MCQS$^{Q\&As}$

Multiple-choice questions for general practitioner (GP) Doctor

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QUESTION 1

A 78-year-old woman is admitted to the intensive care unit for acute pulmonary edema. She has rales to the apices and Jugular vein distention. Her EKG shows ventricular tachycardia.

Which of the following is the best therapy?

A. Synchronized cardioversion

B. Amiodarone

C. Lidocaine

D. Unsynchronized cardioversion

E. Procainamide

Correct Answer: A

Synchronized cardioversion is used when ventricular tachycardia is associated with acute pulmonary edema. Unsynchronized cardioversion is used for ventricular fibrillation or ventricular tachycardia without a pulse. Medical therapy, such as lidocaine, amiodarone, or procainamide, can be used for sustained ventricular tachycardia that is hemodynamically stable.

QUESTION 2

A young girl presented to gynecologist for assessment with lower abdominal pain and per vaginal bleedin of hysterosalpingograph as a part of her infertility treatment. Observation: BP=90/50mmHg, pulse-120bpm, and revealed rigid abdomen.

What is the most appropriate next investigation?

A. Coagulation profile

B. Chest X ray

C. Ultrasound abdomen

D. X-ray erect and supine

E. CT SCAN

Correct Answer: C

Likely cause of bleeding and shock is ruptured fallopian tube for which appropriate ne is US abdomen.

QUESTION 3

lady presents with hot flashes and other symptoms of menopause. What is the treatment option?

A. Topical estrogen

B. Conbined Oral Contraceptive

C. Biosphosphonate

D. Raloxifen

E. Hormone Replacement Therapy

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 4

7-year-old boy with red color urine. Which initial test is necessary?

A. culture

B. microscopy

C. dipstick

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

A 76-year-old woman is brought in for respiratory distress and altered mental status. Her medical history records right-sided hemiplegia from a stroke several years ago. She has blood pressure 86/52; heart rate 123 BPM, breathing rate 33 Br PM, temperature 102.3?, and O2 sat 84%. Exam reveals rhonchi bilaterally with "E to Ah" changes and warm extremities with faint pulses. Chest x-ray shows bilateral infiltrates.

What is the likely etiology of this patient\\'s hypotension?

A. Neurogenic shock

B. Cardiogenic shock

C. Septic shock

D. Hypovolemic shock

Correct Answer: C

This patient is presenting with 3 SIRS criteria: hypotension, altered mental status, and a source of infection (pneumonia). The physical exam is also consistent with septic shock: Massive vasodilation has yielded warm extremities and faint pulses. Both hypovolemic shock and cardiogenic shock would have pale and cool extremities. There is no mention of bleeding, ruling out hemorrhagic shock.

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