

Which of these features suggest that a pulsation in the neck is arterial?

- ☐ a) A wagging earlobe
- ☐ b) Positive for hepatjugular reflux
- ☒ c) No variation with posture
- ☐ d) Pressure in the root of the neck reduces the impulse

Question 2

A palpable left parasternal impulse suggests which abnormality?

- ☒ a) Right ventricular hypertrophy
- ☐ b) Aortic stenosis
- ☐ c) Aortic regurgitation
- ☐ d) Left ventricular hypertrophy

Question 3

Which of these is not necessary when examining the jugular venous pulse?

- ☐ a) Patient's neck muscles should be relaxed
- ☒ b) Timing the pulsation with the radial pulse
- ☐ c) Good lighting
- ☐ d) Patient lying at 45 degree angle

Question 4

Which of these combinations of clinical features is most suggestive of mixed mitral valve disease with a predominance of mitral regurgitation?

- ☒ a) Displaced apex beat; soft first heart sound; pan-systolic murmur; short mid-diastolic murmur
- ☐ b) Irregularly, irregular pulse; displaced apex beat; ejection systolic murmur; short mid-diastolic murmur
- ☐ c) Displaced apex beat; normal first heart sound; pan-systolic murmur; long mid-diastolic murmur
- ☐ d) Tapping apex beat; loud first heart sound; pan-systolic murmur; long mid-diastolic murmur

Question 5

In a patient with chest pain which of these features is most suggestive of a myocardial infarction?

- ☐ a) Very severe pain
- ☒ b) Sweating and vomiting
- ☐ c) Pain has lasted for over a week
- ☐ d) Pain is sharp like a knife

Question 1

Which of these options is not recognized as a cause of chronic cough?

- ☐ a) Gastro-oesophageal reflux disease
- ☐ b) Angiotensin Converting Enzyme (ACE) inhibitors
- ☐ c) Long-term smoking
- ☒ d) Sodium valproate

Question 2

Which is the most reliable way to assess for clubbing?

- ☐ a) Inspect the nail-bed angle from above
- ☐ b) Assessing the fluctuancy of the nail-bed
- ☐ c) Schamroth's sign
- ☒ d) Inspect the nail-bed angle from the side

Question 3

Which of these is most likely to cause deviation of the trachea?

- ☐ a) A left basal pneumonia
- ☐ b) A small right pleural effusion
- ☒ c) Previous tuberculosis of the right upper lobe
- ☐ d) Idiopathic fibrosing alveolitis

Question 4

Bronchial breathing is characterized by

- ☒ a) Inspiratory component louder and longer with a gap between expiration and inspiration

- ☐ **b) Expiratory component louder and longer with a gap between inspiration and expiration**
- ☐ **c) Inspiratory component louder and longer with a gap between inspiration and expiration**
- ☐ **d) Expiratory component louder and longer with a gap between expiration and inspiration**

Question 5

Which of these features suggest that a crackling sound is more likely due to a pleural friction rub than crackles?

- ☐ **a) More prominent in expiration**
- ☐ **b) Alters with coughing**
- ☐ **c) No pain over the area**
- ☐ **d) Clubbing**

Question 1

Which of the following is true of haematemesis?

- ☐ **a) A low blood pressure (<90mmHg systolic) and a tachycardia (>100/min) are worrying features**
- ☐ **b) A pulse rate of 80/min in a patient taking Bisoprolol is reassuring**
- ☐ **c) Abdominal pain is always present**
- ☐ **d) An alcohol history is not essential**

Question 2

Which of the following is true about abdominal pain?

- ☐ **a) Peptic ulcer pain is usually experienced in the hypogastrium**
- ☐ **b) The pain of irritable bowel syndrome is usually well localised**
- ☐ **c) The pain of oesophagitis is usually retrosternal in site**
- ☐ **d) The pain of pancreatitis usually radiates to the groin**

Question 3

Which of the following is true about jaundice?

