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QUESTION 1

Which of the following is an absolute contraindication to the use of beta blockers?

- A. Emphysema
- B. Diabetes
- C. Asthma
- D. Symptomatic bradycardia

Correct Answer: D

Symptomatic bradycardia is an absolute contraindication for the use of beta blockers. The overwhelming with peripheral artery disease can still use beta blockers. In a patient with a myocardial infarction, the more metoprolol far exceeds the risk of its use when asthma, emphysema, or peripheral artery disease is present patients can tolerate beta blockers.

QUESTION 2

A 26 year old woman had amenorrhea for 10wks and is pregnant. She experiences hyperemesis. Now she presents with vaginal bleed. Exam: uterus=16wks, closed os.

What is the most probable diagnosis?

- A. Hyperemesis gravidarum
- B. Thyrotoxicosis
- C. Molar pregnancy
- D. Wrong dates
- E. Twins

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

A 3-month-old female infant is brought in because her parents say she will not eat anymore. Upon physical examination, a loud pansystolic murmur is appreciated. The child also appears small for her age, but her records show no maternal or delivery complications.

Which of the following is the most likely finding on EKG?

- A. ST segment elevation
- B. Right ventricular hypertrophy
- C. QT interval elongation



D. Right bundle branch block

Correct Answer: B

The key to this case is understanding that a child who was otherwise healthy but presents with a holosystolic murmur and symptoms of failure to thrive most likely has a VSD. Right ventricular hypertrophy occurs from blood shunting from the high pressure left system to the low pressure right system. This could later lead to Eisenmenger syndrome (ES). ES is defined as the process in which a left-to-right shunt caused by a VSD reverses into a right-to-left shunt due to hypertrophy of the right ventricle.

QUESTION 4

60-year-old male complains of decreased libido, decreased ejaculation, FBS= 6.5 mmol, increased prolactin, normal FSH and LH.

What is the next step?

- A. Testosterone level
- B. DM
- C. CT of the head
- D. NL FBG

Correct Answer: C

Prolactinoma is the most common tumor of pituitary gland, comprising up to 45% of all pituitary tumors. Prolactinoma is the most common cause of hyperprolactinemia, which is a common cause of infertility in males and females. Clinical presentation of the prolactinomas are earlier in females compared with males, even when they are very small (microadenoma). This earlier presentation in females is due to greater symptom burden caused by hyperprolactinemia in them.[1] On the other hand, males present late till prolactinoma becomes large in size (macroprolactinoma) and start causing pressure over optic chiasm and presented as visual deterioration or visual field defects. They can also present with decreased libido. So clinical diagnosis of prolactinoma in male patients is late, which can lead to misdiagnosis of microprolactinoma in male patients.

Reference: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3205532/>

QUESTION 5

Female patient with hirsutism, obesity, infertility. Ultrasound shows multiple ovarian follicles.

What is the diagnosis?

- A. Klinefelter syndrome
- B. Asherman's syndrome
- C. Stein-leventhal syndrome
- D. Kallmann syndrome

Correct Answer: C



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