

AIPPG CONTRIBUTIONS SECTION

Recollected PLAB PAPER 07-2003

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July 2003, PLAB Part 1 Exam

Theme 1 : Perianal diagnosis:

- 1- A patient with fecal shooting and sudden and deep pain in anal (Amorosis Fogax)
- 2- A patient with severe pain in anal when defecating. Pain is so severe that cannot undergo anal examination (Fissure anal)
- 3- A patient with very severe anal pain and purple swelling in anus (Anal Heamatoma)
- 4- A patient with rectal bleeding and typical features of crohn (Crohn)
- 5- A patients with weight loss and change in bowel habit. Rigid sigmoidoscopy shows an ulcer. (Rectal tumor)

Theme 2: Abdominal pain:

- 6- A 20 years old man with abdominal pain which soon radiates to RLQ (appendicitis)
- 7- After 8 weeks of amenorea a woman presents with abdominal pain and bleeding (EP)
- 8- A patient with pain in loin radiating to groin (renal colic)
- 9- A patient with ulcer peptic develops hematemesis (Peptic ulcer perforation)
- 10- 40yrs woman with upper abdominal pain, vomitting, develops generalized tenderness(symptoms like peritonitis)(although it was not clear for me if this patient devoled peritinitis or a normal general tenderness, I answered Cholecystitis. Other option was pancreatitis which could not match the age and almost never leads to generalized tenderness while Chlecystitis may does)

Theme 3: Mechanism of contraception:

- 11- OCP (inhibiting ovulation)
- 12- POP (hostile cervical mucos)
- 13- IUD (inhibiting implantation)
- 14- Mirena (inhibiting transplantation)
- 15- Sponge plus spermicide (Spermicide)
- 16- Morning after Pill (??)(tubal motility???? Or implantation? Both can be correct. I answered motility considerin the three days golden time to use the pill. Implantation happens within 6 days.(just confusing)

Theme 4 :Uppre GI conditions diagnosining:

- 17- A patient with dyspeptic symptoms and in endoscopy H Pylori was found (Tripple therapy)
 - 18- A patient with multiple superficial ulcers in stomach two days after a fire accident (Anti acid? IV H2 blocker? Sucralfyte?)
 - 19- A patient with dyspeptic symptoms after NSAID (Upper GI Endoscopy)
 - 20- A patients with symptoms of reflux. In upper GI endoscopy, no sigh of stricture was found (Oesophagitis)
 - 21- A 55 years with weight loss and in upper GI a tumor is shown in antrum (Sono?)(there was also gastrectomy)(the theme was investigation and the next step is to
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define the staging)

A patient with several ulcers. there is a tumor in pancreas in sonography. He has tried other treatments already. (lansoprazole)(Pancreatectomy was there but OHCM persist on drug therapy instead of surgery. Furthermore, pancreatic tumor resection is the surgery not pancreatectomy. (finally, OHCS persist on surgery!!!!)

Theme 5 :HTN:

22- A woman in first trimester with HTN

23- A man having HTN was normal two weeks ago in his job (Aldosterone) (difference in the time of the day and position of body)

24- A woman have HTN in third trimester of pregnancy (admit and observe)

25- Another question under this theme

Theme 6: Head trauma:

26- A child after head trauma presents with some small bruising on the scalp otherwise normal (Discharge with advice)

27- A patient with small skull fracture with GCS 15 and no other neurological signs (observe for 6 hours)

28- An alcoholic patient after head trauma presents with GCS 14 and normal neurological signs(CT and observe)

29- A patient after head trauma with GCS 15 but GCS deteriorate rapidly (skull whole??)

