

**AIPPG PLAB SECTION**  
PLAB Recollected EMQs

**JULY 2002, PLAB PART 1 Exam**

**THEME 1 : Dysphagia : DX**

Options :

- A. Hysteria
- B. Globus hystericus
- C. Achalasia Cardia
- D. Ca Esophagus
- E. Ca Pharynx
- F. Peptic Stricture
- G. Malignant Stricture
- H. Corrosives
- I. Bolus impaction
- J. GERD
- K. Pill Stricture
- L. Barrett's Oesophagus

- 1) An elderly lady complains of retrosternal burning , especially at night which is aggravated by drinking and on further questioning says that she might have feeling of food sticking in her throat. There is no history of regurgitation of food.
- 2) A 70-yr-old man with weight loss has difficulty in swallowing both solids and liquids.
- 3) A 55-yr-old man has a problem in initiating the swallowing. After the food is taken in, there is no problem in rest of the swallowing.
- 4) A 22-yr-old girl gives history of difficulty swallowing liquids. On second thoughts she says that she might as well be having difficulty with swallowing of solids lately.

**THEME 2 : Paediatric ENT : Referral for Speech Therapy**

Options :

- A. Hearing tests
- B. Speech therapy
- C. Referral to Social Services
- D. Reassurance
- E. Referral for surgical opinion
- F. Referral to Child Psychiatry
- G. Milestone Assessment

- 1) A mother brings her 1 ½ yr-old and says he has 10 word memory yet cannot form sentences.
- 2) A mother brings her 2-yr-old son who doesnot speak, nor moves while sitting, doesnot play with his siblings and doesnot demand feed.
- 3) A 4-yr-old has nasal speech and has disturbed sleep at night. He has day time lethargy.
- 4) A child been developing well, but now has decreased hearing. Motor function is normal. There is no family history of deafness.

### **THEME 3 : Paediatric ENT : Analgesia for Earache**

Options :

- A. Ampicillin (oral)
- B. B. Ampicillin ( IV )
- C. Ceftriaxone
- D. Cefotaxime ( IV )
- E. Paracetamol
- F. Opioids
- G. Gentamicin

- 1) A 10 yr-old boy complaints of the ear pain after rugby match. There is inflamed, hyperemic pinna and the ear drum is normal.
- 2) A 5 yr-old child with ear pain and discharge. The tympanic membrane is normal.
- 3) A 6 yr-old boy has fever child and bulging tympanic membrane.
- 4) A 4 month-old girl presents with acute febrile illness. She has inflamed tympanic membrane.

### **THEME 4: Skin Rash in Children : DX**

Options :

- A. Meningitis
- B. HS purpura
- C. Pityriasis Rosacea
- D. Erythema Infectiosum
- E. Measles
- F. Rubella
- G. Varicella

- 1) Parents bring their child with a skin rash which according to them is “ glass test “ negative.
- 2) A mother brings her son with diarrhoea and non-blanching rash.
- 3) A mother brings her son who has suffered fever followed by a rash on day third.

### **THEME 5: Breast : Investigations**

Options :

- A. FNAC
- B. Stereotactic biopsy
- C. Mammography
- D. Computed assisted mammography
- E. Ductography
- F. Culture of Discharge
- G. Ultrasonography
- H. Genetic testing and counselling.

- 1) A 25 yr-old woman comes with inflamed areola. On examination it is found to be a blood stained ulcer.
- 2) A woman presents with discharge from one duct which is not blood stained.
- 3) A woman presents with single lump each in the breast and axilla. USG

and mammography turn out normal.

4) A 30 yr-old woman presents for her breast examination to rule out breast carcinoma. Her sister and mother were diagnosed the same when they were 40 and 55 years old.

### **THEME 6 : Natural History of Psychiatric Diseases**

Options :

- A. Depression
- B. Schizophrenia
- C. Generalised Anxiety disorder
- D. Drug abuse
- E. Alcohol intake
- F. Obsessive Compulsive disorder
- G. Post traumatic stress disorder
- H. Anorexia nervosa

- 1) More common in females than males, prevalence worldwide, more in developed countries.
- 2) More common in those around 25 years, increases as the age advances.
- 3) Worldwide prevalence 0.8 %. Worldwide incidence 80 / 1000 ; UK incidence 100/ 100,000.
- 4) More common in young women than in older women.
- 5) More common in women in the communities that prefer looking thin.

