

## MCQS<sup>Q&As</sup>

Multiple-choice questions for general practitioner (GP) Doctor

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**QUESTION 1**

A 42-year-old obese woman with 5 children presents with a "gnawing" pain that recently has become severe. She notes the pain right after she finishes a meal and states that it radiates to her right shoulder. Physical exam reveals a cessation of inspiration upon palpation of the right upper quadrant and rebound tenderness. Laboratory analysis shows white cell count of 15,000 and a left shift.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute diverticulitis
- B. Cholecystitis
- C. Acute appendicitis
- D. Ectopic pregnancy
- E. Acute pancreatitis

Correct Answer: B

Acute cholecystitis is a common inflammatory condition that occurs often in obese women in their 40s. A gallstone occludes the lumen of the cystic duct. Patients have peritoneal signs and a positive Murphy sign. A sonographic Murphy sign is the ultrasound probe causing a cessation of breathing when it presses against the abdominal wall. On ultrasound, cholecystitis is characterized by pericholecystic fluid and a thickened gallbladder wall. Diverticulitis would be lower left or right quadrant pain in an elderly person with a history of constipation. Pancreatitis would have deep epigastric.

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**QUESTION 2**

A 30 years old woman presents with acute headache. She complains of seeing halos especially at night.

What is likely defect?

- A. Mono-ocular field loss
- B. Central scotoma
- C. Paracentral scotoma
- D. Cortical blindness
- E. Tunnel vision

Correct Answer: E

The diagnosis is glaucoma (headache and haloes especially at night). In glaucoma the vision.

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**QUESTION 3**

A 6-weeks postpartum presents with palpitations, tremors, insomnia. Diagnosis?

- A. Hashimoto Thyroiditis
- B. Dysmorphogenesis
- C. Postpartum Thyroiditis

Correct Answer: C

During postpartum thyroiditis, you might experience two phases. The release of thyroid hormone might first cause mild signs and symptoms similar to those of an (hyperthyroidism), including: Anxiety Irritability Rapid heartbeat or palpitations Unexplained weight loss Increased sensitivity to heat Fatigue Tremor Insomnia These signs and symptoms typically occur one to four months after delivery and last one to the Later, as thyroid cells become impaired, mild signs and symptoms of underactive thyroid (hypothyroidism) develop, including: Lack of energy Increased sensitivity to cold Constipation Dry skin Difficulty concentrating Aches and pains These signs and symptoms typically occur four to eight months after delivery and can last from months. Keep in mind, however, that some women who have postpartum thyroiditis develop symptoms of or only hypothyroidism, but not both.

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#### QUESTION 4

After starting Antidepressant drug, if patient is not improving then when you decide to stop drugs?

- A. 3-4 weeks
- B. 1 day
- C. 1 week
- D. 2 weeks

Correct Answer: A

Some people notice an improvement within a few days of starting treatment. However, an antidepressant often takes 2-4 weeks to build up its effect and work fully. Some people stop treatment after a week or so thinking it is not helping. It is best to wait for 3-4 weeks before deciding if an antidepressant is helping or not. If poor sleep is a symptom of the depression, it is often helped first, within a week or so. With some types of tricyclic antidepressant, the initial dose that is started is often small and is increased gradually to a full dose. (One problem that sometimes occurs is that some people remain on the initial dose which is often too low to work fully.) If you find that the treatment is helpful after 3-4 weeks, it is usual to continue. A normal course of antidepressants lasts at least six months after symptoms have eased. If you stop the medicine too soon, your symptoms may rapidly return. Some people with recurrent depression are advised to take longer courses of treatment (up to 2 years or longer)

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#### QUESTION 5

A 45-year-old IV drug abuser is brought into the Emergency room with complaint of fever, shivering, malaise, dyspnea and productive cough. Exam: temp=39C, pulse=110bpm, BP=100/70mmHg. Inv: CXR= bilateral cavitating bronchopneumonia.

What is the single most likely causative organism?

- A. Staphylococcus
- B. PCP

C. Pseudomonas

D. Chlamydia

Correct Answer: A

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