



لجنة الأطباء البشريين  
رؤية تنير دروب تميزكم

**Hope academic team**

---

**Clinical skill 5-wateen exam**

## 1

You have the test results that show that a 73 year-old patient has prostate cancer. The patient comes to the Clinic for a follow-up appointment. What is the best order of what you will say to the patient for breaking bad news? Please put the options below into the correct order.

(2 Points)

*Theory*

1

How are you feeling and has anything changed since last time I saw you?

2

Has anyone told you the test results?

3

Would you like to know the test results?

4

Are you the type of person who likes to know a lot of information or a little?

5

I'm sorry I have some bad news for you

## 2

After telling a patient that they have colon cancer, the patient starts being very emotional. According to E. Kübler-Ross there are 5 stages of grief. Your patient may go through these different stages of grief as they think about the cancer diagnosis. Please put the stages of grief in the order that a patient usually experiences them.

(2 Points)

*Theory*

1

Denial

2

Anger

3

Bargaining

4

Depression

5

Acceptance

3

You receive test results that show that a 42 year-old woman has breast cancer. Her father and brother came to your clinic yesterday asking you to not tell the patient if the results show it is cancer. They said that she would not cope emotionally and that they wanted to protect her. The father has a lot of "wasta" and has made a big financial donation to the hospital. So you agreed not to tell the patient. Today you remember some research about breaking bad news in Jordan and decide to do what the majority of patients wanted their doctor to do in this situation. What will you do?

(2 Points)

*Theory*

- Tell the patient that she has breast cancer
- Not tell the patient that she has breast cancer
- Wait before telling the patient that she has breast cancer
- Ask the relatives not to tell the patient that she has breast cancer
- Ask the relatives to tell the patient that she has breast cancer

Answer:A

4

A 27 year-old male visits the Neurology Clinic complaining of two occasions of falling on the ground and shaking. He is otherwise well. When taking a history, you ask the neurological systems review to check for other symptoms. Which symptom will LEAST likely help you make a diagnosis?

(2 Points)

*Theory*

- Incontinence
- Change in personality
- Tingling and numbness
- Dizziness
- Loss of consciousness

Answer:B

5

A 55 year-old female visits your clinic feeling low in mood and having difficulty in concentrating. You ask more questions as you think she may be feeling depressed. Which response is LEAST likely to correspond with depression?

(2 Points)

*Theory*

- I feel slow moving around
- I feel worthless
- I have been eating more than usual
- I feel life is hopeless
- I have been sleeping as usual

Answer:e

6

An 82 year-old female is brought to the Neurology Clinic with sudden onset weakness in her right arm. Whilst taking a history, the lady says "I hope it is nothing serious doctor". What is the BEST response to the patient's verbal cue?

(2 Points)

*Theory*

- I am sure you will get better quickly
- I'm sorry, yes it is serious
- Is there a reason you hope it is nothing serious?
- I will do everything to help you
- Thankfully this is not serious

Answer:D

7

You are seeing a 35 year old male in clinic for a complaint of hearing loss. After performing otoscopic examination and a basic hearing screen, you also note that Weber's test lateralizes to the right. The Rinne's test shows bone conduction is longer than air conduction in the right ear. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

(2 Points)

*Theory*

- Cerumen (wax) impaction of the left ear
- Ménière's disease affecting the right ear
- Ménière's disease affecting the left ear
- Cerumen (wax) impaction in the right ear canal
- Acoustic neuroma of the right vestibulocochlear nerve

Answer:D

8

You are seeing a patient with a suspected psychiatric disorder in the Emergency Department. In assessing her mental state, you notice that she seems flat, as if she has lost some of the normal range of emotional responses. This is classified as an abnormal finding on which part of the mental status examination?

(2 Points)

*Theory*

- Behavior
- Mood
- Appearance
- Speech
- Cognition

Answer:B

9

When you ask your 58 year old patient how his mood has been lately, he states that he has felt depressed. Which is the most appropriate history tool to use to screen this patient for depression?

(2 Points)

*Theory*

- Mini-Mental Status Examination
- Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale
- Mini-Cog
- PHQ-9
- GAD-7

Answer:D

10

You are assessing the mental status of a 21 year old male in Psychiatry Clinic who reports difficulty thinking clearly. He is poorly dressed and has a flat affect. He feels that others can interfere with his thoughts, and he sometimes hears voices when no one is around. What is the MOST LIKELY diagnosis from this patient's mental status examination?

(2 Points)

*Theory*

- Bipolar affective disorder
- Obsessive-compulsive disorder
- Schizophrenia
- Generalized anxiety disorder
- Major depressive disorder

Answer:C

11

In Family Medicine Clinic, a patient is screened with the GAD-7. He is scored at a high value, 15. The MOST LIKELY diagnosis in this patient is:

(2 Points)

*Theory*

- Generalized anxiety disorder
- Major depressive disorder
- Schizophrenia
- Dysthymia
- Bipolar affective disorder

Answer:A

12

A family brings their elderly relative to see you because they are concerned about her memory. You decide to administer the Mini-Cog tool to screen for dementia after taking a thorough history. Place the steps of the Mini-Cog test in the correct order.

(2 Points)

*Theory*

- 1  
Choose three words from the Mini-Cog and say them to the patient
- 2  
Have the patient repeat the three words to you
- 3  
Have the patient draw a clock, putting all the numbers where they should go
- 4  
Have the patient draw hands on the clock to show that the time is 10 past 11
- 5  
Have the patient repeat the three words to you again after three minutes have passed

13

You are screening a patient for dementia with the Mini-Cog tool. The patient was able to repeat 2 words back to you at three minutes. He drew a clock as pictured here. What score would you give this patient on the Mini-Cog?