### **THEME 7 : Rectal Pain : DX**

Options :

- A. Proctalgia Fugax
- B. Anal fissure
- C. Anal haematoma
- D. Crohn's disease
- E. Ulcerative proctocolitis
- F. Ischaemic colitis
- G. Diverticulitis

- 1) A 22 yr-old girl presents with acute stabbing rectal pain. Pain comes intermittently and is so intense that she cannot control crying. No abnormality is found on sigmoidoscopy.
- 2) An elderly man had hard faeces with history of constipation. There is pain around anal region upon defecation and the stools are blood stained.
- 3) A 60 yr-old man had change in bowel habits and a 2 cm ulcer is found at 10 cm in the anal canal on sigmoidoscopy.
- 4) A 35 yr-old man is found to have an ulcer on colonoscopy. There is also found a fistula in ano and skin tags.
- 5) A man complains of intense pain on defecation. On PR a very tender reddish blue swelling is found near anal verge.

### **THEME 8 : Climacteric : Treatment**

Options :

- A. Vaginal Oestrogens
- B. Exercise therapy

- C. Yoga
- D. Weight reduction
- E. Calcium supplements
- F. Vaginal lubricants

- 1) A 55 yr-old female was married 6 months back. She complains of vaginal discharge and dyspareunia. She disapproves hormones.
- 2) A 30 yr-old , BMI 22. Doesnot want to have any bone problems when old.
- 3) A 55 yr-old female, BMI 33. No complaints of heart disease or hypertension. Seeks advice.

### **THEME 9 : Incontinence : Treatment**

Options :

- A. Intermittent self catheterization
- B. Incontinence pants
- C. Pelvic floor exercises
- D. Desmopressin
- E. Bladder neck surgery
- F. Vaginal Oestrogens

- 1) A 12 yr-old boy who is wheel chair bound with meningomyelocele, is found to have incontinence of urine. Urine culture is sterile.
- 2) A 30 yr-old female is mother of 3. Urometry proves genuine stress incontinence.
- 3) A 35 yr-old female is found to have cystocele and mild rectocele.
- 4) A child having history of encouresis also has urinary incontinence.

### **THEME 10 : Trauma : Investigations**

Options :

- A. IVU
- B. Nephrectomy
- C. USG
- D. Splenectomy
- E. Laparotomy
- F. Urethrogram
- G. Suprapubic catheterization
- H. Foley's catheterization

- 1) There is history of kick in the back. No bruises but the patient presents to A & E with haematuria.
- 2) There is history of multiple rib fractures on left lower chest. The patients presents with left sided abdominal pain.
- 3) A man has history of perineal injury and now presents with urinary retention for 2 hours. No abnormality was found on PR. ( Nothing was mentioned about blood at urinary meatus).

### **THEME 11 : Eye conditions associated with Neurology : Investigations**

Options :

- A. CT scan
- B. ESR

- C. Intraocular pressure
- D. LP
- E. Visual acuity
- F. Visual field mapping

- 1) A 70 yr-old woman complaints of diplopia, weight loss and anorexia. She then develops sudden left-sided visual loss.
- 2) A 60 yr-old man develops tunnel vision and reports seeing haloes especially at night.
- 3) A 35 yr-old woman complaints of blurred vision. She has bilateral papilloedema.
- 4) A 40 yr-old woman who is a Visual Display Operator develops headache when she works long hours.

### **THEME 12 : Burns : Treatment**

Options :

- A. IV opiates
- B. Anaesthetise and intubate
- C. Dressing
- D. IV fluids
- E. Ice packs
- F. Irrigate with cold water
- G. Deroof blisters
- H. Escharotomy
- I. Referral to the specialized burns unit

- 1) An electrician sustained full thickness burns to all his fingers of his dominant hand.
- 2) A patient with 40% burns.
- 3) A patient after fire trauma, who is conscious inquiring about his family, has singed nostrils and pain in the throat.
- 4) A child with hot tea superficial scalds on chest and legs, around 3%, crying with pain and not allowing examination.
- 5) A patient presents with generalized irritation and pigmented skin after having a suntan on beach.

