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QUESTION 1

A 45-year-old man comes to the physician because of right shoulder pain that began after he chopped wood 2 days ago. Examination of the right upper extremity shows no obvious bone deformities or point tenderness. The pain is reproduced when the patient is asked to externally rotate the shoulder against resistance; there is no weakness. In addition to the teres minor, inflammation of which of the following tendons is most likely in this patient?

- A. Infraspinatus
- B. Pectoralis
- C. Subscapularis
- D. Supraspinatus
- E. Trapezius

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

As blood glucose decreases glucagon is inhibited.

- A. TRUE
- B. FALSE

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

Which of the following is caused by a B12 deficiency?

- A. Glossitis
- B. Fever
- C. Hypertension
- D. Edema

Correct Answer: A



QUESTION 4

Lymphocytes that reach the thymus become _____.

- A. T-cells
- B. B-cells
- C. Plasma cells
- D. Beta cells

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

The table below depicts blood pressure values taken from six adults. Which set of values is most consistent with aortic regurgitation?

Systolic pressure (mmHg) Diastolic pressure (mmHg)

1.
50 Undetectable
 2.
95 80
 3.
120 80
 4.
160 50
 5.
170 100
 6.
220 130
- A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 3
 - D. 4



E. 5

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

A patient with aortic regurgitation, caused by insufficiency of the aortic valve, has a wide pulse pressure (the difference between systolic and diastolic pressure). In fact, during diastole, the systemic pressure precipitously drops as the blood flows from the aorta back into the left ventricle through the incompetent aortic valve. Systolic pressure remains relatively normal since it depends on the left ventricular ejection.

Aortic stenosis is associated with reduced systolic pressure and relatively preserved diastolic pressure, such as 95/80 mmHg, since the left ventricle is unable to pump a normal amount of blood through a stenotic valvular orifice. A blood pressure of 50/undetectable mmHg is characteristic of acute shock. A blood pressure of 120/80 mmHg is considered within normal limits in healthy adults, whereas 160/95 mmHg is definitely in the range of hypertension, although mild. A blood pressure of 220/130 mmHg is typical of malignant hypertension, a severe condition that may lead to life-threatening complications if not promptly treated.

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