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QUESTION 1

Which of the following is not a side effect of the Sympathoplegics (Clonidine)?

- A. Hypertension
- B. Asthma
- C. Dry oral cavity
- D. Lethargic behavior

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

Which of the following sign's may indicate pregnancy?

- A. Chadwick's sign
- B. Turner's sign
- C. Virchow's sign
- D. Kock's sign

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

Which of the following is not considered a component of kidney stones?

- A. Calcium phosphate
- B. Uric Acid
- C. Calcium oxalate
- D. HCO₃

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4



A drug ending in the suffix (navir) is considered a _____.

- A. Antidepressant
- B. Protease inhibitor
- C. Beta antagonist
- D. H2 antagonist

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 5

A 17-year-old female is brought to the emergency department by her parents due to right foot pain. She denies recent trauma and has no history of major illnesses. She is physically active and walks for at least one hour daily. She says that she is doing well in high school and gets along well with her parents except that they keep telling her to eat more especially since her boyfriend broke up with her a year ago. Vitals reveal a weight 47.6 kg (105 lbs) and BMI of 16 kg/m². The most likely diagnosis is

- A. conversion disorder
- B. depressive disorder
- C. gonococcal arthritis
- D. injured medial ankle tendon
- E. metatarsal fracture

Correct Answer: E

Explanation: This patient's low BMI and a year long history of poor eating habits are consistent with anorexia nervosa. Anorexic patients have an unreasonable fear of gaining weight and "feel fat" even when overweight and engage in prolonged physical activity in order to lose weight. This patient most likely started eating poorly after her breakup with her boyfriend. Metatarsal stress fractures are a complication of rigorous physical activity in patients with anorexia due to chronic malnourishment which results in low bone density. Other findings include amenorrhea, electrolyte disturbances, lanugo, anemia and coexisting depression. Psychotherapy and nutritional rehabilitation are first line treatments.

QUESTION 6

The lower trunk of the brachial plexus forms the _____ cord.

- A. Lateral
- B. Posterior
- C. Medial
- D. Anterior



Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 7

A 33-year-old man undergoes a radical thyroidectomy for thyroid cancer. During the operation, moderate hemorrhaging requires ligation of several vessels in the left side of the neck. Postoperatively, serum studies show a calcium concentration of 7.5 mg/dL, albumin concentration of 4 g/dL, and parathyroid hormone concentration of 200 pg/mL. Damage to which of the following vessels caused the findings in this patient?

- A. Branch of the costocervical trunk
- B. Branch of the external carotid artery
- C. Branch of the thyrocervical trunk
- D. Tributary of the internal jugular vein
- E. Tributary of the left brachiocephalic vein
- F. Tributary of the right brachiocephalic vein

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 8

Which of the following reflexes is not found at birth?

- A. Babinski
- B. Palmar
- C. Moro
- D. Flexion

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 9

A 5-year-old boy is admitted to the hospital because of a 1-week history of fever and increasingly severe abdominal discomfort. At the age of 7 months, he was treated for osteomyelitis caused by *Aspergillus fumigatus*. He has been admitted to the hospital three times during the past 4 years for severe pneumonia. He appears moderately ill. His temperature is 39°C (102.2°F). Abdominal examination shows an enlarged, tender liver. Ultrasonography of the abdomen shows an intrahepatic abscess. Culture of the abscess fluid grows *Staphylococcus aureus*. Further analysis shows failure of the neutrophils to undergo an oxidative burst when exposed to *S. aureus*. This patient has an increased



susceptibility to infection as a result of which of the following abnormalities?

- A. Deficient leukocyte production
- B. Failure of leukocytes to migrate between endothelial cells
- C. Failure of leukocytes to roll along the endothelial surface
- D. Inability of leukocytes to ingest microorganisms
- E. Inability of leukocytes to kill intracellular microorganisms

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 10

A 3-year-old boy with chronic granulomatous disease is brought to the physician because of a 3-week history of fever and warm, red lumps under both arms. His temperature is 38°C (100.4°F). Physical examination shows enlarged, 3-cm, erythematous axillary lymph nodes bilaterally. On palpation, the nodes are tender, fluctuant, and movable. Examination of a fine-needle aspirate from one of the nodes shows gram-positive cocci in clusters. Cultures of the aspirate grow yellow, β-hemolytic colonies that are catalase and coagulase positive. A polymerase chain reaction test shows mecA-positive organisms. Which of the following is the most appropriate pharmacotherapy for this patient?

- A. Cefazolin
- B. Ciprofloxacin
- C. Penicillin G
- D. Rifampin
- E. Vancomycin

Correct Answer: E

QUESTION 11

A 54-year-old man with extensive, severe atherosclerosis sustains a thrombotic occlusion of the celiac trunk. The organs that receive their blood supply from this artery continue to function normally. Anastomoses between which of the following pairs of arteries would explain this phenomenon?