### **THEME 13 : Natural history of Anaemia**

Options :

- A. Decreased nuclear maturation
- B. Membrane disorder
- C. Decreased Haemoglobin synthesis
- D. Bone marrow infiltration,
- E. Myeloproliferative disorder
- F. Decreased RBC survival
- G. Haemolysis
- H. Erythropoietin deficiency
- I. Malabsorption

- 1) A 26 yr-old woman presents with cheilosis and glossitis.
- 2) A man presents with anaemia, decreased neutrophils and platelets.
- 3) A patient presents with hypochromic anaemia and target cells.
- 4) A man presents with mild jaundice and splenomegaly.
- 5) A patient presents with high urea and creatinine and is scheduled

for dialysis.

#### **THEME 14 : Skin lesions : Investigations**

Options :

- A. Venous insufficiency
- B. Arteriography
- C. Biopsy for pyoderma gangrenosum
- D. Biopsy for malignant mole
- E. Lyme disease serology
- F. Blood sugar

- 1) A patient presents with ulcer on medial malleolus. He has history of standing for long hours at work.
- 2) A 50 yr-old male presents with history of increased thirst, polyuria and a painless ulcer on foot.
- 3) A 30 yr-old male presents with six month history of bloody diarrhoea with an ulcer on leg.
- 4) A 50 yr-old man has a pigmented lesion on shin with central ulceration.
- 5) An elderly male diagnosed with Left ventricular wall defect on Echocardiography.

#### **THEME 15 : Throat Lumps : DX**

Options :

- A. Thyroglossal cyst
- B. Subclavian artery aneurysm
- C. Cystic hygroma
- D. Jugular glomus tumour
- E. Pharyngeal pouch
- F. Laryngomalacia
- G. Cervical rib
- H. Goitre

- 1) A 28 yr-old man presents with a pulsatile swelling in the lower part of the neck at the base of sternocleidomastoid.
- 2) A child comes with a swelling in the lower part of inferior constrictor.
- 3) A 25 yr-old man comes with swelling in the lower neck, the mass is attached to the 7th cervical vertebra.
- 4) A female comes with a swelling in the neck found inbetween the thyroid cartilage and tongue.

#### **THEME 16 : Vertigo : DX**

Options :

- A. Vestibular neuritis
- B. Meneire's disease
- C. Drug induced
- D. TIA
- E. Benign positional vertigo
- F. Concussion injury

- 1) A 17 yr-old female presents with vertigo after an acute respiratory

illness.

- 2) A 26 yr-old female presents with dizziness, deafness and vertigo. Deafness decreases after sometime however vertigo increases.
- 3) A 12 yr-old boy presents with vertigo, he is under treatment for a respiratory infection.

### **THEME 17 : Falls in the elderly :DX**

Options :

- A. Non-accidental injury
- B. TIA
- C. Senility
- D. Postural hypotension
- E. Balance abnormality
- F. Sensory abnormality
- G. Vagovagal syncope
- H. Decreased vision

- 1) A 65 yr-old man living with his daughter comes with bruises on face and forearm repeatedly 3 times in 6 wks.
- 2) A 70 yr-old man working in his garden suddenly collapses and fractures his femur.
- 3) A 65 yr-old woman fractured her hand after a fall. She has a history of regular falls in the afternoons.
- 4) A 75 yr-old woman with history of recurrent falls, falls while waiting for her bus. She was pale before the fall.

### **THEME 18 : Alcohol and Substance abuse : Treatment**

Options :

- A. Disulfiram
- B. Methadone
- C. Acamprosate
- D. SSRI
- E. Antipsychotic
- F. Long acting benzodiazepine
- G. Tricyclic antidepressants
- H. Multivitamins

- 1) A man presents to the addiction clinic and wishes to give up his habit of drinking.
- 2) A heroin addict is clinically depressed and comes for treatment.
- 3) A woman on lorazepam, wishes to withdraw from it.
- 4) A woman is on holiday. At a rave party after a binge drinking of 4 hours duration, she presents with confusion and vomiting.

### **THEME 19 : Data Interpretation : DX**

Options :

- A. CCF
- B. Pulmonary oedema
- C. Pleural effusion
- D. Pulmonary embolism

- E. Gastrooesophageal reflux disease
- F. Aortic stenosis
- G. Ruptured bronchus
- H. Ruptured esophagus
- I. Pneumothorax
- J. Pneumonia

- 1) Pulse : increased, JVP : raised , Temperature : normal ,ECG : T wave inversion in V 1-3.
- 2) Pulse : increased, JVP : normal, Temperature : normal, ECG : normal, CXR : absent vascular markings on the right side.
- 3) Pulse : increased, JVP : normal, Temperature : normal, ECG : Q waves in leads 2 & 3.
- 4) Pulse : increased & irregular , JVP : raised, Temperature : normal, ECG : normal, CXR: absent vascular markings on left side.
- 5) Pulse : increased, JVP : normal, Temperature : raised, ECG : normal, CXR : consolidation in the lower lobe.