- ☐ a) Pale stools and dark urine are characteristic of the jaundice of haemolytic anaemia
- ☐ b) Bilirubin is used by the liver in the synthesis of red blood cells
- ☐ c) Itching may be a sign of obstructive jaundice
- ☐ d) Putting a danger of infection sticker on blood samples from an intravenous drug user with jaundice is optional

Question 4

Which of the following is true of hepatomegaly?

- ☐ a) Emphysema is a cause
- ☐ b) The liver enlarges downwards from the left hypochondrium
- ☐ c) The presence of jaundice, spider naevi and purpura suggest alcohol as a cause
- ☐ d) The liver is usually resonant to percussion

Question 5

Which of the following is true about an abdominal mass?

- ☐ a) A pulsatile mass is always due to an aortic aneurysm
- ☐ b) An enlarged kidney is dull to percussion
- ☐ c) A large mass arising out of the pelvis which disappears following urethral catheterization is caused by an ovarian cyst
- ☐ d) An indentible mass is caused by faecal loading of the colon

Question 1

Which of the following is true with regards to the anatomy involved in the rectal examination?

- ☐ a) The sacrum is palpated anteriorly
- ☐ b) The pubic bone is palpated anteriorly in both sexes
- ☐ c) In the male the testes can be appreciated anteriorly
- ☐ d) The cervix can sometimes be felt anteriorly in the female

Question 2

Which of the following is true about haemorrhoids?

- ☐ a) Bleeding haemorrhoids lead to melaena per rectum (PR)
- ☒ b) Pregnancy is a predisposing factor in causing haemorrhoids
- ☐ c) Bleeding from first degree haemorrhoids is associated with pain
- ☐ d) Second degree haemorrhoids cannot be returned to the anal canal

Question 3

Which of the following is true about the rectal examination?

- ☐ a) If the patient refuses a chaperone the doctor can overrule them
- ☐ b) The rectal examination is of no value in a neurological examination
- ☐ c) The optimum position of the patient is on their right side with their knees extended
- ☒ d) The rectal examination is indicated for the assessment of some gastrointestinal disorders

Question 4

Which of the following is true about rectal bleeding?

- ☒ a) A painful digital examination suggests an anal fissure
- ☐ b) Bright red blood on the finger usually signifies a caecal lesion
- ☐ c) Proctoscopy is of no value in the assessment of rectal bleeding
- ☐ d) Rectal cancer is the commonest cause of rectal bleeding

Question 5

Which of the following is true about possible rectal findings?

- ☐ a) The finding of a palpable median groove in the prostate is an adverse finding
- ☒ b) Impacted faeces can sometimes be mistaken for a rectal tumour
- ☐ c) A thrombosed haemorrhoid is painless
- ☐ d) Peri-anal warts can only be demonstrated on proctoscopy

Question 1

Which of the following is true of the assessment of power in the arms?

- ☐ a) Grade 3/5 (MRC scale) represents movement of the arm only when gravity is eliminated
- ☐ b) Flexion at the elbow is produced by the triceps muscle
- ☒ c) The root value of shoulder abduction is C5
- ☐ d) Grade 1/5 power represents no movement or muscle contraction

Question 2

Which of the following is true about the assessment of arm reflexes?

- ☒ a) The root value of the biceps reflex is C5, C6
- ☐ b) If no reflex is elicited when you tap a tendon it is documented as absent
- ☐ c) The triceps tendon is struck in the antecubital fossa
- ☐ d) Brisk finger jerks confirm a lower motor neurone lesion

Question 3

Which of the following is true of a lower motor neurone lesion in the arm?

- ☐ a) It leads to increased tone in the arm (hypertonia)
- ☐ b) Fasciculations are never seen
- ☐ c) The reflexes are brisk
- ☒ d) An ulna nerve palsy is an example of a lower motor neurone lesion

Question 4

Which of the following is true about involuntary movements in the arm?

- ☐ a) Alcohol makes the tremor of benign essential tremor worse
- ☐ b) Hemiballismus is due to a stroke causing paralysis of the distal half of the arm
- ☐ c) A 'milkmaid' grip is sometimes found in dystonia
- ☒ d) Writer's cramp is an example of a focal dystonia

Question 5

Which of the following is true in a sensory assessment of the arm?

