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QUESTION 1

A 45-year-old man comes to the physician because of right shoulder pain that began after he chopped wood 2 days ago. Examination of the right upper extremity shows no obvious bone deformities or point tenderness. The pain is reproduced when the patient is asked to externally rotate the shoulder against resistance; there is no weakness. In addition to the teres minor, inflammation of which of the following tendons is most likely in this patient?

addition to the teres minor, inflammation of which of the following tendons is most likely in this patient?
A. Infraspinatus
B. Pectoralis
C. Subscapularis
D. Supraspinatus
E. Trapezius
Correct Answer: A
QUESTION 2
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QUESTION 3

Which of the following syndromes corresponds to: caused by poor liver excretion?

- A. Dubin-Johnson syndrome
- B. Fanconi\\'s syndrome
- C. Edward\\'s syndrome
- D. Cri-du-chat syndrome

Correct Answer: A



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QUESTION 4
Changes in personality and judgment are often associated with a lesion.
A. Frontal lobe
B. Parietal lobe
C. Broca\\'s area
D. Wernicke\\'s area
Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

A 50-year-old male is brought to the emergency department due to an acute onset chest pain that radiates to his jaw. An ECG reveals ST segment elevation in leads II, III and a VF. He undergoes percutaneous coronary intervention with stenting without any complications. The patient is discharged from the hospital three days later with aspirin and clopidogrel. He returns to the emergency department eight weeks later due to recurrent chest pain which he describes as a sharp pain that worsens when he lies flat. The pain does not radiate or improve with nitroglycerin tablets. Vitals reveal a blood pressure of 135/87 mmHg, a heart rate of 84/min, a temperature of 38.0°C (100.5°F) and a respiratory rate of 12/min. Oxygen saturation is 98% on room air. Physical examination reveals a harsh three component extra heart sound heard best at the left lower sternal border. An ECG is obtained which reveals diffuse ST elevations. The most likely cause of the current findings is

A. autoimmune pericarditis

B. infective endocarditis

C. papillary muscle rupture

D. prinzmetal angina

E. stent thrombosis

Correct Answer: A

Explanation:

This patient most likely has Dressler syndrome, which is an autoimmune post-myocardial infarction phenomenon resulting in fibrinous pericarditis. Fibrinous pericarditis presents with fever and positional chest pain, with patients generally preferring to remain upright and leaning forward. Physical examination findings include a loud three component pericardial friction rub heard on auscultation and ECG changes include diffuse ST segment elevations. Patients with autoimmune pericarditis typically present several weeks after an acute myocardial infarction.

QUESTION 6

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Down syndrome is directly linked to a genetic abnormality of chromosome?					
A. XXII					
B. XXI					
C. XIIX					
D. XV					
Correct Answer: B					
QUESTION 7					
Which of the following is not directly associated with the lymphatic pathway?					
A. Lymphatic trunk					
B. Collecting duct					
C. Subclavian vein					
D. Carotid arteries					
Correct Answer: D					
QUESTION 8					
A 32-year-old construction worker arrives in the emergency department after an accident on the job. The tendon of the biceps brachii at the elbow has been severed by a laceration that extends 2 cm medially from the tendon. Which of the following structures is likely to have been injured by medial extension of the laceration?					
A. Brachial artery					
B. Ulnar nerve					
C. Musculocutaneous nerve					
D. Profunda brachii artery					
E. Radial nerve					
Correct Answer: A					
Explanation:					
The brachial artery is immediately medial to the tendon of the biceps brachii at the elbow. As the artery enters the forearm, it is covered by the bicipital aponeurosis; a broadening of the biceps tendon. The musculocutaneous nerve					

does not cross the elbow. The musculocutaneous nerve gives off all of its muscular branches to muscles in the arm.

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The remainder of the nerve is then renamed the lateral cutaneous nerve of the forearm, which passes the elbow lateral to the tendon of the biceps. The profunda brachii artery arises from the brachial artery in the proximal part of the arm. It accompanies the radial artery in the musculospiral groove and then divides into the radial collateral artery and middle collateral artery, which cross the elbow lateral to the tendon of the biceps. The radial nerve lies within the musculospiral groove along the back of the humerus, then passes between the brachioradialis muscle and the brachialis muscle at the elbow, lateral to the tendon of the biceps. The ulnar nerve crosses the elbow posterior to the medial epicondyle of the humerus. It then passes between the two heads of the flexor carpi ulnaris and courses through the forearm deep to this muscle.

QUESTION 9				
Progesterone is secreted from a female\\'s to help the implanted embryo and continue the pregnancy.				
A. Corpus luteum				
B. Mesoderm				
C. Endoderm				
D. Thyroid				
Correct Answer: A				
QUESTION 10				
Which of the following conditions correlate with the following information:				
High pH High HCO3 High BE Neutral pCO2				
A. Respiratory alkalosis				
B. Respiratory acidosis				
C. Metabolic acidosis				
D. Metabolic alkalosis				
Correct Answer: D				
QUESTION 11				
When glucose if found in urine it is called				
A. Glucosuria				
B. Uremia				

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	reteritis

D. Glucose intolerance

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 12

A 33-year-old man undergoes a radical thyroidectomy for thyroid cancer. During the operation, moderate hemorrhaging requires ligation of several vessels in the left side of the neck. Postoperatively, serum studies show a calcium concentration of 7.5 mg/dL, albumin concentration of 4 g/dL, and parathyroid hormone concentration of 200 pg/mL. Damage to which of the following vessels caused the findings in this patient?

- A. Branch of the costocervical trunk
- B. Branch of the external carotid artery
- C. Branch of the thyrocervical trunk
- D. Tributary of the internal jugular vein
- E. Tributary of the left brachiocephalic vein
- F. Tributary of the right brachiocephalic vein

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 13

Which of the following is caused by a Vitamin K deficiency?

- A. Bruising
- B. Optic Nerve degeneration
- C. Anemia
- D. Hemorrhage (infants)

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 14

Which of the following arteries creates the left splenic, hepatic and gastric arteries?

A. Left sacral artery



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B. Celiac artery

C. Suprarenal artery

D. Phrenic artery

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 15

A 10-year-old girl is brought to the office by her mother because her school nurse thinks that she may have Marfan syndrome. She is at the 95th percentile for height and 25th percentile for weight. Physical examination shows a narrow palate with dental crowding, long slender extremities, and joint laxity. Molecular testing for FBN1 shows a single nucleotide difference that does not change the amino acid at that locus. Her mother is 163 cm (5 ft 4 in) tall. There is no clinical evidence of Marfan syndrome in the mother, but she has the same single nucleotide change as the patient. The same nucleotide change is found in 15 of 200 individuals without Marfan syndrome. Which of the following best describes the single nucleotide change in the patient and her mother?

A. It is a disease-causing mutation in the patient and her mother

B. It is a polymorphism

C. It is a sequence variant of unknown significance

D. It will change the folding of the protein E. It will result in a truncated protein

Correct Answer: B

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