepared cup of tea over his shoulder and the front of his chest covering an area of less than 3% of the total surface area. He is crying and uncooperative. Choose the single most immediate action from the given options.

- A. Intubation
- B. Opiate analgesia (oral).
- C. I/V resuscitation
- D. Referral to burn units
- E. Reassurance

B

231. A 28 year old industrial worker sustains a 40% scald with hot water to his trunk and legs. He has been given analgesics on site. Choose the single most immediate action from the given options.

- A. Intubation
- B. Opiate analgesia
- C. I/V resuscitation
- D. Referral to burn units
- E. Reassurance

C
ABC then refer.

232. A 45 year old electrician sustains a contact electrical injury to the fingers of his dominant hand. There are full thickness burns to the pulps of his fingers and movement is painful. He has been given appropriate analgesics. Choose the single most immediate action from the given options.

- A. Intubation
- B. Opiate analgesia
- C. I/V resuscitation
- D. Referral to burn units
- E. Reassurance

D.

233. A 17 year old girl presents with a 12 hour history of lower abdominal pain with urinary frequency. She is pale and has a temperature of 37.8°C. She has tenderness with rebound in the right iliac fossa. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

- A. Pancreatitis
- B. Perforated peptic ulcer
- C. Ruptured ectopic pregnancy
- D. Ureteric colic
- E. Acute appendicitis

E.

234. A 40 year old woman presents with a six hour history of severe upper abdominal pain and vomiting. She is sitting forward and restless. She is shocked with diffuse abdominal tenderness. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

- A. Pancreatitis
- B. Perforated peptic ulcer
- C. Ruptured ectopic pregnancy
- D. Ureteric colic
- E. Acute appendicitis

235. A 28 year old woman, who smokes heavily and takes antacids regularly for indigestion, presents with a sudden onset of severe abdominal pain. She is lying very still and is shocked. She has diffuse abdominal rigidity. She had a normal menstrual period two weeks ago. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

- A. Pancreatitis
- B. Perforated peptic ulcer
- C. Ruptured ectopic pregnancy
- D. Ureteric colic
- E. Acute appendicitis

236. A 22 year old woman presents with a sudden onset of severe abdominal pain. She complains of dizziness when she sits up. Her last menstrual period was eight weeks ago on examination of the abdomen she has rebound and guarding. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

- A. Pancreatitis
- B. Perforated peptic ulcer
- C. Ruptured ectopic pregnancy
- D. Ureteric colic
- E. Acute appendicitis

237. A 32 year old woman represents with severe right sided abdominal pain of three hours duration. She is rolling around. She has no abdominal signs. The pain radiates into the grain. Choose the single most appropriate diagnosis from the given options.

- A. Pancreatitis
- B. Perforated peptic ulcer
- C. Ruptured ectopic pregnancy
- D. Ureteric colic
- E. Acute appendicitis

238. A 72 year old man with a previous history of angina, myocardial infarction and intermittent claudication presents with sudden onset of severe rest pain in his left foot. He smokes 30 cigarettes a day. Choose the single most likely cause from the given options.

- ☒ A. Embolism secondary to mural thrombus
- B. Burger's disease (younger)
- C. DM
- D. Compartment syndrome
- ☒ E. Acute thrombosis

239. A 78 year old woman with atrial fibrillation presents with a cold, painful left arm. Choose the single most likely cause from the given options.

- A. Embolism secondary to mural thrombus
- B. Burger's disease
- C. DM
- D. Compartment syndrome
- E. Acute thrombosis

240. A 30 year old man is admitted with a spiral fracture of the right tibia. A long leg plaster is applied. Four hours later he complains of severe pain in the calf and is unable to move his toes. A 25 year old man who smokes 40 cigarettes a day presents with a three day history of pain in the second and third toes of his left foot. The toes are ischermic. His lower limb pulses are palpable. His blood sugar is normal. Choose the single most likely cause from the given options.

