



# MCQS<sup>Q&As</sup>

Multiple-choice questions for general practitioner (GP) Doctor

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### QUESTION 1

A 54-year-old man, newly diagnosed with type- 2 diabetes mellitus, presents to the clinic for his first assessment. He is found to have changes in his eyes on fundoscopy.

Which of the following is most likely to need immediate referral to the ophthalmologist?

- A. few dot and blot haemorrhages
- B. some hard exudates > 1 disc diameter from the fovea
- C. New vessels on the disc

Correct Answer: C

New vessels on the disc Background diabetic retinopathy consists of dot and blot haemorrhages and hard exudates. Patients do not need to be referred to the ophthalmologist unless these are within 1 disc diameter of the fovea. This can be monitored annually at the routine clinic. Cataracts appear about 10 years earlier in type-2 diabetes than in non-diabetic patients. If the vision is significantly affected the patients warrant routine and not urgent referral to the ophthalmologist. Soft exudates suggest retinal ischaemia, which would require routine referral to the ophthalmologist. New vessels anywhere in the fundus are a feature of proliferative retinopathy and, as new vessels have a risk of haemorrhage and can threaten sight, they should be referred urgently to the ophthalmologist.

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### QUESTION 2

A 67-year-old homeless woman presents to the ED with substernal chest pain that began shortly after vomiting. The patient has a history of alcoholism and has just finished a 3-day binge of vodka. Physical examination reveals a "snap, crackle, and pop" upon palpation around the clavicles.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Volvulus
- B. Boerhaave syndrome
- C. Myocardial infarction
- D. Pancreatitis
- E. Biliary colic

Correct Answer: B

Boerhaave syndrome is a full-thickness tear of the esophagus secondary to retching. The patient will have a history of severe incessant vomiting, often due to alcoholism. MI is unlikely in this patient given the subcutaneous emphysema. The other choices do not have substernal chest pain. Pancreatitis presents with abdominal pain that radiates to the back upon alcohol intake, not air in the subcutaneous space. Biliary colic has postprandial RUQ pain. Volvulus is malrotation of the colon.

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### QUESTION 3



A 37-year-old woman presents with heavy bleeding. Investigation shows subserosal fibroid-4cm and intramu.

Which is the most appropriate treatment?

- A. Abdominal Hysterectomy
- B. Vaginal Hysterectomy
- C. Abdominal Myomectomy
- D. Hysteroscopic Myomectomy

Correct Answer: C

As patient is young we should go for myomectomy. As hysteroscopic myo mainly sub mucosal fibroids we should go for abdominal myomectomy which will deal with both subserosal a fibroids.

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#### QUESTION 4

A 65-year-old lady who is on thiazide suffers from falls in the morning. What is the cause for her symptoms?

- A. Epilepsy
- B. Orthostatic hypotension
- C. TIA

Correct Answer: C

Thiazide diuretic is associated with orthostatic hypotension.

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#### QUESTION 5

A healthy male misses his work for 3 days, he has many times a bowel movement, and it is difficult to wrest it, laboratory tests have shown very high levels of calcium.

What is parenteral treatment?

- A. Hydration
- B. Calcitonin
- C. Furosemide
- D. Phosphate

Correct Answer: A

First hydration to prevent renal injury secondary to hypercalcemia then diuretics and then calcitonin.