- ☐ a) It is acceptable to test pain with a venepuncture needle
- ☒ b) Proprioception is appreciated via the same tracts as light touch
- ☐ c) It is best to test vibration sense with a 256 Hz tuning fork
- ☐ d) Impulses for pain travel principally up the dorsal columns

Question 1

Which of the following is true about radial nerve palsy?

- ☐ a) The radial nerve arises from the lateral cord of the brachial plexus
- ☐ b) It is associated with sensory loss over the medial half of the hand
- ☒ c) It leads to wrist drop
- ☐ d) It can occur due to a superficial laceration over the wrist

Question 2

Which of the following is true about the carpal tunnel syndrome?

- ☒ a) It can be caused by rheumatoid arthritis
- ☐ b) It is caused by compression of the ulna nerve
- ☐ c) It causes pain and tingling in the medial three and half digits
- ☐ d) Paraesthesia is worse during the day

Question 3

Which of the following is true about an intention tremor?

- ☐ a) It is worse at rest
- ☐ b) It is caused by Parkinson's Disease
- ☒ c) It is indicative of a cerebellar lesion
- ☐ d) Dyscalculia is a common association

Question 4

In the assessment of the hand function which of the following is true?

- ☒ a) Abduction of the thumb is supplied by spinal root T2

- ☐ b) Opposition of the thumb by opponens pollicis is supplied by spinal root T1
- ☐ c) Finger adduction is supplied by the median nerve
- ☐ d) Finger abduction is mediated by the palmar interossei

Question 5

Which of the following is true in ulna nerve palsy?

- ☐ a) The ulna nerve can be affected by a fracture of the spiral groove of the humerus
- ☐ b) It gives rise to a positive phalen's sign
- ☐ c) It leads to loss of sensation over the medial half of the hand and medial one and a half digits on both palmar and dorsal aspects of the hand
- ☐ d) It supplies the biceps muscles

Question 1

Which of the following is true regarding the examination of the legs?

- ☐ a) Sustained clonus occurs with hypotonia
- ☐ b) Clonus can only be demonstrated at the ankle
- ☐ c) The root value of hip flexion is L4, L5
- ☐ d) The root value of toe extension is L5

Question 2

Which of the following is true regarding reflexes?

- ☐ a) A positive babinski reflex is the same as a normal flexor response in the assessment of the plantar reflex
- ☐ b) An extensor plantar response indicates a lower motor neurone lesion
- ☐ c) The root value of the ankle reflex is S1
- ☐ d) The root value of the knee reflex is L1, L2

Question 3

Which of the following is true about the assessment of gait?

- ☐ a) A stamping gait is caused by bilateral foot drop

- ☐ **b) An antalgic gait is caused by a painful leg**
- ☐ c) A waddling gait is sometimes called a steppage gait
- ☐ d) An apraxic gait is due to hysteria

Question 4

Which of the following is true in peripheral neuropathy?

- ☐ **a) Sensory loss is demonstrated in a stocking distribution**
- ☐ b) The tone is increased bilaterally in the legs
- ☐ c) Reflexes are very brisk with reinforcement
- ☐ d) Weakness is more marked proximally than distally

Question 5

Which of the following is true in spastic paraplegia?

- ☐ **a) Multiple Sclerosis can cause this neurological pattern**
- ☐ b) Proprioceptive loss is a common feature
- ☐ c) Coordination in the legs is affected
- ☐ d) The tone is normal or flaccid

Question 1

Which of the following is true of headache?

- ☐ a) When associated with neck stiffness is always due to meningitis
- ☐ b) Severe pain usually indicates a life threatening cause
- ☐ c) Temporal arteritis is strongly associated with rheumatoid arthritis
- ☐ **d) Tension headaches is a common cause of headache**

Question 2

Which of the following is true of blackouts and dizziness?

- ☐ **a) Confusion following a blackout is strongly suggestive of a fit**
- ☐ b) Pre-syncope is another term for a blackout
- ☐ c) An epileptic fit always leads to the loss of consciousness

- ☐ **d)** In the investigation of a blackout a blood sugar estimation is of no value

Question 3

In the assessment of visual fields which of the following is true?