- A. Embolism secondary to mural thrombus
- B. Burger's disease
- C. DM
- D. Compartment syndrome
- E. Acute thrombosis

241. A 50 year old man develops an infection around the nail of his right hallux following chiropody. Despite local treatment the toe becomes gangrenous. He has no history of claudication and his pulses are normal. Choose the single most likely action from the given options.

- A. Embolism secondary to mural thrombus
- B. Burger's disease
- C. DM
- D. Compartment syndrome
- E. Acute thrombosis

242. An 80 year old man with metastatic carcinoma becomes confused with abdominal distension and faecal incontinence. He is on high doses opiates. Choose the single most likely action from the given options.

- A. Corticosteroid
- B. Palliative radiotherapy
- C. Increase opiate analgesia
- D. Bisphosphonate
- E. Administer enema

243. A 55 year old woman with known spinal metastases from breast cancer becomes nauseated and confused. Serum creatinine is 120 $\mu\text{mol/l}$; blood glucose is 5.4 mmol/l ; serum calcium 3.2 mmol/l . She is receiving intravenous (IV) fluids. Choose the single most likely action from the given options.

- A. Corticosteroid
- B. Palliative radiotherapy
- C. Antibiotic
- D. Bisphosphonate

244. A 45 year old man is dying of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). He is in considerable pain, despite morphine sulphate, slow release 20 mg daily. Amitryptiline 100 mg at night and naproxen 500 mg twice a day. Choose the single most likely action from the given options.

- A. Corticosteroid
- B. Palliative radiotherapy
- C. Increase opiate analgesia
- D. Bisphosphonate
- E. Antibiotic

20mg morphine daily can be given

245. A 65 year old man with prostate cancer has extensive pelvic spread of disease with pain not adequately controlled by full dosage of analgesic. Choose the single most likely action from the given options.

- A. Corticosteroid
- B. Palliative radiotherapy
- C. Increase opiate analgesia
- D. Bisphosphonate
- E. Administer enema

246. An 82 year old man with bronchial carcinoma and known cerebral metastases develops weakness of his right arm but is in no pain. Choose the single most likely action from the given options.

- A. Corticosteroid. *(Dexamethasone)*
- B. Palliative radiotherapy
- C. Increase opiate analgesia
- D. Bisphosphonate
- E. Administer enema

247. A 35 year old single man, who lives alone in a top floor flat and work, Crane driver, presents with a three month history of intermittent swelling right groin. He is a smoker, is fit and well, and is not taking any medicines examination reveals a large inguinal hernia extending to the scrotum. Choose the single most appropriate management from the given options.

- A. Herniotomy
- B. Mesh repair as day patient
- C. Mesh repair as inpatient
- D. Reassurance
- E. Truss

248. An 85 year old man presents with a large, tender irreducible right inguinal hernia extending into his scrotum. He has had this hernia repaired on previous occasions and had a myocardial infarction two years ago, but at present. Choose the single most appropriate management from the given options.

- A. Herniotomy
- B. Mesh repair as day patient
- C. Mesh repair as inpatient
- D. Reassurance
- E. Truss

249. A 40 year old bank manager represents at a routine medical with a right inguinal hernia. He states that this hernia has been increasing in size and occasionally can be tender. He is married and is fit and well with no medical history of note. Choose the single most appropriate management from the given options.

- A. Herniotomy
- B. Mesh repair as day patient
- C. Mesh repair as inpatient
- D. Reassurance
- E. Truss

250. A six year old boy is noted on a medical examination at school to be inguinal hernia. This is not troubling him. Choose the single most appropriate management from the given options.

- A. Herniotomy
- B. Mesh repair as day patient
- C. Mesh repair as inpatient
- D. Reassurance
- E. Truss

251. A 10 year old boy is admitted for a right inguinal herniotomy. His blood Pressure is normal but his pulse is irregular. What is the next best step in management?

