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Multiple-choice questions for general practitioner (GP) Doctor

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QUESTION 1

Patient with swollen ankles, rales on chest auscultation, protrusion of abdomen, dyspnea. O/E: CVS: No murmurs, JVP shows X, V and Y descent.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Pulmonary HTN
- B. Constrictive Pericarditis
- C. Tricuspid stenosis
- D. Tricuspid regurgitation

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

A man with prostate cancer presents with severe, sudden back pain. His MRI shows cord compression, and he is started on steroids.

What is the next best step in management?

- A. Flutamide and leuprolide simultaneously
- B. Leuprolide followed by flutamide
- C. Ketoconazole
- D. Flutamide

Correct Answer: D

Flutamide should be started first to block the temporary flare up in androgen levels that accompanies GnRH agonist treatments. When cord compression is described, GnRH agonists, if used too soon, can worsen the compression. Ketoconazole, at a high dose, blocks the production of androgens, but it is not as effective as the other therapies.

QUESTION 3

Cervical cancer diagnostic test:

- A. Cone biopsy
- B. Punch biopsy
- C. FNAC
- D. Pap smear

Correct Answer: A

In this procedure, also known as conization, the doctor removes a cone-shaped piece of tissue from the cervix. The base of the cone is formed by the exocervix (outer part of the cervix), and the point or apex of the cone is from the endocervical canal. The tissue removed in the cone includes the transformation zone (the border between the exocervix and endocervix, where cervical pre-cancers and cancers are most likely to start). A cone biopsy can also be used as a treatment to completely remove many pre-cancers and some very early cancers. Having had a cone biopsy will not prevent most women from getting pregnant, but if a large amount of tissue has been removed, women may have a higher risk of giving birth prematurely. The methods commonly used for cone biopsies are the loop electrosurgical excision procedure (LEEP), also called the large loop excision of the transformation zone (LLETZ), and the cold knife cone biopsy. Loop electrosurgical procedure (LEEP, LLETZ): In this method, the tissue is removed with a thin wire loop that is heated by electrical current and acts as a scalpel. For this procedure, a local anesthetic is used, and it can be done in your doctor's office. It takes only about 10 minutes. You might have mild cramping during and after the procedure, and mild-to-moderate bleeding for several weeks. Cold knife cone biopsy: This method uses a surgical scalpel or a laser instead of a heated wire to remove tissue. You will receive anesthesia during the operation (either a general anesthesia, where you are asleep, or a spinal or epidural anesthesia, where an injection into the area around the spinal cord makes you numb below the waist) and is done in a hospital, but no overnight stay is needed. After the procedure, you might have cramping and some bleeding for a few weeks.

QUESTION 4

Condition not associated with increased alpha fetoprotein:

- A. Myelomeningocele
- B. Down syndrome
- C. Spina bifida
- D. Gastroschisis

Correct Answer: B

Down syndrome associated with DECREASED levels of alpha fetoprotein. Not increased.

Reference: https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Triple_test

QUESTION 5

At what CD4 count should anti-retroviral treatment commence in asymptomatic HIV patients?

- A. Below 500/mm³
- B. Below 100/mm³
- C. Below 50/mm³
- D. Below 200/mm³

Correct Answer: A