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**Hope academic team**

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**CS4-Med exam**

1

A 45-year-old female presents to you with chronic kidney failure, and you need to measure her kidney function. What is the best way to estimate renal (kidney) function?

(1 Point)

- Serum creatinine level
- Estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR)
- Blood urea nitrogen level
- Fractional excretion of sodium
- Creatinine clearance

answer:b

3

Which of the following is true about the prostate specific antigen (PSA) test?

(1 Point)

- Many factors can affect the result
- An intermediate result means that a patient does not have prostate cancer
- A low result means that a patient needs a biopsy
- All doctors agree on using PSA as a screening tool for cancer
- A high result means the patient definitely has prostate cancer

Answer:A

4

The doctor being professional can help a patient talk about their sexual history. Which of the following is part of professionalism that is useful in this situation?

(1 Point)

- Telling the patient your own beliefs
- Telling the patient's relatives about the patient's behaviour
- Sharing your emotions with the patient
- Acting with disrespect towards the patient
- Hiding your own judgement about the patient's behavior

Answer:e

5

A 64-year-old female presents with a newly found breast mass when she was performing a breast self-examination. Which of the following features of her history would indicate increased risk for breast cancer?

(1 Point)

- Being older in age
- Late menarche
- Having several children
- No family history of breast cancer
- Minimal use of hormone replacement therapy

Answer:A

6

A healthy 13-year-old male presents for a routine visit to your clinic with bilateral tender gynecomastia. The most likely diagnosis is:

(1 Point)

- Cannabis use
- Taking spironolactone
- Normal adolescent male
- Chronic liver disease
- Adrenal tumor

Answer: C not sure

7

A 65-year old male patient has a creatinine of 1.5. He weighs 70 kg. What stage kidney disease does he have? The equation for calculating GFR is:  $(0.85 \text{ for female or } 1 \text{ for male}) \times ((140 - \text{Age}) / (\text{Creatinine})) \times (\text{weight} / 72)$

(1 Point)

- Stage 1
- Stage 2
- Stage 3
- Stage 4
- Stage 5

Answer: C

8

What is the main problem seen on this Kidneys, Ureter, and Bladder (KUB) x-ray?

(1 Point)

- Gallstone
- Kidney stone
- Ureteral stone
- Bladder Stone
- Urethral stone

Answer:

10

A 45-year old male comes into your clinic with the results of a urinalysis. He has no known chronic medical problems. What is an appropriate next step? • Color: Yellow Yellow • Specific Gravity: 1.010 (1.002-1.035) • Ph: 6 (5-8) • Glucose: 2+ (moderate) (Negative) • Ketones: Negative (Negative) • Protein: 2+ (Moderate) (Negative) • Blood: Negative (Negative) • Nitrite: Negative (Negative) • Leukocytes: Negative (Negative) • Bilirubin: Negative (Negative)

(1 Point)

- Send the patient for more labs to evaluate his liver
- Order an abdominal x-ray
- Order more labs to check for diabetes
- Give the patient antibiotics
- Start the patient on insulin

Answer:C

11

A 13 year old male presents to your clinic complaining of hematuria (blood in the urine). Which of the following elements of history would concern you for kidney failure in the future?

(1 Point)

- A family history of hematuria with no family history of renal failure
- Symptoms of urinary tract infection in the history of the presenting complaint
- A past medical history of IgA nephropathy
- A prior history of nephrolithiasis (kidney stones)
- A family history of Alport's syndrome

Answer:E not sure

12

When obtaining a history about breast disease, which of the following questions unique to the breast tissue is important to ask?

(1 Point)

- When did the presenting complaint begin?
- What other symptoms are associated with the presenting complaint?
- How is the complaint related to the menstrual cycle?
- What is the site of the presenting complaint?
- Is the complaint continuous or intermittent?

Answer:C

A young female patient presents to you with symptoms that make you concerned that she may be at risk for sexually transmitted disease. Place the following questions of the sexual history in the order in which you should ask them, from more general to more specific.

(1 Point)

1

Is your current relationship a sexual relationship?

2

Have you had other sexual partners in the last 12 months?

3

How many of your partners were male? Female?

4

When did you last have sex?

5

Do you use barrier contraception?

A female patient presents to you with abnormal vaginal bleeding. In which of the following scenarios would you be most concerned for a gynecological cancer?

(1 Point)

- An older woman with vaginal bleeding after not having a period for 2 years
- A young female with menstrual bleeding every 2 weeks
- A married female who soaks 7 pads daily during the first 3 days of menstruation
- A pregnant woman with spotting of blood
- A young woman who has menstrual bleeding for more than 10 days

Answer:A

What would you expect to see on the urinalysis of a patient with the following x-ray?

