MEDICAL QUIZ

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1.A 65-year-old gentleman with type 2 diabetes mellitus is found incidentally to have left bundle branch block on his ECG. It had not been present on previous ECGs. An ECHO reveals no structural abnormality. You want to exclude a myocardial infarct. What investigation should be performed in the first instance?

a. Exercise tolerance test
b. Thallium perfusion scan
c. Coronary angiography
d. CT angiography
e. Repeat ECG

2. A patient with a 6-month history of low mood and some suicidal thoughts is discussing her treatment options. Which of the following is the best pharmacological treatment?

a. Fluoxetine
b. Amitriptyline
c. Selegiline
d. Haloperidol
e. Lorazepam

3. A 34-year-old female presents regularly with minor symptoms to her GP. She states her gut is sometimes very active and noisy and she is worried that she may have cancer. She has asked for further investigations to be performed. A colonoscopy reveals no abnormalities. She is not reassured by this. What is the most likely diagnosis?

a. Somatization disorder
b. Body dysmorphic disorder
c. Hypochondriasis
d. Conversion disorder
e. Irritable bowel syndrome

4. Which of the following suggests damage to the oculomotor nerve (CNIII)?

a. Inability to laterally deviate the eye on that side
b. The eye is deviated downwards and medially at rest
c. A light shone into the affected eye does not produce constriction of the opposite pupil
d. Ptosis of the upper eyelid on the affected side
e. Constricted pupil on the affected side

5. A patient with previous history of cold sores presents with a painful right eye. On examination there is evidence of conjunctival injection in the right upper quadrant and this area is exquisitely tender. Fluorescein dye is applied and reveals a dendritic lesion. What is the most likely diagnosis?

a. Bacterial ulcer
b. Scleritis
c. Episcleritis
d. Foreign body
e. Herpetic simplex ulcer

6. How is the majority of cortisol metabolised and excreted from the body?

a. Metabolised in liver and excreted in the urine as cortisol
b. Metabolised in liver and excreted in bile acids as conjugated metabolites
c. Metabolised in liver, metabolites conjugated and excreted in the urine
d. Metabolised in liver and excreted in bile acids as free cortisol
e. Hepatic metabolism

7. Which of the following is a side effect which would be most likely to occur with the progesterone only pill rather than the combined oral contraceptive pill?

a. DVT
b. Breast tenderness
c. Depression
d. Irregular periods
e. Migraine

8. A 26-year-old female presents to her GP after noticing her urine has been a dark brown colour. She admits to feeling increasingly tired over the last few months and has noticed herself bruising easily. Bloods reveal a low haemoglobin which is macrocytic. She also has low platelets and evidence of increased LDH, low haptoglobin and increased reticulocyte count. A dipstick reveals haematuria however microscopy does not reveal in red blood cells. What is the most likely diagnosis?

a. Paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria
b. Folate deficiency
c. Spherocytosis
d. Autoimmune haemolytic anaemia
e. Immune Thrombocytopenic purpura

9. A 60-year-old female is suffering from back pain which has woken her from her sleep for the last few months. An x-ray reveals vertebral collapse and lytic lesions. She has also noticed feeling thirsty and has been more constipated. Bloods reveal a normochromic normocytic anaemia, thrombocytopenia, leucopoenia, renal impairment and hypercalcaemia. What investigation will provide a definitive diagnosis?

a. MRI
b. Serum protein electrophoresis
c. Bone marrow biopsy
d. Bence Jones protein
e. Peripheral blood film

10. A patient is undergoing a blood transfusion when she begins to feel feverish and unwell. She is tachycardic and hypotensive and is suffering from flank pain. Her coombs test is positive. What is the most likely diagnosis?

a. Transfusion related lung injury
b. Febrile non haemolytic reaction
c. Acute haemolytic reaction
d. Bacterial contamination
e. Sepsis

Key Answers:

1: (a), 2: (a), 3: (c), 4: (d), 5: (e), 6: (c), 7: (d), 8: (a), 9: (b), 10: (c)