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QUESTION 1

A 30-year-old woman, gravida 2, para 0, aborta 1, at 28-weeks' gestation comes to the office for a prenatal visit. She has had one previous pregnancy resulting in a spontaneous abortion at 12-weeks' gestation. Today, her vital signs are within normal limits. Physical examination shows a uterus consistent in size with a 28-week gestation. Fetal ultrasonography shows a male fetus with no abnormalities. Her blood group is O, Rh-negative. The father's blood group is B, Rh-positive. The physician recommends administration of Rho (D) immune globulin to the patient. This treatment is most likely to prevent which of the following in this mother?

- A. Development of natural killer cells
- B. Development of polycythemia
- C. Formation of antibodies to RhD
- D. Generation of IgM antibodies from fixing complement in the fetus
- E. Immunosuppression caused by RhD on erythrocytes from the fetus

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

A 17-year-old female is brought to the emergency department by her parents due to right foot pain. She denies recent trauma and has no history of major illnesses. She is physically active and walks for at least one hour daily. She says that she is doing well in high school and gets along well with her parents except that they keep telling her to eat more especially since her boyfriend broke up with her a year ago. Vitals reveal a weight 47.6 kg (105 lbs) and BMI of 16 kg/m². The most likely diagnosis is

- A. conversion disorder
- B. depressive disorder
- C. gonococcal arthritis
- D. injured medial ankle tendon
- E. metatarsal fracture

Correct Answer: E

Explanation: This patient's low BMI and a year long history of poor eating habits are consistent with anorexia nervosa. Anorexic patients have an unreasonable fear of gaining weight and "feel fat" even when overweight and engage in prolonged physical activity in order to lose weight. This patient most likely started eating poorly after her breakup with her boyfriend. Metatarsal stress fractures are a complication of rigorous physical activity in patients with anorexia due to chronic malnourishment which results in low bone density. Other findings include amenorrhea, electrolyte disturbances, lanugo, anemia and coexisting depression. Psychotherapy and nutritional rehabilitation are first line treatments.

QUESTION 3

A 45-year-old male who has a BMI of 42 kg/m² undergoes a myocardial perfusion scintigraphy due to frequent chest pain during strenuous activities. An angiogram had earlier revealed a 95% occlusion in the proximal segment of his left circumflex coronary artery. There were no changes in the other coronary arteries. The most likely other finding in this patient is

- A. inducible myocardial ischemia in the anterior segment of the left ventricle
- B. inducible myocardial ischemia in the anteroseptal segments of the left ventricle
- C. inducible myocardial ischemia in the inferior segments of the right ventricle
- D. inducible myocardial ischemia in the inferolateral segment of the left ventricle
- E. inducible myocardial ischemia in the septal segments of the left ventricle

Correct Answer: D

Explanation:

The left circumflex coronary artery supplies the lateral (or posterolateral) and posterior walls of the left ventricle as well as the anterolateral papillary muscles of the left ventricle. An occlusion of this coronary artery will cause diminished blood flow in these areas and inducible ischemia.

QUESTION 4

A 2-month-old child is evaluated for failure to thrive. During the examination, the child has a seizure. Stat serum chemistries demonstrate severe hypoglycemia, hyperlipidemia, lactic acidosis, and ketosis. Physical examination is remarkable for hepatomegaly, a finding confirmed by CT scan, which also reveals renomegaly. Which of the following diseases best accounts for this presentation?

- A. Gaucher disease
- B. McArdle disease
- C. Niemann-Pick disease
- D. Pompe disease
- E. Von Gierke disease

Correct Answer: E

Explanation:

Von Gierke disease is a glycogen storage disease caused by a deficiency of glucose-6-phosphatase. It typically presents with neonatal hypoglycemia, hyperlipidemia, lactic acidosis, and ketosis. Failure to thrive is common in early life; convulsions may occur because of profound hypoglycemia. The glycogen accumulation in von Gierke disease occurs primarily in the liver and kidneys, accounting for the enlargement of these organs. Gout may develop later because of the derangement of glucose metabolism. Even if you do not remember all the details of the presentation of these genetic diseases, you should be able to narrow the choices: Gaucher disease and Niemann-Pick disease are lipid storage diseases and would not be expected to produce hypoglycemia. The other diseases are glycogen storage diseases, but both McArdle and Pompe diseases affect muscle rather than liver and would not be expected to produce profound hypoglycemia, since the liver is the major source for blood glucose.

QUESTION 5

Pulse pressure (pp) is considered the _____.

- A. Difference between the systolic and diastolic pressure
- B. The sum of the systolic and diastolic pressure
- C. The inverse of the blood pressure
- D. Half of the systolic pressure

Correct Answer: A

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