(1 Point)

- Positive nitrites
- High bilirubin
- High ketones
- Low specific gravity
- Hematuria

Answer:

17

A 66-year-old male presents to your office with dysuria and increased frequency of urination. His UA shows the following: • Color: Yellow Yellow • Specific Gravity: 1.010 (1.002-1.035) • Ph: 5 (4.5-8) • Glucose: Negative (Negative) • Ketones: Negative (Negative) • Protein: Negative (Negative) • Blood: Negative (Negative) • Nitrite: Positive (Negative) • Leukocytes: 2+ (moderate) (Negative) • Bilirubin: Negative (Negative) What is the most likely diagnosis?

(1 Point)

- Hemolytic disease
- Kidney stones
- Urinary tract infection
- Normal
- Diabetes

Answer:C

18

A 24-year old pregnant woman comes to your office complaining of vaginal bleeding. Which of the following is NOT a likely cause of her bleeding?

(1 Point)

- Miscarriage
- Normal bleeding
- Placental abruption
- Ectopic pregnancy
- Polycystic ovarian syndrome

Answer:E

19

A 45-year old male comes into your clinic with the results of a urinalysis. What is the most likely cause of the following result? • Color: Yellow Yellow • Specific Gravity: 1.010 (1.002-1.035) • Ph: 6 (5-8) • Glucose: Negative (Negative) • Ketones: Negative (Negative) • Protein: 1+ (Trace) (Negative) • Blood: 2+ (moderate) (Negative) • Nitrite: Negative (Negative) • Leukocytes: Negative (Negative) • Bilirubin: 3+ (Large) (Negative)

(1 Point)

- Diabetic nephropathy
- Kidney stones
- Urinary tract infection
- Diabetes insipidus
- Hemolytic disease

Answer:E

20

You arrive for your shift in the Emergency Department to find a patient moving around in pain in an examination room. The flank pain came on suddenly and is unilateral (one-sided). It is 10/10 in intensity, and he noticed a pink color in his urine before coming to the hospital. The most likely diagnosis is:

(1 Point)

- Glomerulonephritis
- Ureteral stone
- Cystitis
- Prostatitis
- Pyelonephritis

Answer:B

21

A female patient comes to you because she is concerned that her menstrual cycle is abnormal. Which of the following is true about the menstrual cycle.

(1 Point)

- Averages 22 days in length
- Normally lasts between 30 and 40 days
- Timed from the first day of bleeding of one cycle to the first day of bleeding in the next cycle
- Timed from the last day of bleeding of one cycle to the first day of bleeding in the next
- Usually includes bleeding for more than one week

Answer:C

23

A 30-year old pregnant patient comes to your clinic. You perform a urinalysis and find the following results. What might you worry about with this patient? • Color: Yellow Yellow • Specific Gravity: 1.010 (1.002-1.035) • Ph: 6 (5-8) • Glucose: ] Negative (Negative) • Ketones: Negative (Negative) • Protein: 2+ (Moderate) (Negative) • Blood: Negative (Negative) • Nitrite: Negative (Negative) • Leukocytes: Negative (Negative) • Bilirubin: Negative (Negative)

(1 Point)

- She may have preeclampsia
- She may have diabetes
- She may have liver disease
- She may have a urinary tract infection (UTI)
- She may have a kidney stone

Answer:A

24

You order a urine sample of a patient to make sure they are not taking any illegal drugs. The specific gravity of the urine sample was 1.000. The most likely reason for this result is:  
(1 Point)

- The patient has an infection
- The patient has diabetes
- This was a lab error
- This has a liver problem
- The patient filled the sample container with water

Answer:e

26

A 65-year old male is having trouble urinating. You check a prostate specific antigen (PSA), and the result is 0.2. What is the next step?

(1 Point)

- Tell the patient he has a high risk of prostate cancer and he needs a prostate biopsy
- Tell the patient he has an intermediate risk of prostate cancer and that he does not need any more tests
- Tell the patient he has a high risk of prostate cancer and needs to have his prostate removed immediately
- Tell the patient he has an intermediate risk of prostate cancer and that he needs a prostate biopsy
- Reassure the patient that he has a very low risk of prostate cancer

Answer:E

27

You are concerned your young male patient might have a sexually transmitted infection. Which of the following is a good example how to speak to the patient as you take a sexual history?

(1 Point)

- "Do you like females or males?"
- "You know what a condom is, don't you?"
- "Tell me all about your sex life."
- "Are you currently in a relationship?"
- "Why are you involved in such risky behavior?"

Answer:D not sure



The following are examples of different couples. Which couple meets the criteria for having infertility?

(1 Point)

- A couple has been married for 1.5 years. They have a child that is 9 months old. They have never used any form of birth control. Despite trying to have another baby, the wife has been unable to become pregnant again.
- A couple has been married for 4 years. They used birth control pills for the first year but have not used any birth control for the last 2 years. Despite trying to have a baby, the wife has never been pregnant.
- A couple has been married for 2 years. They have no children. The wife has been pregnant 3 times but had a miscarriage every time. They have never used birth control.
- A couple has been married for 8 years. The husband works in Saudi Arabia and visits two weeks each year. They have never used any form of birth control. Despite trying to have a baby, the wife has never been pregnant.
- A couple has been married for 11 months. They have never used any form of birth control. Despite trying to have a baby, the wife has never been pregnant.