- ☐ **a)** A lesion at the optic chiasma leads to a homonymous hemianopia
- ☐ **b)** Impulses from the retinal leave the eye via the optic radiation
- ☐ **c)** An enlarged blind spot may occur because of papilloedema
- ☐ **d)** The visual field examination maps out a patient's central vision

Question 4

Which of the following is true in diplopia?

- ☐ **a)** Diplopia can never occur if one eye is covered
- ☐ **b)** The outer image is always the false image
- ☐ **c)** A fourth nerve palsy occurs when the patient looks upwards
- ☐ **d)** A sixth nerve palsy causes a divergent squint

Question 5

Which of the following is true of a hearing assessment?

- ☐ **a)** Presbycusis is a conductive deafness
- ☐ **b)** Weber's test requires the tuning fork to be placed on the mastoid process
- ☐ **c)** A positive rinne's test is where air conduction is greater than bone conduction
- ☐ **d)** Sensorineural deafness causes a negative rinne's tes

Question 1

Which of the following is true of calcium metabolism?

- ☐ **a)** Calcitonin causes a rise in plasma calcium
- ☐ **b)** Primary hyperparathyroidism is usually asymptomatic
- ☐ **c)** Vitamin D is secreted by the parathyroid glands
- ☐ **d)** Oliguria is a symptom of hypercalcaemia

Question 2

Which of the following is true of Graves Disease of the thyroid?

- ☐ a) It is a cause of ophthalmoplegia
- ☐ b) It causes a large multi-nodular goitre
- ☐ c) It is commoner in males than females
- ☐ d) In the past, Grave's disease sometimes caused 'Derbyshire Neck'

Question 3

Which of the following is true about a thyroid swelling?

- ☐ a) It always elevates on swallowing
- ☐ b) Lymph node enlargement is a good prognostic sign
- ☐ c) An ultrasound of the swelling is the best test to determine whether the nodule is actively secreting hormone
- ☐ d) A functioning nodule on isotope scanning is unlikely to be due to cancer

Question 4

Which of the following is true regarding the complications of a large goitre?

- ☐ a) It causes stridor due to compression of the oesophagus
- ☐ b) Dysphagia is an indication for surgery
- ☐ c) It causes hoarseness due to compression of the trachea
- ☐ d) It causes a more florid thyrotoxicosis than a smaller goitre

Question 5

Which of the following is true of hypothyroidism?

- ☐ a) Weight loss
- ☐ b) Pre-tibial myxoedema
- ☐ c) A raised TSH level
- ☐ d) An aversion to warm places

Question 1

When you are taking a musculoskeletal history which of the following is true?

- ☐ a) Drugs may be implicated in the causation of gout
- ☐ b) A history of diarrhoea is not relevant
- ☐ c) Difficulty rising from a chair is diagnostic of polymyalgic rheumatica
- ☐ d) Joint stiffness of 5 minutes duration suggests an arthropathy

Question 2

Which of the following is true of rheumatoid arthritis?

- ☐ a) Rheumatoid factor is present in 25% of rheumatoid cases
- ☐ b) It is an example of an oligoarthropathy
- ☐ c) Anaemia is a common finding
- ☐ d) Heberden's nodes are a feature

Question 3

Which of the following is true about the knee joint?

- ☐ a) The knee is a ball and socket joint
- ☐ b) A baker's cyst can sometimes be found anterior to the knee
- ☐ c) The patellar tap is used to demonstrate an effusion
- ☐ d) 'knock knee' deformity is due to bilateral genu varum

Question 4

Which of the following is true of psoriatic arthropathy?

- ☐ a) The absence of plaques of psoriasis excludes the diagnosis
- ☐ b) The diagnosis can be confirmed by a blood marker
- ☐ c) Tophi can sometimes be seen over affected joints
- ☐ d) Nail pitting may give a clue to the diagnosis

Question 5

Which of the following is true of the spine?