A

- A. ECG
- B. Respiratory function test
- C. Clotting screen
- D. CT scan
- E. FBC

252. An eight year old girl with extensive eczema is admitted for abdominal surgery. She has had significant wheeze for the past year and she has slight central cyanosis on moderate exertion. Her chest x-ray is normal. What is the next best step in management?

- A. ECG
- B. Respiratory function test
- C. Clotting screen
- D. CT scan
- E. FBC

FEPR

B

253. A 12 year old boy is admitted for removal of a testicular swelling. On abdominal examination he has an epigastric mass. Chest and abdominal x rays are unremarkable. What is the next best step in management?

- A. ECG
- B. Respiratory function test
- C. Clotting screen
- D. CT scan
- E. FBC

D

254. A 70 year old woman with a gangrenous fifth toe on her left foot has a history of polyuria and loss of weight. Choose the single most appropriate preoperative test from the given options.

- A. ECG
- B. Clotting screen
- C. Blood glucose concentration
- D. CXR
- E. MRI

C

255. A 70 year old woman is admitted for an open elective cholecystectomy. Her haemoglobin (HB), chest x-ray and electrocardiogram (ECG) are normal but she has a history of bleeding after a dental extraction. Choose the single most appropriate preoperative test from the given options.

- A. Echocardiogram
- B. Clotting screen
- C. S. Urea and electrolytes
- D. MRI
- E. CT scan

B

256. A 72 year old man is admitted for a total hip replacement. A full hematological work up is normal. He has recently noticed worsening chest pain on exertion. Choose the single most appropriate preoperative test from the given options.

- A. ECG
- B. Respiratory function test
- C. CT scan
- D. CXR
- E. MRI

A

257. A 60 year old man has 'malaise and back pain' which has been present for three months. He is found to have significant proteinuria. Choose the single most likely underlying risk factor from the given options.

- A. Carcinomatosis
- B. Multiple myeloma
- C. Polycythemia rubra vera
- D. Dehydration
- E. Immobility

B

258. A 61 year old man with a plethoric appearance presents with electric chest pain. He has palpable splenomegaly. Choose the single most likely underlying risk factor from the given options.

- A. Angina
- B. MI
- C. Polycythemia rubra vera
- D. Aortic dissection
- E. PE

Hot bath itching

C

259. A 70 year old man has back pain and jaundice. Choose the single most likely underlying risk factor from the given options.

- A. Carcinomatosis
- B. Multiple myeloma
- C. Polycythemia rubra vera
- D. Ruptured abdominal aortic aneurism

A

260. An 85 year old woman is admitted with intestinal obstruction. Her hemoglobin (Hb) is 3.5 g/dl, packed cell volume (PCV) 48% area 35 mm/dl, sodium 115 mmol/l, potassium 5 mmol/l. What is the single most appropriate initial management of choice?

- A. Defer operation and investigation
- B. Immediate blood transfusion, stabilize and proceed to surgery
- C. Vit K injections
- D. Proceed with planned surgery

B

261. A 45 year old premenopausal woman is admitted for elective hernia repair. Her Hb is 8.4 g/dl, mean cell haemoglobin (MDH) 22 pg MCH concentration 28 g/dl, mean cell volume (MCV) 70 and her white blood count (WBC) is within normal limits. What is the single most appropriate initial management of choice? A

- A. Defer operation and investigation
- B. Immediate blood transfusion, stabilize and proceed to surgery
- C. Vit K injections
- D. Proceed with planned surgery

262. A 65 year old man has a haemetemesis. Endoscopy shows a duodenal ulcer, which was injected. He has further haemetemesis and his blood pressure drops to 100/60 mmHg. His Hb is 6 g/dl, MCH 25 pg, MCH concentration 33 and MCV 85 ft. What is the single most appropriate initial management of choice? B

- A. Defer operation and investigation
- B. Immediate blood transfusion, stabilize and proceed to surgery
- C. Vit K injections
- D. Proceed with planned surgery