(2 Points)

*Theory*

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Answer:

14

You administer a Mini-Cog test to screen a patient for dementia. At what score would you consider this test a positive screen for dementia?

(2 Points)

*Theory*

- <1
- <2
- <3
- <4
- <5

answer:C

15

You are called to evaluate a psychiatric patient in the Emergency Department. Which of the following is NOT a category of the mental status examination?

(2 Points)

Theory

- Speech
- Thought form
- Level of consciousness
- Perceptions
- Appearance

Answer:c not sure

16

When examining a patient's throat, you notice the uvula is not midline, this most likely indicates a problem in which cranial nerve?

(2 Points)

- III, IV, and VI
- V
- VII
- IX and X
- XII

answer:d

17

Which of the following is NOT part of the examination for cranial nerve VIII?

(2 Points)

- Whisper 15 cm behind the patient
- Place a tuning fork on the patient's forehead
- Rinne test
- Quickly turn the patient's head 45 degrees to the side
- Have patient blow out their cheeks and keep them that way

answer:E

18

Cranial nerve XI is responsible for what movements?

(2 Points)

- Moving head up and down
- Raising eyebrows
- Blinking eyes
- Sticking out tongue
- Turning head to left and right

answer:E

19

Which of the following is NOT part of the CN II examination?

(2 Points)

- Have the patient read from a vision chart 6 meters away
- Shine a light in one eye while looking for pupillary constriction in the other eye
- Have the patient look at something far away and then look at your finger 15 cm in front of them while looking for pupillary constriction
- Observing the ocular movements of the patient
- Testing the visual fields of a patient

Answer:D

20

Which of the following diagnoses is the LEAST likely to be considered as bad news by a 58 year-old female patient?

(2 Points)

*Practical*

- Breast cancer
- Thyroid disease
- Heart failure
- Epilepsy
- Infertility

answer:E

21

This patient is trying to smile and raise his eyebrows. He likely has a problem in which cranial nerve?

(2 Points)

- II
- III, IV, and VI
- V
- VII
- VIII

Answer:D

22



You are working at Prince Hamza Hospital and you receive the test results for a patient showing they have lymphoma. The patient's brother visits your clinic asking for you to not tell the patient the diagnosis. You want to tell the patient the diagnosis because you think that the patient has the right to know the diagnosis (if he wants to). Which ethical principle best describes what you think?

(2 Points)

*Practical*

- Confidentiality
- Beneficence
- Autonomy
- Consent
- Non-maleficence

Answer:C

23

You need to tell an 84 year-old patient some bad news. You remember that "SPIKES" is a helpful tool for the steps to use when breaking bad news. What does the FIRST "S" mean in "SPIKES"?

(2 Points)

*Practical*

- Silence
- Strategy
- Summary
- Signpost
- Setting

Answer:e

24

When your patient pushes his tongue forward outside of the mouth, it deviates to the right. This is most likely a problem with his:

(2 Points)

*Practical*

- Right cranial nerve XI
- Left cranial nerve XI
- Left cranial nerve XII
- Right cranial nerve XII
- Left cranial nerve IX

answer:d

25

A 19 year-old male visits the outpatient clinic complaining of headaches. On further questioning he tells you that he gets a blurring in part of his visual field for about 10 minutes before the headache starts. The headache is all over his head and bright light makes it worse. This has happened 3 times in the past 2 months. What do you think is the most likely diagnosis?

(2 Points)

*Practical*

- Tension headache
- Thunderclap headache
- Exertional headache
- Cluster headache
- Migraine headache

answer:E

26

You place your hand under a patient's jaw and ask them to open their jaw against resistance. What other tests would you perform that would examine the same cranial nerve?

(2 Points)

- Have the patient smile and look for facial asymmetry
- Have the patient close their eyes and try to open
- Have the patient close eyes and keep them closed against resistance
- Touch the patient's cornea with a piece of cotton
- Draw the letter H in the air and have the patient follow your finger with their eyes

Answer:D

27

A 65 year old male presents to you with a complaint of dizziness. On further questioning, you believe he had vertigo and wish to perform the Dix-Hallpike positional test. Please arrange the steps of the Dix-Hallpike maneuver in the correct order.

(2 Points)

*Practical*

- 1  
Explain the procedure to the patient and get his consent
- 2  
Ask the patient to sit upright on the edge of the exam table
- 3  
Turn the patient's head 45 degrees to one side
- 4  
Rapidly lower him until the head is 30 degrees below the horizontal, asking him to keep his eyes open
- 5  
Watch for nystagmus, then repeat the test turning the head to the other side

28

A 79 year-old male is brought to the Emergency Department complaining of not being able to see on the left-side in both eyes. He said it is like there is a vertical line from top to bottom and to the left of this he cannot see anything. What is true about this condition?

(2 Points)

*Practical*

- The cause may be a blockage to the left posterior cerebral artery
- The likely diagnosis is an ipsilateral hemianopia
- The likely diagnosis is a bitemporal hemianopia
- The cause may be a benign tumour affecting the left visual cortex
- The cause may be ischaemia to the right optic tract

Answer:e

29

A 78 year-old male is brought to the Emergency Department with sudden onset weakness in his left arm and numbness in his face. You ask more questions about what happened. Which of the following symptoms is he LEAST likely to have?

(2 Points)

*Practical*

- Incontinence
- Difficulty remembering words
- Difficulty saying words
- Facial droop
- Some visual loss

Answer:A

30

A student falls asleep during a Clinical Skills Course lecture and suddenly his body jerks and he wakes up. This type of jerking movement is called:

(2 Points)

- Tremor
- Myoclonus
- Fasciculations
- Athetosis
- Clonus

Answer:B