- ☐ a) Back pain is an uncommon complaint

- ☐ b) Schober's test is designed to quantify the flexion of the lumbar spine
- ☐ c) Ankylosing spondylitis is a cause of hypermobility of the spine
- ☐ d) Pregnancy is a cause of loss of lordosis of the lumbar spine

Which of the following is true of Paget's Disease?

- ☐ a) Bowing of a long bone is a characteristic feature
- ☐ b) Spinal cord compression is a common complication
- ☐ c) Heart failure is not a recognized complication
- ☐ d) Pathological fractures are not a feature

Question 2

Which of the following is true of facial nerve palsy?

- ☐ a) Bells palsy is another term for an upper motor neurone lesion
- ☐ b) Ramsay Hunt Syndrome is an upper motor neurone lesion secondary to a Herpes Zoster infection
- ☐ c) An inability to close the eyelid on the paralysed side indicates a lower motor neurone lesion
- ☐ d) In Bell's Palsy the sense of taste is never affected

Question 3

Which of the following is true of Systemic Sclerosis?

- ☐ a) It affects males more than females
- ☐ b) If telangiectasia are seen this clinches the diagnosis
- ☐ c) Arachnodactyly is a feature of the disease
- ☐ d) Patients have a beaked shaped nose and waxy skin

Question 4

Which of the following is true about Cushing's Syndrome?

- ☐ a) It is due to a deficiency of cortisol hormone

- ☐ b) Enlarged extremities are commonly seen
- ☐ c) Osteoporosis is not a feature
- ☐ d) A moon face and a buffalo hump are characteristic of the disease

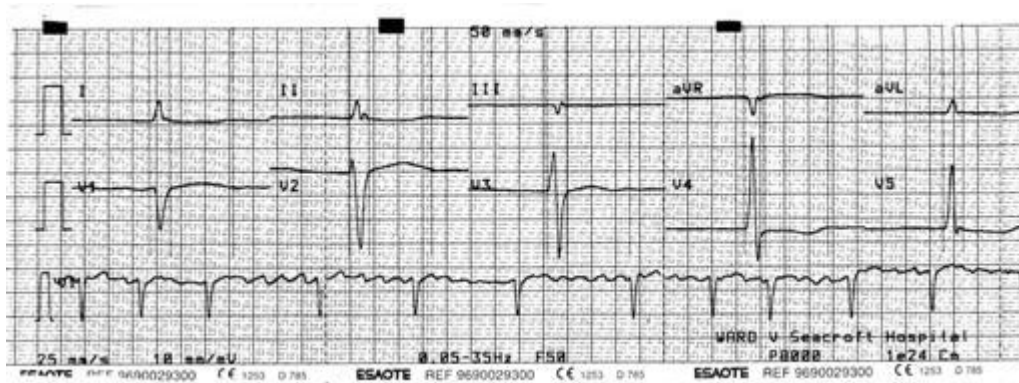
Question 5

Which of the following is true about Addisons Disease?

- ☐ a) It is due to a deficiency of prolactin hormone
- ☐ b) Leads to generalized pigmentation
- ☐ c) It is a recognized cause of hypertension
- ☐ d) Diabetes is a complication

Question 1

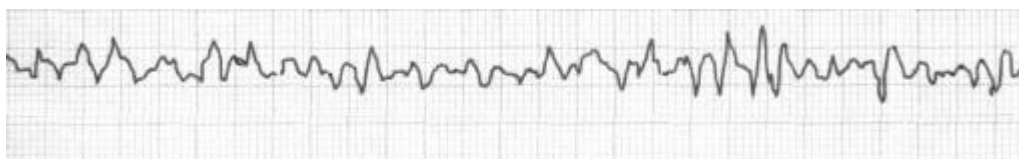
Which of the following is true of figure 1?



- ☐ a) This is a trace of sinus rhythm with atrial ectopics
- ☐ b) A patient with this trace is likely to be unconscious
- ☐ c) A patient with this trace is unlikely to have ischaemic heart disease
- ☐ d) A patient with this trace may be on digoxin

Question 2

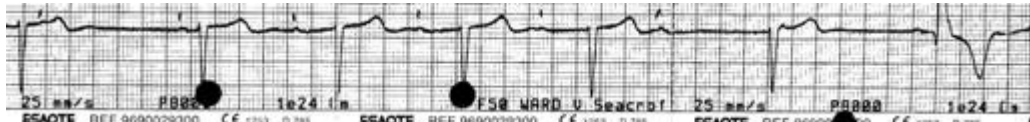
Which of the following is true of figure 2?