- A. Left gastric artery and right gastric artery
- B. Left gastroepiploic artery and right gastroepiploic artery
- C. Proper hepatic artery and gastroduodenal artery
- D. Right colic artery and middle colic artery



E. Superior pancreaticoduodenal artery and inferior pancreaticoduodenal artery

Correct Answer: E

Explanation:

The superior pancreaticoduodenal artery is a branch of the gastroduodenal artery, which is a branch of the common hepatic artery, itself a branch of the celiac trunk. The inferior pancreaticoduodenal artery is a branch of the superior mesenteric artery. Occlusion of the celiac trunk would allow blood from the superior mesenteric artery to reach the branches of the celiac trunk via the connections between the superior and inferior pancreaticoduodenal arteries. Both the left and right gastric arteries receive their blood from the celiac trunk. The left gastric artery is a direct branch of the celiac trunk. The right gastric artery is usually a branch of the proper hepatic artery, which is a branch of the common hepatic artery (a branch of the celiac trunk). Both the left and right gastroepiploic arteries receive their blood supply from the celiac trunk. The left gastroepiploic artery is a branch of the splenic artery, which is a branch of the celiac trunk. The right gastroepiploic artery is a branch of the gastroduodenal artery, which is a branch of the common hepatic artery (a branch of the celiac trunk). The proper hepatic and gastroduodenal arteries are branches of the common hepatic artery, which is a branch of the celiac trunk. The right colic and middle colic arteries are both branches of the superior mesenteric artery.

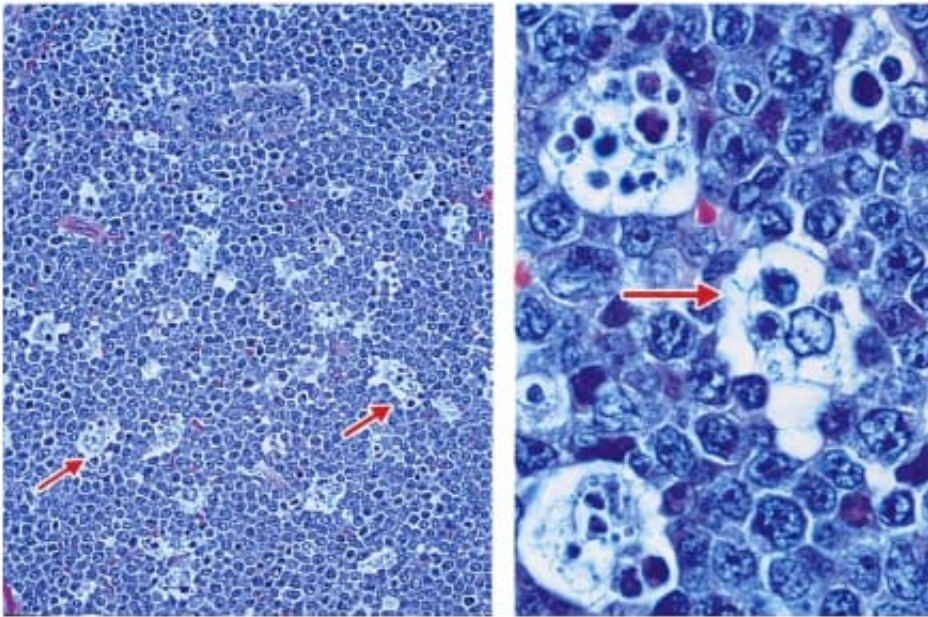
QUESTION 12

Which of the following is a regulatory protein in the cytoplasm that helps the processes at the synapse?

- A. Calmodulin
- B. Protein kinase
- C. Ligand
- D. Gap protein

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 13



A 4-year-old boy from Brazil is brought to the physician because of a 1-week history of painless swelling of his jaw and pressure around his eyes. He is at the 80th percentile for height and weight. Physical examination shows a single 12 × 10-cm lesion in the right side of the jaw with diffuse limits and irregular edges. Photomicrographs of an incisional biopsy specimen of the lesion are shown. Based on these findings, which of the following processes is most likely occurring in the region indicated by the arrows?

- A. Apoptosis
- B. Necrosis
- C. Oncosis
- D. Ostosis
- E. Symptosis

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 14

Which of the following is not included in the femoral triangle?

- A. Femoral Artery
- B. Femoral Nerve
- C. Femoral Vein
- D. Femoral Ligament

Correct Answer: D



QUESTION 15

Which of the following is the antidote for the toxin Lead?

- A. Naloxone
- B. Nitrite
- C. CaEDTA
- D. Dialysis

Correct Answer: C

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