Answer:b

Arrange the following in the order of how you would examine an abdominal x-ray:

(1 Point)

- 1  
Examine the gas pattern in the bowel
- 2  
Check for any air outside of the bowel
- 3  
Check for any problem with the diaphragm
- 4  
Check for problems in bones and other organs
- 5  
Check for any calcifications in the urinary tract

Your 25-year old female patient has presented to the emergency department with 2 days of right-sided back pain, associated with fever for the last 24 hours. She says the pain is a dull ache, and it is worsened by sitting back suddenly in a hard chair. What is the most likely diagnosis?

(1 Point)

- Cystitis
- Nephrolithiasis
- Goodpasture syndrome
- Renal cell carcinoma
- Pyelonephritis

Answer:E

33

A 50-year-old female presents for a consultation about leaking urine. On history, she complains of having the sudden urge to urinate and must find a toilet quickly to avoid wetting herself. She has no dysuria and no fever. There is no change in urine appearance. She most likely has which of the following?

(1 Point)

- Overflow incontinence
- Polyuria
- Stress incontinence
- Urge incontinence
- Urinary tract infection

Answer:D

34

A 65-year-old female presents saying she is concerned about a problem with her breasts. She complains of nipple inversion, and you are concerned she may have breast cancer. All of the following would support this concern, EXCEPT:

(1 Point)

- Change in breast shape
- Changes that are asymmetric (not the same on both sides)
- Nipple discharge that is stained with blood
- Nipple pulled to the side
- Changes that are symmetric (same on both sides)

Answer:E

35

In a patient with the following x-ray, which of the following would you NOT expect:

(1 Point)

- Tenderness when palpating in upper right quadrant
- Pain decreased after eating
- Nausea and vomiting
- Pain when taking a deep breath
- Jaundice

Answer:

What is true about infertility?

(1 Point)

- Primary infertility is defined as a woman who has previously been pregnant but is now having difficulty to conceive
- The main cause of infertility in men is testicular failure
- Infertility affects women and men at the same rate
- Scrotal ultrasound is not helpful in determining the cause of infertility in a male
- The main cause of infertility in women is obstruction of the fallopian tubes

Answer:C

A 42 year old female patient visits the clinic complaining of intermittent vaginal bleeding. When taking a history from the patient, you say, "Just so you know, I ask these questions to all of my adult patients, regardless of age, gender, or marital status". This is an example of which consultation skill?

(1 Point)

- Normalising
- Building trust
- Summarising
- Signposting
- Framing

Answer:A

A 58 year old male visits the clinic complaining of needing to get up 3 times in the night to pass urine. He also says that he's having a bit of trouble when he's with his wife. You think this is a cue about his sexual practices. What is the best way to continue with the consultation?

(1 Point)

- Signpost that you will ask about the patient's sexual history next
- Ignore the cue and continue to ask questions about the patient's urinary function
- Screen for other genitourinary symptoms
- Ask the patient to clarify what he means
- Ask the patient "do you have a problem having sex with your wife"

Answer:D

41

All of the following are an important part of prenatal care during the first visit EXCEPT:

(1 Point)

- Making sure the patient is taking folic acid
- Making sure the patient is up-to-date with immunizations
- Asking about prior miscarriages
- Performing an ultrasound
- Asking about the family history of the patient

Answer:D

43

A mother brings her 17 year old daughter to clinic. The mother is concerned that her daughter has not yet had her first menstrual period. This young woman's situation is best described as:

(1 Point)

- Oligomenorrhea
- Menopause
- Secondary amenorrhea
- Menarche
- Primary amenorrhea

Answer:E

44

A 22-year old female comes to your clinic thinking she might be pregnant. If the first day of her last menstrual cycle was May 17, 2019, what would be her estimated due date (EDD)?

(1 Point)

- March 24, 2020
- March 17, 2020
- February 10, 2020
- February 17, 2020
- February 24, 2020

Answer:E

47

All of the following are an important part of every prenatal care visit EXCEPT:

(1 Point)

- Check for fetal heart tones
- Perform a urinalysis
- Ask the mom about any bleeding
- Ask the mom about any discharge
- Ask the mom about her previous pregnancies

Answer:E

50

A 25-year-old female presents with vaginal discharge that is thick and purulent (like pus) associated with dysuria (painful urination) and lower abdominal pain for several days. The

most likely diagnosis is:

(1 Point)

- Urinary tract infection
- Sexually-transmitted infection
- Bacterial vaginosis
- Vaginal yeast infection
- Trichomoniasis

Answer:B