- ☐ a) The patient with this trace is likely to be asymptomatic
- ☐ b) The most important treatment to give is adrenaline
- ☒ c) The most important treatment to give is DC cardioversion
- ☐ d) The patient should be anticoagulated as a priority

Question 3

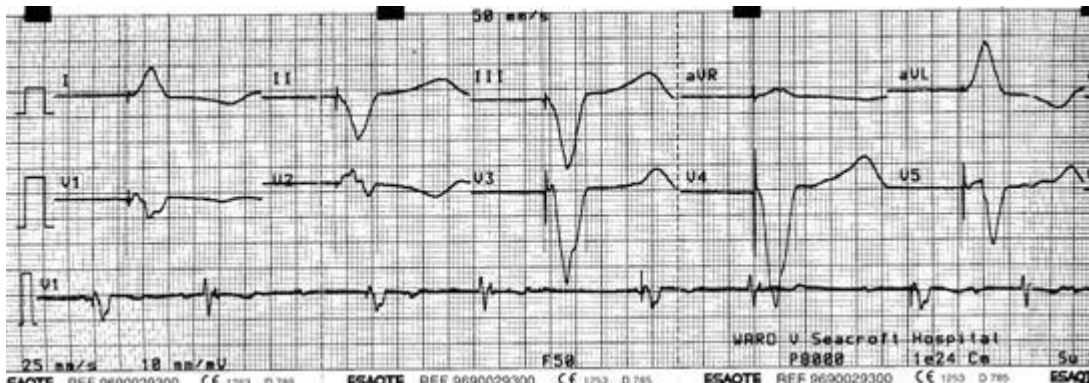
Which of the following is true of figure 3?



- ☒ a) This is an example of the Wenkebach phenomenon
- ☐ b) This is an example of atrial fibrillation
- ☐ c) There is also coexistent anterior myocardial infarction
- ☐ d) This is an example of third degree heart block

Question 4

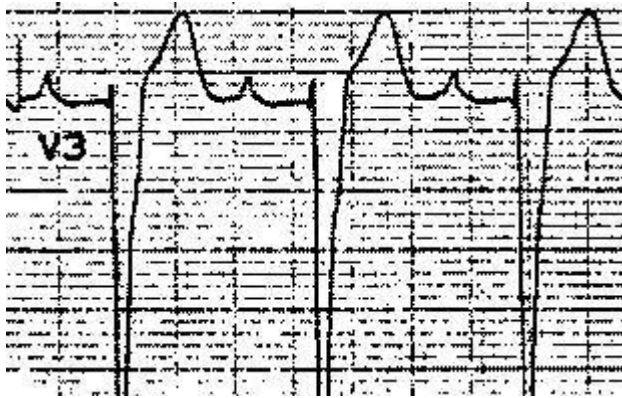
Which of the following is true of figure 4?



- ☐ a) The patient is in sinus rhythm
- ☐ b) The patient is likely to have chest pain
- ☒ c) The rhythm is being determined from an external source
- ☐ d) There is right axis deviation

Question 5

Which of the following is true of figure 5?



- ☐ a) The patient is likely to be unconscious
- ☒ b) The trace exhibits first degree heart block
- ☐ c) The patient may have abused cocaine
- ☐ d) The trace shows right bundle branch block

Question 1

Which of the following is true about figure 6?



- ☐ a) The X-ray film was taken in the X-ray department
- ☐ b) The X-ray shows pleural plaques
- ☐ c) There is cardiomegaly
- ☒ d) The patient is likely to be taking diuretics

Question 2

Which of the following is true about figure 7?



- ☐ a) The patient is male
- ☐ b) The X-ray shows bony metastases
- ☐ c) The X-ray shows bronchiectasis
- ☒ d) The X-ray shows lung metastases

Question 3

Which of the following is true about figure 8?



