

Introduction to Clinical Skills – Medicine

Midterm Exam ~ June 2014

Choose the best single answer:

1. Being a good doctor require all of the following, EXCEPT :

- A. Respect people, healthy or ill, regardless of who they are.
- B. Ask clear question, let people talk and listen to them carefully.
- C. Promote health as well as treat diseases.
- D. Has good knowledge.
- E. Don't accept death as an important part of life.

[Macleod 13th Ed. Page 2 – Being a good doctor]

2. In all of the following lesions, the trachea pulled towards the same side, EXCEPT :

- A. Upper lobe or lung collapse.
- B. Upper lobe fibrosis.
- C. Tension pneumothorax.
- D. Massive pleural effusion.
- E. C+D

[Macleod 13th Ed. Page 151 – Table 7.20]

3. Regarding confidentiality and consent, all of the following are true, EXCEPT:

- A. This information is confidential, even after a patient's death.
- B. Take all reasonable steps to ensure that consultation and examination is private.
- C. Always obtain consent or other valid authority before examination or procedure.
- D. Be private even where disclosure can prevent communicable disease spread or crime.
- E. Clearly record your findings in the patient's case immediately after the consultation.

[Macleod 13th Ed. Page 2 – Confidentiality and Consent]

4. During general examination, you have to comment on all of the following, EXCEPT :

- A. Position.
- B. Carotid pulse.
- C. Body built.
- D. Complexion.
- E. General look.

5. About dress and demeanor, all of the following are true, EXCEPT :

- A. The way you dress is important in establishing a successful doctor-patient relationship.
- B. Have short or three-quarter-length sleeves or roll long sleeves, allow effective hand washing.
- C. A friendly smile helps to put your patient at ease.
- D. White coat may be source of infection, so it is a matter of controversy.
- E. The jeans in IUG medical school dressing code is allowed.

[Macleod 13th Ed. Page 3 - Dress and Demeanor]

6. Regarding hand washing, all of the following are true, EXCEPT :

- A. Hand washing is the single most effective way to prevent the spread of infection.
- B. As a good doctor, you have center role in infection spread prevention.
- C. If your hands are visibly soiled, wash thoroughly an alcohol-based rub or gel.
- D. Always wear surgical gloves when you may be in contact with blood or mucus membranes.
- E. When dealing with influenza or norovirus patients, always clean your hands with liquid soap and water.

[Macleod 13th Ed. Page 4 – Hand Washing and Cleanliness]

7. A common cause of reversible clubbing is :

- A. Ulcerative colitis.
- B. Empyema.
- C. Intestinal polyposis.
- D. Fibrosing alveolitis.
- E. Congenital cyanotic heart disease.

8. Which of the following is pathognomonic sign of hypothyroidism :

- A. Tremor.
- B. Proximal muscle weakness.
- C. Delayed 2nd phase of Achilles tendon reflex.
- D. Erythema nodosum.
- E. Muscle weakness.

[Macleod 13th Ed. Page]

9. At which of the following topographic location is the bifurcation of the trachea :

- A. Over upper part of manubrium.
- B. At the level of sternal angle.
- C. Fourth rib at the sternum.
- D. Under xiphoid process.

[Macleod 13th Ed. Page 139 – Fig 7.1]

10. To begin effective interview with your patient, the most important step is :

- A. Introduce yourself, take verbal consent, and be confident with enough trust.
- B. Arrange seating in a non-confrontational way.
- C. Take 20-30 minutes to complete interview.
- D. Show concern for your patient's situation.
- E. Look for non-verbal cues such as distress and mood.

11. An outward projection of the sternum describes which of the following thoracic configuration :

- A. Kyphosis.
- B. Pectus excavatum.
- C. Pectus carinatum.
- D. Barrel chest.

[Macleod 13th Ed. Page 150 – Thorax, Chest Shape]

12. Which statement is not true regarding cardiovascular history taking :

- A. Bilateral lower limb swelling suggest the diagnosis of heart failure.
- B. To ask about the surrounding events in patient with syncope or pre-syncope is not important.
- C. Cardiac patients may present with hemoptysis due to MS.
- D. Associated symptoms, onset and duration are very important in history taking from patients with palpitation.
- E. Number of pillows can help in history taking when thinking of orthopnea.

[Is Important]

13. All of the following are examples of closed question, EXCEPT :

- A. What color is the phlegm?
- B. Have you ever coughed up any blood?
- C. How much your vomitus was?
- D. Can you tell me about the pain?
- E. How often you cough?

