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Multiple-choice questions for general practitioner (GP) Doctor

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QUESTION 1

The most common cause of SAH (subarachnoid hemorrhage) is _____.

- A. Trauma
- B. Congenital arteriovenous malformation
- C. Berry Aneurysms
- D. HTN

Correct Answer: C

Subarachnoid hemorrhage is sudden bleeding into the subarachnoid space. The most common cause of spontaneous bleeding is a ruptured aneurysm. Symptoms include sudden, severe headache, usually with loss or impairment of consciousness.

QUESTION 2

60-year-old male complains of decreased libido, decreased ejaculation, FBS= 6.5 mmol, increased prolactin, normal FSH and LH.

What is the next step?

- A. Testosterone level
- B. DM
- C. CT of the head
- D. NL FBG

Correct Answer: C

Prolactinoma is the most common tumor of pituitary gland, comprising up to 45% of all pituitary tumors. Prolactinoma is the most common cause of hyperprolactinemia, which is a common cause of infertility in males and females. Clinical presentation of the prolactinomas are earlier in females compared with males, even when they are very small (microadenoma). This earlier presentation in females is due to greater symptom burden caused by hyperprolactinemia in them.[1] On the other hand, males present late till prolactinoma becomes large in size (macroprolactinoma) and start causing pressure over optic chiasm and presented as visual deterioration or visual field defects. They can also present with decreased libido. So clinical diagnosis of prolactinoma in male patients is late, which can lead to misdiagnosis of microprolactinoma in male patients.

Reference: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3205532/>

QUESTION 3

A 65-year-old woman comes to the emergency department with acute, severe shortness of breath; rales on lung exam; S3 gallop; and orthopnea.

Which of the following is the most important step?

- A. ACE inhibitors
- B. Echocardiogram
- C. Oxygen, furosemide, nitrates, and morphine
- D. Digoxin

Correct Answer: C

Oxygen, furosemide, nitrates, and morphine are the mainstay of therapy for acute pulmonary edema. Although they are not associated with a concrete mortality benefit, they are the standard of care for pulmonary edema, which is the worst manifestation of CHF. Removing volume from the vascular system and, therefore, the lungs is more important than any form of diagnostic testing. Pulmonary edema is a clinical diagnosis. Shortness of breath, rales, S3, and orthopnea are more important in establishing the diagnosis than any single test.

QUESTION 4

A 73-year-old man who is recovering from surgery on the left carotid artery in his neck. He has slurred speech of his tongue, the tip deviated to the left.

What is the single most appropriate option?

- A. Accessory nerve
- B. Hypoglossal nerve
- C. Glossopharyngeal nerve
- D. Facial nerve
- E. Vagus nerve

Correct Answer: B

Testing function of the nerve is performed by asked the subject to stick their tongue out. If there is a loss of innervation to one side, the tongue will curve toward the affected side, due to unopposed the opposite genioglossus muscle. If this is the result of a lower motor neuron lesion, the tongue will be curve damaged side, combined with the presence of fasciculations or atrophy. However, if the deficit is caused by a neuron lesion, the tongue will be curved away from the side of the cortical damage, without the presence of fa or atrophy.

QUESTION 5

25-year-old female postpartum of one week has irritable mood but she returns to normal.

What is the diagnosis?

- A. Postpartum blues
- B. Postpartum psychosis

C. Postpartum depression

Correct Answer: A

It is self-limiting condition while postpartum Psychosis is a serious condition usually requires urgent hospitalization and treatment. Postpartum depression occurs after 2 weeks to 6 months with depressed mood.

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