- ☒ a) The patient is likely to be a smoker
- ☐ b) The X-ray shows a widened mediastinum
- ☐ c) The X-ray demonstrates surgical emphysema
- ☐ d) There is cardiomegaly

Question 4

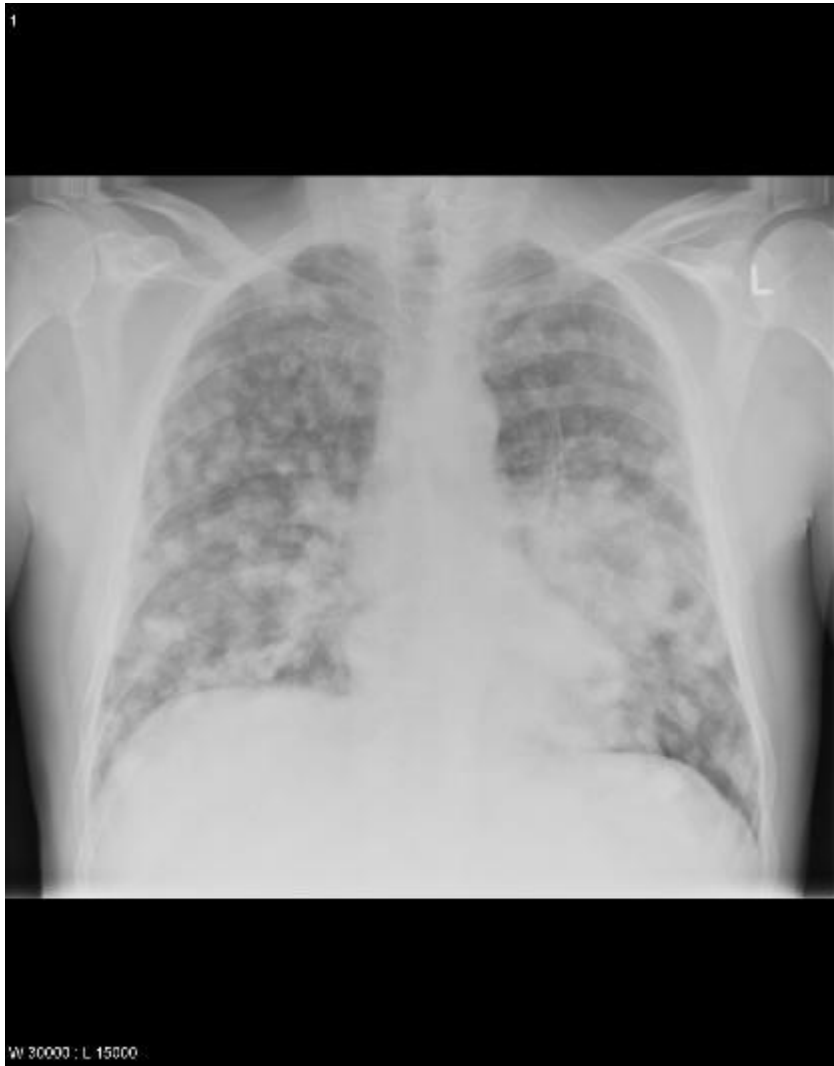
Which of the following is true about figure 9?



- ☐ a) This is the X-ray of a very young child
- ☐ b) Air under the left diaphragm indicates a perforated viscus
- ☒ c) There are bilateral pleural effusions
- ☐ d) The trachea is deviated to the left

Question 5

Which of the following is true about figure 10?



- ☐ a) The bones are osteopenic
- ☒ b) The patient has lung cancer with secondary spread
- ☐ c) The patient is likely to have rheumatoid arthritis
- ☐ d) The patient has lung fibrosis

Question 6

Which of the following is true about figure 11?



- ☐ a) The X-ray is a PA film
- ☐ b) This is an example of a cardiac aneurysm
- ☒ c) There is an absence of lung markings in the left upper lobe
- ☐ d) This is chronic obstructive airways disease (COPD) with bulla formation in the left upper lobe