14. About type of pathology does the patient have :

- A. Infection symptoms start within hours and progress rapidly over hours or days.
- B. Inflammation symptoms progress over hours to days.
- C. Vascular events occur gradually over weeks.
- D. Fever, localizing symptoms such as pleuritic pain usually associated with infection.

E. A+D

[Macleod 13th Ed. Page 12 – Table 2.9]

15. All of the following are correct for pulsus paradoxus, EXCEPT :

- A. The volume of the pulse decreases is inspiration.
- B. Can be confirmed by detecting >15 mmHg difference is systolic pressure during breathing cycle.
- C. Is a sign of severe asthma.

D. Can't occur in cardiac tamponade.

E. None of the above.

[Macleod 13th Ed. Page 111 – Character]

16. The most important point in chest pain history to differentiate between types of angina is :

- A. Radiation.
- B. Localization.
- C. Duration.
- D. Associated symptoms.
- E. Presence of risk factors.

17. Which statement is not true :

- A. Corneal arcus can be normal in the old ages, but in young, it is associated with hyperlipidemia.
- B. Osler nodes are painless nodules seen in the palms of infective endocarditis patients.
- C. Finger clubbing is a sign of cyanotic congenital heart disease.
- D. Malar rash can be seen in patients with significant mitral stenosis.
- E. None of the above.

[Macleod 13th Ed. Page 106 – Hands and Skin Examination]

18. Which of the following sign you may find in patients with rheumatoid arthritis :

- A. Ulnar deviation.
- B. Dupuytren's contraction.
- C. Swan neck deformity.
- D. Heberden's nodes are feature.
- E. A+C

[Macleod 13th Ed. Page 49 – Hands Examination - Deformity]

[Macleod 13th Ed. Page 383 – Hands and wrist - Look]

19. Signs of hyperthyroidism include all of the following, EXCEPT :

- A. Tachycardia.
- B. Coarse skin.
- C. Sweaty hands.
- D. Hyper reflexemia.
- E. Fever.

[Macleod 13th Ed. Page 43 – Table 3.3]

20. A 30 years old male patient present with headache and neck pain for 3 days. This headache was associated with fever (38.5 C) and vomiting 5 times per day. Which of the following is true :

- A. Acute severe headache of no significance.
- B. Recurrent headache with aura means tension headache.
- C. The patient headache indicates underlying infection of CNS.
- D. The most probable diagnosis here is pancreatitis.
- E. None of the above.

[Mainly Meningitis]

21. Which of the following equipment required to determine DVT probability :

- A. Stethoscope.
- B. Pen torch.
- C. Tendon hammer.
- D. Measuring tape.
- E. Tuning fork.

22. It is particularly common to confuse a large left kidney with splenomegaly, which of the following is not

a discriminating feature :

- A. The spleen, unlike kidney, has a notch that may be palpable.
- B. The spleen moves inferiomedially on inspiration while the kidney moves inferiorly.
- C. The percussion notes over the spleen are resonant while dull over the kidney.
- D. The spleen is not usually ballottable unless gross ascites is present, but the kidney is.
- E. The spleen has no palpable upper boarder.

[Macleod 13th Ed. Page 184 – Splenomegaly – Abnormal finding]

23. Regarding gait and posture, all of the following is true, EXCEPT :

- A. Abnormal gait suggest an important neurological or musculoskeletal disorder.
- B. Normal gait exclude neuromuscular problem.
- C. Patient posture cannot be observed if the patient lying on the bed.
- D. Spastic gait seen in spinal cord injury.
- E. None of the above.

[Abnormal gait does not necessarily mean neurological or musculoskeletal disorder]

24. Autonomic stimulation associated with myocardial inferior wall infarction include all of the following, EXCEPT :

- A. Sweating.
- B. Pallor.
- C. Nausea and vomiting.
- D. Dyspnea.
- E. Diarrhea.

[Macleod 13th Ed. Page 100 – Autonomic stimulation produces....]

25. The following are true regarding ascites examination, EXCEPT :

- A. The percussion note over most of the abdomen is resonant, due to air in the intestine.
- B. The influence of gravity causes this to accumulate first in the flanks in a supine patient.
- C. With gross ascites, the abdomen distends, the flanks bulge and umbilical inversion occurs.
- D. Routinely, abdominal percussion starts in the midline with the fingers pointing towards the feet.
- E. If dullness is detected in the flanks, the sign of shifting dullness should be sought.

[Umbilical eversion]