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Multiple-choice questions for general practitioner (GP) Doctor

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QUESTION 1

To prevent tetanus in neonate:

- A. Give penicillin to child to kill tetanus bacilli
- B. Give immunoglobulin to mother
- C. Give tetanus toxoid to mother
- D. Give antibiotics to mother

Correct Answer: C

Antitetanus vaccination in multiple doses (2?) is up to 98% effective in preventing neonatal tetanus and neonatal tetanus deaths in under-resourced settings. Single doses of the tetanus vaccine are not enough to prevent neonatal tetanus deaths. In addition to administration of antitetanus vaccines, efforts should be made to ensure that women receive obstetric care to ensure clean deliveries.

QUESTION 2

Patient with major depression what is the first line treatment?

- A. Tricyclic antidepressant
- B. SSRIs
- C. MAOI

Correct Answer: B

A SSRIs are the initial antidepressants of choice for uncomplicated depression because of their minimal anti-cholinergic effects

QUESTION 3

In breast cancer, all true except:

- A. Chemotherapy is must for pre-menopausal with +ve axilla
- B. Yearly mammogram for contra-lateral breast
- C. Radical mastectomy is the choice of surgery
- D. 2 cm mass with free axilla is stage I

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4



A 75 year-old lady who had mitral valve replacement 13 years ago has developed recurrent breathlessness. There is a prominent pulsation in her neck. She complains of abdominal pain and ankle swelling.

What is the most probably diagnosis?

- A. Aortic regurgitation
- B. Mitral stenosis
- C. Tricuspid regurgitation
- D. Mitral regurgitation
- E. Pulmonary stenosis

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

A 45-year-old woman was texting while driving when she lost control of her car and ran into a tree. She is complaining of chest pain; physical examination reveals pallor, and cool extremities, a heart rate of 120 bpm, and JVD. Blood pressure is 80/40. Chest x-ray reveals 3 broken ribs over the left side of the chest.

Which of the following is the most likely type of shock?

- A. Hypovolemic shock
- B. Cardiogenic shock
- C. Septic shock
- D. Neurogenic shock

Correct Answer: B

Cardiogenic shock is most likely secondary to pericardial tamponade. The patient's car injury caused blood to collect in the pericardial sac, leading to right ventricular diastolic collapse and impaired filling. The broken ribs are the source of injury to the pericardium. Hypovolemic shock is unlikely, as the patient cannot lose that much volume into her pericardium. Neurogenic shock would have hyperreflexia and up going toes. Septic shock is unlikely as there is no fever and chills.

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