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QUESTION 1

A 1-year-old infant presents with cardiomegaly and congestive heart failure. She has increased intracranial pressure with hydrocephaly and cranial bruit. A vein of Galen aneurysm, revealed by MRI, is shown to compress the aqueduct of Sylvius, the posterior part of the third ventricle, and the splenium of the corpus callosum. Normally, the cerebral vein of Galen joins with which dural venous sinus?

- A. inferior sagittal sinus
- B. sigmoid sinus
- C. superior petrosal sinus
- D. superior sagittal sinus
- E. transverse sinus

Correct Answer: A

Section: Anatomy The great cerebral vein of Galen joins with the inferior sagittal sinus to form the straight sinus. The latter drains into the transverse sinus (choice E). The superior sagittal sinus (choice D) drains posteriorly into the transverse sinus. The transverse sinus which runs bilaterally on the posterior wall of the posterior cranial fossa becomes the sigmoid sinus (choice B) which flows into the internal jugular vein. The superior petrosal sinus (choice C) extends from the cavernous sinus to the beginning of the sigmoid sinus.

QUESTION 2

A 10-year boy is examined because his parents noticed that "his eyes never seem to look in the right direction." On examination, the left eye of the child is unable to move laterally (abduction) and when asked to look toward the nose (adduction), the eyeball retracts into the socket and the eye opening narrows. Sometimes, the eye also moves superiorly. The child is diagnosed with Duane syndrome, a congenital ocular motility disorder characterized by limited abduction of the affected eye. This is due to absence of the abducens (sixth cranial) nerve with aberrant innervation by the oculomotor (third cranial) nerve. Which of the following muscles is normally innervated by the abducens nerve?

- A. inferior oblique
- B. lateral rectus
- C. medial rectus
- D. superior oblique
- E. superior rectus

Correct Answer: B

Section: Anatomy The abducens (sixth cranial) nerve normally innervates the lateral rectus muscle. The inferior oblique (choice A), medial rectus (choice C), and superior rectus (choice E) are all innervated by the oculomotor (third cranial) nerve. The superior oblique (choice D) is innervated by the trochlear (fourth cranial) nerve. In Duane syndrome, the absence of lateral rectus innervations by the abducens (sixth cranial) nerve is replaced by an aberrant innervation of the oculomotor (third cranial) nerve. Thus when the patient is asked to adduct the affected eye, there is cocontraction of the lateral and medial recti with globe retraction.



QUESTION 3

Which of the following is the drug(s) of choice for the treatment of the graduate student's illness?

- A. chloroquine
- B. metronidazole and iodoquinol
- C. stibogluconate
- D. sulfonamide and pyrimethamine
- E. trimethoprim and sulfamethoxazole

Correct Answer: B

Section: Microbiology/Immunology The drugs of choice for acute amoebic dysentery are metronidazole and iodoquinol. Chloroquine (choice A) is normally used for the treatment of malaria. Stibogluconate (choice C) is recommended for the treatment of leishmaniasis. Sulfonamide and pyrimethamine (choice D) is used for the treatment of toxoplasmosis. Trimethoprim and sulfamethoxazole (choice E) are the drugs of choice for the treatment of pneumonia caused by *P. carinii*.

QUESTION 4

Which of the following is a normal sexual function?

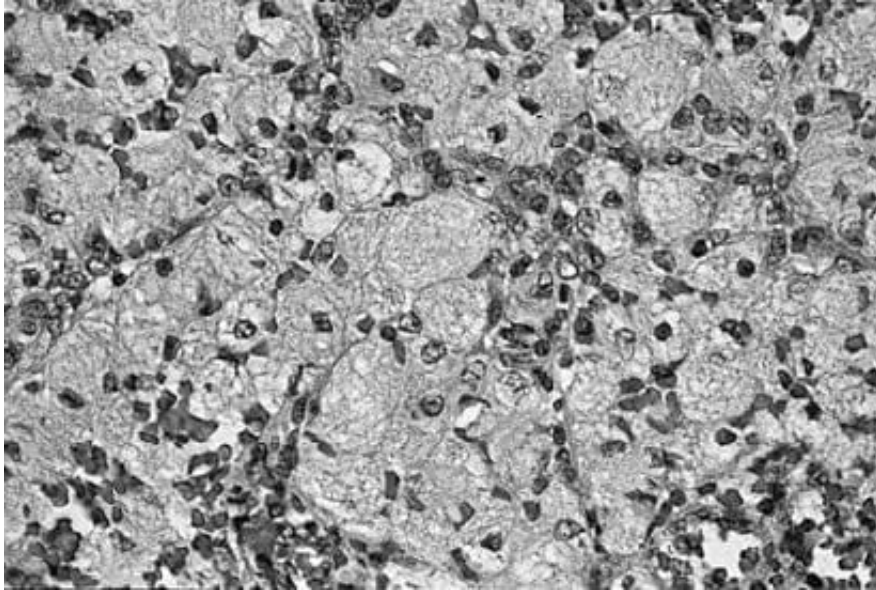
- A. anorgasmia
- B. dyspareunia
- C. masturbation
- D. pedophilia

Correct Answer: C

Section: Behavioral Science and Biostatistics Masturbation is virtually universal among men and women of all cultures. It is common among married as well as single people. Many sex therapists recommend self-stimulation as an auxiliary treatment technique for a variety of sexual dysfunctions. Choices A, B, and D are sexual dysfunctions.

QUESTION 5

The bone marrow biopsy depicted in below figure was obtained from an infant with hepatosplenomegaly and mental retardation. The pathologic basis of this disorder is best explained by which of the following?



- A. deficient cellular immunity that permits continued intracellular bacterial proliferation
- B. exposure to excessive radiation during embryogenesis
- C. hereditary defect of a catabolic enzyme leading to abnormal intracellular accumulation of lipids
- D. oncogenic viral integration into host's DNA that initiates unregulated cellular proliferation
- E. traumatic injury during delivery

Correct Answer: C

Section: Pathology and Path physiology figure depicts macrophages filled with lipids from an infant with Gaucher disease. The disease is due to a genetic lack of the catabolic enzyme glucocerebrosidase, which fosters the abnormal accumulation of glucocerebroside within the reticuloendothelial cells and neurons. Gaucher disease is not caused by deficient cellular immunity (choice A), radiation (choice B), viral infection (choice D), or trauma (choice E).

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