263. A 60 year old woman is admitted for elective cholecystectomy. Her preoperative electrocardiogram (ECG) shows a rapid, irregular rhythm with absent waves. What is the single most appropriate initial management of choice? A

- A. Defer operation and investigation
- B. Immediate blood transfusion, stabilize and proceed to surgery
- C. Vit K injections
- D. Proceed with planned surgery

264. A 55 year old woman is admitted with a two week history of severe upper abdominal pain, pale stools and dark urine. An ultrasound scan shoes dilated bile ducts. What is the single most appropriate initial management of choice? A

- A. ERCP
- B. Defer operation and investigation
- C. Immediate blood transfusion, stabilize and proceed to surgery
- D. Vit K injections
- E. Proceed with planned surgery

265. A 45 year old man has just passed a stone in his urine. He runs long distances regularly. What is the single most likely cause of his renal stone? E

- A. Idiopathic
- B. UTI
- C. Hypercalcaemia
- D. Papillary necrosis
- E. Dehydration

266. A 45 year old woman has right —sided abdominal pain radiating to the groin and macroscopic haematuria. She has taken regular diclofenac for over 25 years for her period pains. What is the single most likely cause of her renal stone?

- A. Idiopathic
- B. UTI
- C. Hypercalcaemia
- D. Papillary necrosis
- E. Dehydration

267. A 50 year old man has renal colic. He has chronic sarcoidosis with recurrent erythema nodosum and breathlessness. What is the single most likely cause of his renal stone?

- A. Idiopathic
- B. UTI
- C. Hypercalcaemia
- D. Papillary necrosis
- E. Dehydration

268. A 78 year old woman presents with a long history of urinary infections and left renal pain. An intravenous urogram (IVU) shows a large stone in the left renal pelvis, but no obstruction. What is the single most likely cause of her renal stone?

- A. Idiopathic
- B. UTI
- C. Hypercalcaemia
- D. Papillary necrosis
- E. Dehydration

B
Proteus
responsible
for stag horn
in pelvis

269. A 45 year old man who was previously fit has left renal colic. An IVU shows a 4 mm calculus obstructing the left ureter. What is the single most likely cause of his renal stone?

- A. Idiopathic
- B. UTI
- C. Hypercalcaemia
- D. Papillary necrosis
- E. Dehydration

A

270. A 25 year old white man presents with a three months history of right groin swelling. He is otherwise fit and well, takes regular exercise and has no past medical history. Examination confirms the presence of a right inguinal hernia. Which is the single most appropriate preoperative investigation from the given options?

- A. Coagulation screen
- B. Hepatitis screen
- C. ECG
- D. Sick cell testing
- E. FBC

271. A 33 year old African-Caribbean man has bilateral inguinal hernias. His haemoglobin (Hb) is 11 g/dl. Which is the single most appropriate preoperative investigation from the given options?

- A. Coagulation screen
- B. Hepatitis screen
- C. ECG
- D. Sickle cell testing
- E. FBC

272. A 45 year old man, admitted for repair of a femoral hernia, is noted to have a pulse rate of 120 beats/minute which is described as being irregularly irregular. Which is the single most appropriate preoperative investigation from the given options?

- A. Coagulation screen
- B. Hepatitis screen
- C. ECG
- D. Sick cell testing
- E. FBC

273. A 20 year old man is admitted for repair of a left inguinal hernia. He regularly uses recreational drugs administered intravenously. Which is the single most appropriate preoperative investigation from the given options?

- A. Coagulation screen
- B. Hepatitis screen
- C. ECG
- D. Sick cell testing
- E. FBC

274. A 28 year old woman is to undergo repair of a right femoral hernia. On routine questioning she describes severe bleeding after a dental extraction two years ago. She is otherwise fit and well. Which is the single most appropriate preoperative investigation from the given options?

