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Multiple-choice questions for general practitioner (GP) Doctor

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QUESTION 1

A 70-year-old man comes to the emergency department having had chest pain for the last hour. His initial EKG shows ST segment elevation in leads V2-4. Aspirin has been given.

Which of the following will most likely benefit this patient?

- A. Diltiazem
- B. Angioplasty
- C. Thrombolytics
- D. Metoprolol

Correct Answer: B

Angioplasty will lower the risk of mortality most for this patient. If it can be obtained within 90 minutes, angioplasty is the best therapy. Metoprolol lowers mortality but is not dependent on how soon you give it, as long as the patient receives it before going home.

QUESTION 2

20-year-old patient with a red lesion on her face. She said this from birth. What is your management?

- A. Topical steroid
- B. Laser
- C. Systemic steroid
- D. Antifungal

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

A 25 year woman comes to sexual clinic and ask for advice for contraception. She is on sodium Valporate. COCP=combined oral contraceptive pills.

- A. She can use COCP with extra precaution
- B. She can use COCP
- C. She can use COCP with estrogen 50 microgram and progesterone higher dose
- D. She cannot use COCP

Correct Answer: B

Mammography above age 50 lowers mortality the most. Although screening should start at the age of 50, the mortality benefit is also greatest above the age of 50, because the number of cases of cancer detected will be greater above the age of 50. The age cutoff for mammography is somewhat controversial. Step 3 will likely avoid the issue.



QUESTION 4

An 8 year\\'s boy has his tonsils and adenoids removed. On the 7th post-op day, he comes back to the hemoptysis and fever.

What is the most appropriate management?

- A. Reassurance
- B. Packing
- C. Admit for IV antibiotics
- D. Surgery
- E. Prescribe oral antibiotics and discharge

Correct Answer: C

Most secondary hemorrhage occurs due to infection which erodes a vessel. S be admitted for IV antibiotics.

QUESTION 5

The strongest type of epidemiological studies is:

- A. Time line
- B. Prospective cohort studies C. Retrospective control case studies
- D. Cross sectional

Correct Answer: B

Prospective cohort study is a cohort study that follows over time a group of similar individuals (cohorts) who differ with respect to certain factors under study, to determine how these factors affect rates of a certain outcome. For example, one might follow a cohort of middle-aged truck drivers who vary in terms of smoking habits, to test the hypothesis that the 20-year incidence rate of lung cancer will be highest among heavy smokers, followed by moderate smokers, and then nonsmokers. The prospective study is important for research on the etiology of diseases and disorders. The distinguishing feature of a prospective cohort study is that at the time that the investigators begin enrolling subjects and collecting baseline exposure information, none of the subjects have developed any of the outcomes of interest. After baseline information is collected, subjects in a prospective cohort study are then followed "longitudinally," i.e. over a period of time, usually for years, to determine if and when they become diseased and whether their exposure status changes outcomes. In this way, investigators can eventually use the data to answer many questions about the associations between "risk factors" and disease outcomes. For example, one could identify smokers and non-smokers at baseline and compare their subsequent incidence of developing heart disease. Alternatively, one could group subjects based on their body mass index (BMI) and compare their risk of developing heart disease or cancer. Prospective cohort studies are typically ranked higher in the hierarchy of evidence than retrospective cohort studies and can be more expensive than a case? ontrol study. One of the advantages of prospective cohort studies is they can help determine risk factors for being infected with a new disease because they are a longitudinal observation over time, and the collection of results is at regular time intervals, so recall error is minimized.



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