### **THEME 20 : Thyroid : Investigations**

Options :

- A. Thyroxine
- B. Lugol's Iodine
- C. Carbimazole
- D. Propranolol
- E. USG
- F. FNAC
- G. Observation only
- H. Thyroidectomy

- 1) A 25 yr-old man having a single nodule in the neck.
- 2) A 30 yr-old man suffering from viral illness whose thyroid is tender but not enlarged.
- 3) A 35 yr-old female with symptomless goitre. USG turns out normal.
- 4) A 25 yr-old woman with thyrotoxicosis. She is a known asthmatic.

### **THEME 21 : Pain relief : Treatment**

Options :

- A. Opioids
- B. TENS
- C. Nerve block
- D. NSAIDs
- E. Distraction
- F. Oral paracetamol
- G. Immobilization
- H. Spinal anaesthesia

- 1) A 10 yr-old boy presents to the A & E with fracture of left tibia. He doesnot allow any examination.
- 2) A 6 yr-old girl has to be inserted a Foley's catheter.
- 3) A 15 yr-old girl with dysmenorrhoea has to skip school because of pain. Paracetamol didnot help.
- 4) A 15 yr-old boy was involved in a cycling accident. He had a brief

loss of consciousness and fracture of both tibia and fibula. He presents to the A & E with a GCS of 15.

### **THEME 22 : Poisoning : Investigations**

Options :

- A. Serum salicylate
- B. LFTs
- C. Serum estradiol
- D. Serum iron
- E. Serum folate
- F. Serum glucose
- G. ECG
- H. Echocardiography

- 1) A 2 yr-old boy playing with the bottle having her mother tablets swallows some tablets.
- 2) A 3 yr-old girl eats some red tablets of her mother who is pregnant.
- 3) A 6 yr-old girl eats combined oral contraceptive pills prescribed to her mother.
- 4) A 5 yr-old girl swallows her mother's antidepressant.
- 5) A 15 yr-old boy drinks something at a party and is brought to A &E after getting drowsy and collapsed.

### **THEME 23 : Pneumonia : DX**

Options :

- A. Coagulase positive cocci
- B. Gram positive diplococci
- C. Gram negative diplococci
- D. Legionella
- E. Mycoplasma pneumoniae
- F. Pneumocystis carinii
- G. Chlamydia pneumoniae
- H. Chlamydia psittaci
- I. Mycobacterium tuberculosis

1. A 39 yr-old man comes from Africa with CD4 count decreased.
2. A young boy child with cough , expectoration and diarrhoea. Amoxicillin didn't help.
3. A patient comes back to UK after having attended a conference.
4. A patient with purulent sputum and cough. Herpes labialis is found and on culture gram positive diplococci are seen.
5. A woman visiting U.K. with night sweats, productive cough and haemoptysis.

### **THEME 24 : Natural History of Weight loss : DX**

Options :

- A. Hyperthyroidism
- B. Severe depressive illness
- C. NIDDM
- D. IDDM
- E. Cushing's syndrome
- F. Alcoholism

- G. Obstructive sleep apnoea syndrome
- H. Hypothyroidism

- 1) A 25 yr-old woman complaints of periods of excessive weight loss followed by periods of excessive eating. She is depressed.
- 2) Obesity which can be treated after surgery.
- 3) Treatment of this condition improves daytime performance and reduces marital disharmony.
- 4) Weight reduction helps symptoms.
- 5) Excessive intake leads to weight loss associated with nutritional deficiencies.

### **THEME 25 : Epistaxis : DX**

Options :

- A. Ethmoid bone fracture
- B. Frontal sinusitis
- C. Maxillary adenocarcinoma
- D. Allergic sinusitis
- E. ITP
- F. Acute pharyngitis
- G. Drug induced
- H. Sepsis

- 1) A patient is under treatment for LVF following MI , develops epistaxis.
- 2) A boy presents with epistaxis who is also found to have splenomegaly.
- 3) A man with unilateral diplopia and maxillary lump on the left side.
- 4) A boy hit his head on a pole and presents to A& E with rhinorrhoea.