- A. Coagulation screen
- B. Hepatitis screen
- C. ECG
- D. Sick cell testing
- E. FBC

275. A 50 year old woman taking a non-steroidal analgesic suddenly develops upper abdominal pain which quickly becomes generalized. The abdomen is rigid and silent on examination. What is the single most appropriate next best step in management from the given options?

- A. USG
- B. Laparotomy
- C. Pregnancy test
- D. Laparoscopy
- E. CT scan

276. A 21 year old woman presents with severe lower abdominal pain. She feels faint when she sits up. Her last period was eight weeks ago. ^{clinical}Initial evaluation is in progress. What is the single most appropriate next best step in management from the given options?

- A. USG
- B. Laparotomy
- C. Pregnancy test
- D. Laparoscopy
- E. CT scan

277. A 65 year old man suddenly develops severe back pain and faints. There is a pulsatile mass in the abdomen. His blood pressure is 105/75 mmHg following initial resuscitation. What is the single most appropriate next best step in management from the given options?

- A. USG
- B. Laparotomy
- C. Pregnancy test
- D. Laparoscopy
- E. CT scan

278. A 20 year old man presents with a short history of severe colicky right loin pain radiating to the right groin. What is the single most appropriate next best step in management from the given options?

- A. USG
- B. Laparotomy
- C. Pregnancy test
- D. Laparoscopy
- E. CT scan

279. A 15 year old boy presents with a give day history of abdominal pain which started in the umbilical region and spread to the right iliac fossa. There is a mass in the right iliac fossa. The patient is afebrile. What is the single most appropriate next best step in management from the given options?

- A. USG
- B. Laparotomy
- C. Pregnancy test
- D. Laparoscopy
- E. CT scan

280. A 35 year old woman has undergone an uneventful laparoscopic cholecystectomy 18 hours ago. She is noted to have a pulse rate of 108 beats /minute and her temperature is 38°C. There are signs of reduced air entry at the right base but the chest x-ray reveals no obvious abnormality. What is the single most appropriate post-operative management from the given options?

- A. Co-codamol
- B. Prochlorperazine I/M
- C. PCA
- D. Spirometry
- E. NSAIDs

F. chest physio.

281. A 50 year old man has undergone anterior resection of the rectum for carcinoma. He expressed concerns about control of post-operative pain in discussions with the anesthetist before surgery. What is the single most appropriate post-operative management from the given options?

- A. Co-codamol
- B. Prochlorperazine I/M
- C. PCA
- D. Spirometry
- E. NSAIDs

282. A 40 year old woman has undergone varicose vein surgery, planned as a day patient. After the operation, she is distressed by repeated retching and vomiting. Her pain is well controlled at this time. What is the single most appropriate post-operative management from the given options?

- A. Co-codamol
- B. Prochlorperazine I/M
- C. Prochlorperazine orally
- D. Cefuroxime orally
- E. NSAIDs

283. A 30 year old woman has undergone excision of a breast fibro adenoma as a day patient. She has some pain at the site of operation and requires some analgesia to take home with her. What is the single most appropriate post-operative management from the given options?

- A. Co-codamol
- B. Prochlorperazine I/M
- C. PCA
- D. Paracetamol
- E. NSAIDs

284. A 65 year, old man presents with a single episode of painless haematuria, symptoms of frequency and difficulty passing urine. He has a smooth; minimally enlarged prostate but is otherwise normal. An intravenous urogram (IVU) is normal. What is the Single most important investigation?

- A. Creatinine clearance test
- B. Flexible cystoscopy
- C. Repeat IVU in 6 months.
- D. Serum prostate specific antigen (PSA)
- E. Transrectal Ultrasound scan and biopsy

285. Long term oral penicillin and immunization against pneumococcal infection. Choose the single most appropriate surgery for which this antibiotic prophylaxis suits best from the given options.

- A. Angiography
- B. Bronchoscopy
- C. Hemicolectomy
- D. Thyroidectomy
- E. Splenectomy