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QUESTION 1

A 44-year-old man undergoes evaluation for worsening headaches. His posteroanterior and lateral arteriograms are shown in the figure below. Which of the following is the patient most likely to develop?

- A. hypopituitarism
- B. subarachnoid hemorrhage
- C. hypercalcemia
- D. tentorial herniation
- E. chronic meningitis

Correct Answer: B

The arteriograms in figure demonstrate a large aneurysm arising from the basilar artery. Intracranial aneurysms occasionally present with new onset or worsening of headaches or may be asymptomatic and found coincidentally during evaluation of an unrelated disorder. Frequently, they leak or rupture, resulting in a subarachnoid hemorrhage with sudden onset of severe headache and meningeal symptoms and signs (e.g., nuchal rigidity, photophobia). Rapid progression to stroke, coma, or death may follow. Intracranial aneurysms are not usually associated with hypercalcemia, hypopituitarism, or chronic meningitis and rarely cause tentorial herniation without rupturing. Surgical approaches to intracranial aneurysms include excision and ligation.

QUESTION 2

A 55-year-old retired policeman has had hypertension for about 15 years for which he takes hydralazine.

He has a 35 pack-year tobacco history and continues to smoke one pack a day. On his visit, he complains about the appearance of his nose and asks if something can be done to decrease the redness.

Which of the following statements is correct?



- A. Hydralazine does not play a role in his nasal erythema.



- B. Smoking probably aggravates the dilatation of the blood vessels on his nose.
- C. He should avoid alcohol and spicy foods.
- D. There is no effective topical therapy.
- E. Laser therapy will worsen the erythema.

Correct Answer: C

He should avoid alcohol and spicy foods because these along with the heat, emotional stress, and hot temperature foods can aggravate rosacea. Hydralazine is a vasodilator and could worsen his nasal erythema. Smoking vasoconstricts rather than dilates blood vessels. Metronidazole gel is an effective topical therapy. Laser therapy is usually done after the other interventions have been tried

QUESTION 3

Select the ONE best lettered option that is the most likely diagnosis of vaginal bleeding in pregnancy. Each lettered option may be selected once, more than once, or not at all.

A 28-year-old pregnant woman at 32 weeks' gestation suddenly begins profuse, painless vaginal bleeding. Her prenatal care began at 7 weeks and had been uncomplicated. She last had sexual intercourse 7 days ago. She denies abdominal trauma. Her uterus is soft and nontender, and the fetal heart rate is 132 BPM.

- A. threatened abortion
- B. gestational trophoblastic disease
- C. cervicitis
- D. placenta previa
- E. placental abruption
- F. uterine rupture
- G. placenta accreta
- H. uterine inversion
- I. uterine atony
- J. vaginal laceration
- K. tubal pregnancy

Correct Answer: D

Painless vaginal bleeding in the third trimester is most often due to a placenta previa. The diagnosis is easily confirmed by abdominal ultrasound. No vaginal/cervical examination or vaginal ultrasound should be done because these may damage the placenta and cause further bleeding and fetal compromise. Delivery is by cesarean section.

QUESTION 4



A 4-month-old child presents with a 2-day history of vomiting and intermittent irritability. On examination, "currant jelly" stool is noted in the diaper, and a sausage-shaped mass is palpated in the right upper quadrant of the abdomen. Which of the following conditions is most likely to cause this?

- A. appendicitis
- B. diaphragmatic hernia
- C. giardiasis
- D. intussusception
- E. rotavirus gastroenteritis

Correct Answer: D

Intussusception, or telescoping of the bowel into a more distal section of bowel, is the most common cause of intestinal obstruction in infants aged 3-12 months. The case presented represents the classic presentation. Giardiasis presents less acutely and would not be associated with a mass. In gastroenteritis, frequent loose stools without blood would be the major symptom. Diaphragmatic hernia occurs in newborns, and the major symptom is respiratory distress. Although appendicitis can occur in infants, it is very unusual.

QUESTION 5

For the screening tests listed below, select the screening schedule that is appropriate for women (as per the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force [USPSTF], The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2006) Palpation, ultrasound, or serologic testing of the abdomen to screen for cancer of the pancreas

- A. do not routinely screen
- B. yearly over age 50
- C. at first prenatal visit
- D. every 12 years at age 40 and older
- E. every 12 years at age 50 and older
- F. every 3 years following an initial examination, but not after age 65
- G. every 3 years at age 50 and older

Correct Answer: A

The USPSTF recommends against routine screening for pancreatic cancer in asymptomatic adults

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