### **THEME 26 : Gynaecological Diseases : DX**

Options :

- A. Endometriosis
- B. Dermoid cyst
- C. Ovarian carcinoma
- D. Tubo-ovarian abscess
- E. PID
- F. Endometrial Ca
- G. Ectopic Pregnancy
- H. UTI

- 1) A 50 yr-old woman presents with lower abdominal mass more to the left side. USG shows solid and cystic areas and fluid in the pouch of Douglas.
- 2) A pregnant lady is found to have a mass with complex solid and cystic echo patterns during a routine USG at 16 weeks.
- 3) A lady presents with history of dysmenorrhoea. On examination there is tenderness in pouch of Douglas. USG shows cystic lesion with numerous echogenic substances.
- 4) A sexually active female presents with dysuria, frequency and haematuria.

5) A 35 yr-old woman is being treated for PID and seems to be recovering. After a few days develops high temperature. USG shows a cystic mass.

### **THEME 27 : Vomiting in Pregnancy : DX**

Options :

- A. Hyperemesis gravidarum
- B. Cholestasis of pregnancy
- C. Acute on chronic cholecystitis
- D. Hydatidiform mole
- E. Multiple pregnancy
- F. Pre-eclampsia
- G. Brain tumour
- H. Migraine
- I. Gastroenteritis

1) A G3 P2 A0 woman in the 1st trimester presents with vomiting, dehydration and oliguria.

2) A G4 P3 A0 woman complains of vomiting in the 3rd trimester. For the last 3 weeks there is persistent headache.

3) A pregnant school teacher went on a school trip and is now presenting with vomiting. There are reports of few other children being unwell as well.

4) A woman with 3 months history of right upper quadrant pain radiating to right shoulder gets pregnant and complains of excessive vomiting.

5) A G4P2A1 woman presents at 12 weeks. On examination is found to have 16 weeks sized uterus. Foetal heart sounds are normal.

### **THEME 28 : Septicaemia, Shock : Treatment (2 themes mixed together)**

Options :

- A. IV Dopamine
- B. IV Dobutamine
- C. IV corticosteroids
- D. Laparotomy and removal of dead tissue
- E. Percutaneous drainage
- F. Wide excision of soft tissue
- G. Cholestyramine
- H. USG
- I. CT scan
- J. Blood transfusion
- K. Anaphylactic
- L. Adrenal insufficiency

1) A 32 yr-old woman with cholecystectomy last week presents with raised diaphragm and high temperature.

2) A 28 yr-old woman after chicken pox with blue discoloration of abdomen, develops severe pruritus. When she scratches her abdomen, discoloration increases.

3) A 12 yr-old boy had a cycling accident. He has high pulse rate and his BP is low.

- 4) A woman on steroids as treatment for RA is brought to A & E in coma.
- 5) A woman had a road side accident. She is given tetanus prophylaxis in A & E and develops cyanosis, coughs and loses consciousness 30 minutes later.
- 6) A patient with acute pancreatitis is brought to A&E in coma. There is lack of enhancement on contrast CT.

### **THEME 29 : Fractures : Management**

Options :

- A. Remove plaster
- B. Check pulses
- C. NSAIDs
- D. Increase opiates
- E. Needle aspiration
- F. Urgent arteriogram
- G. Immediate reduction
- H. Doppler USG
- I. X-rays

- 1) A 14 yr-old boy had both tibial and fibular shafts fracture. After analgesia, plaster is applied. After some time he complains of pain.
- 2) The same boy after 8 hours develops foot drop.
- 3) A 10 yr-old boy fell from the swing in school. He has tender left leg and is excessively crying.
- 4) A 16 yr-old boy got an injury to his knee in a football match. There is diffuse swelling on his knee.
- 5) A 20 yr-old man comes to A&E with ankle fracture and is found to have absent foot pulses.

### **THEME 30 : Menstrual Bleeding : Treatment**

Options :

- A. COCP
- B. Levonorgesterol containing IUCD
- C. Danazol
- D. Mefenamic acid
- E. Fibrinolytics
- F. Norethisterone

- 1) A 13 yr-old girl presents with primary dysmenorrhoea, has to skip school because of pain.
- 2) A 30 yr-old girl with history of regular cycles but heavy bleeding with passage of clots.
- 3) A 25 yr-old woman presents with 6-8 weeks amenorrhoea followed by heavy bleeding.
- 4) A 50 yr-old woman complaining of oligomenorrhoea.