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Hope academic team

CS4-wateen

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:D

2

As you perform the per vaginal examination for your patient, you are explaining the procedure to her at each step. Which of the following is a correct statement you would tell the patient about vaginal examination?

(1 Point)

- The ovaries can usually be palpated
- Vaginal examination will usually be painful
- The cervical opening (os) is usually open
- You may be able to feel the uterus by pushing the cervix upwards toward the abdomen with your fingers and pushing down with your other hand on the abdomen
- Cervical tenderness is normal and expected during the examination

Answer:D

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

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:

9

A 36 year old female is about to have surgery and needs a urinary catheter inserting. Whilst inserting the urinary catheter, you see urine begin to flow into the catheter bag. How much further should you advance the catheter before inflating the catheter balloon?

(1 Point)

- 1cm
- 2cm
- 5cm
- 10cm
- 0cm

Answer:C

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

13

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

When did you last have sex?

3

Do you use barrier contraception?

4

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

5

How many of your partners were male? Female?

14

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

15

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:

16

As the evening progresses, your patient enters the Stage 2 of labor. Which of the following should happen?

(1 Point)

The baby's head is usually in the occipito-posterior position (baby's face upward)

The cervix continues to dilate during Stage 2 of labour

- An episiotomy is a vaginal tear caused by delivery of the baby
- Crowning occurs as the baby's head appears at the vaginal opening
- The posterior shoulder is delivered before the anterior shoulder

Answer:D

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

22

Your patient arrives at Stage 3 of labor. Which of the following is a TRUE statement about Stage 3.

(1 Point)

- The placenta is delivered after Stage 3 of labor
- The umbilical cord is cut first, then clamped
- Delaying clamping of the umbilical cord by 1 minute can worsen outcomes
- Fundal massage can slow down Stage 3 of labor
- Skin to skin contact between the baby and mother is important after birth to encourage bonding

Answer:E

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

25

You have just helped deliver a baby on your Obstetrics rotation. The senior doctor asks you to deliver the placenta. Place the steps for delivering the placenta into the correct order.

(1 Point)

1

The uterus will contract and rise

2

The umbilical cord will suddenly lengthen

3

A gush of blood will occur

4

Apply gentle traction on the umbilical cord and massage the uterine fundus

5

The placenta will come out through the vagina

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

28

Whilst inserting a urinary catheter in a 76 year old male patient, the catheter seems to get stuck and you cannot push it any further. Which of the following may help to correctly insert a catheter?

(1 Point)

Lower the penis whilst inserting the catheter

Remove the catheter, apply more lubricating gel and insert the catheter again

Remove the catheter and repeat the procedure using a larger guage catheter

Remove the catheter and repeat the procedure using a smaller guage catheter

Remove the catheter and repeat the procedure using a shorter catheter

Answer:C

29

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

30

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

31

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

32

Your patient is a 28 year old newly pregnant female. You want to perform cervical cancer screening during today's visit, so you need to prepare your patient for a per vaginal examination. Which of the following is NOT correct about per vaginal examination?

(1 Point)

- You should place the patient in the lithotomy position before starting
- You need to give specific instructions to the patient about what clothes to remove and provide a covering for her
- You stay in the room while the patient undresses
- You should warn the patient before you insert your fingers into the vagina
- You should inspect the vulva and perineum for abnormalities

Answer:C

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:

36

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

37

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

38

When performing a per vagina examination, you want to examine the uterus. What may help you to be able to palpate a retroverted uterus?

(1 Point)

- Place your fingers anterior to the cervix and push down
- Place your fingers anterior to the cervix and push up
- Place your fingers posterior to the cervix and push down
- Place your fingers posterior to the cervix and push up

Place your fingers at the sides of the cervix and push side to side

Answer:A

39

You are evaluating a patient in Labor and Delivery, and you find that she is in Stage 1 of labor. Which of the following is correct about Stage 1 of labour and delivery?

(1 Point)

- Stage 1 begins with an active phase and then enters a latent phase
- Stage 1 of labour starts with painless irregular uterine contractions
- The cervix thickens during Stage 1 of labour
- During the active phase of Stage 1, the cervix dilates from 4 cm to 8 cm
- Stage 1 of labour usually takes 8 hours for second-time mothers

Answer:D

40

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

42

A 25-year old pregnant female comes to your clinic. She has had four prior pregnancies resulting in one miscarriage at 8 weeks, one stillbirth at 34 weeks, and 2 normal deliveries. How would you document her gravida and parity?

(1 Point)

- G4 P2+1
- G5 P3+1
- G5 P2+2
- G4 P3+1
- G4 P2+2

answer:B

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

45

A 72 year old male visits the emergency department unable to pass urine. After taking a history and performing a physical examination you conclude that the patient has acute urinary retention and needs a urinary catheter inserting. Please put the steps in the correct order.

(1 Point)

- 1
Wash hands and put on gloves
- 2
Clean the area from urethral meatus outwards, 3 times, using a different swab each time
- 3
Inject 2ml lidocaine into the urethral meatus and wait 2 minutes
- 4
Put on sterile gloves and connect the catheter to the catheter bag
- 5
Lubricate the catheter and insert into the urethral meatus until urine flow

46

A 42 year old married female visits the Clinic for a cervical smear test. She complains about lower abdominal pain and some intermittent vaginal bleeding. You take a full history and as part of the physical examination conduct a per vagina examination. Place the steps of the per vagina examination in the correct order.

(1 Point)

1

Inspect the vulva and perineum

2

Apply lubricating gel to your gloved fingers

3

Insert the middle and index finger into the vagina

4

Palpate the cervix, uterus and adnexia

5

Perform cervical excitation

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

48

You perform cervical excitation during a per vagia examination of a female patient. When you do this, the patient looks to be in pain. What does this indicate?

(1 Point)

- Urine retention
- Constipation
- Peritonism
- Cervical cancer
- Ovarian cyst

Answer:C

49

You are starting your Obstetrics and Gynecology rotation, and the senior doctor asks you describe the process of per vaginal examination before he will allow you to perform one in the clinic. Arrange the steps of the procedure in the correct order.

(1 Point)

1

Inspect the vulva and perineum

2

Lubricate your fingers and tell the patient you will start the bimanual examination

3

Palpate the cervix, noting its characteristics

4

Push the cervix upward and push down on the abdomen with your other hand to feel the uterus

5

Attempt to feel the ovaries by placing your fingers on either side of the fornix while pushing down with the abdominal hand

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