30- A patient with head trauma and CT shows cerebral oedema (Monitor ICP)

31- A patient with head trauma and depressed fracture (Urgent operating room)

Theme 7: Infectious diseases:

32- A patient coming back from south america presents with night sweats and fevers and in CXR there are upper zone shadowing (TB)

33- A patient coming back from holiday in a farm presents with malaise and fevers and splenomegaly (brucellosis)

34- A patient coming back from Africa with fevers and fits (malaria falciparum)

35- A patient with fevers and malaise and lymphadenopathy (lymphoma)

36- A patient with haemoptysis and cough story like TB but chronic without travel history (bronchial carcinoma)

Theme 8: Basic sciences:

37- Changing in diet may relieve all symptoms of this receptor mediated disease (NIDDM)

38- All symptoms of this disease like obesity will resolve after curative surgery (cushing)

39- All symptoms of this disease like sleepiness during days will resolve after treatment (sleep apnea)

40- treatment helps vitamin deficiency (alcohol)

Theme 9: HRT:

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41- A 48 years old woman with flashing and needs HRT (non continuous)

- 42- A 54 years old woman 2 years post menopause needs HRT (continuous)
- 43- A woman after hysterectomy (patch oestrogen)
- 44- A woman with postmenopausal dyspareunia (local oestrogens)
- 45- A woman with osteoporosis needs treatment (bisphosphonides???) I don't remember this clearly)

Theme 10: Diagnosing of medical conditions:

- 46- A patient with symptoms of Gonococcal urethritis (swab of discharges)
- 47- A patient with weight loss and polyuria (Blood sugar)
- 48- A patient with pulse delay in legs compared to arm (CXR)(arthrography was there but CXR is what clearly mentioned in OHCM)
- 49- A patient with migratory polyarthritis and early morning stiffness(RF)
- 50- A young patient with very severe headache (sono???) (the story was clear of berry aneurism but the diagnosis may be made by arthrography what was an option)

Theme 11: Accidental injuries in children:

- 51- A child with bruises on wrist and ankle (non accidental injury)
- 52- A child with pharyngitis and purpura on the back of his thigh and buttock (HSP)
- 53- A child with swelling on wrist after injury (accidental injury)
- 54- A child from a black and white parents with Mongolian spots (normal finding)

Theme 12 : Psychological diagnosing:

- 55- A young patient with auditory hallucinations (Schizophrenia)
- 56- An alcoholic patient with hallucination alone (Alcoholic hallucination)
- 57- A patient with some symptoms of parkinson claims that some people are in his home and is afraid of going home (lewy body dementia)(could be also drug induced what I answered as the chief symptoms in lewy body is dementia that was not mentioned in the question. However, I have the feeling that there was just Parkinsonism not Parkinson disease)
- 58- A patient lost his mother 3 years ago and was in prison after an armed bank robbery, now suicides (Life events)(the case has been exactly mentioned in OTM)
- 59- A woman with low mood, who sleeps too much and denies to eat cut her arthry (depression)
- 60- A 68 yr old man chronic alcoholic and continues to drink having confusion Young boy irritable ,and brought to shrink for shouting abscentities at school.(I do not remember these two last questions)

Theme 13: Investigation of medical condotions:

- 61- A patient is going to start lithium therapy (Thyroid function tests)(there was also Urea but OHCM mentions TSH and Creatinine)
- 62- A patient with photophobia and neck stiffness and headache, No sign of ICP raising (may had fever too?) (LP)
- 63- A patient with anorexia nervosa develops confusion and (electrolytes)(the best answer could be TSH what I did not find so chose electrolytes)
- 64- An alcoholic is giving up. He needs lab test to evaluate his addiction (gamma GT)(

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OHCS just suggest this test for follow up)

65- Patient using phenothiazines develops galactorrhea (Prolactin level)

Theme 14: Prostate conditions:

66- A patient with BPH refuses surgery (agonists)

67- A patient with BPH and obstruction (transurethral prostatectomy? TC scan?)(I do not remember if they asked about the investigations or treatment. Anyway my answer was TC scan)

68- A patient is concerned about having prostate cancer (PSA)

69- A patient with prostatic symptoms and nodule in PR how to diagnose (Transrectal sono and biopsy)

70- Having prostate cancer a patient develops femoral lesion (Bone survey)

Theme 15: Fractures:

71- A child falls on OSH and has wrist drop (humeral shaft fracture)

72- A young man injures his wrist playing football. There is tenderness distal to the wrist. (Scaphoid or not fracture at all?)(I think scaphoid but answered no fracture)

73- A 65 year female falls and injures her arm. She complains of shoulder pain. O/E, passive range of movement is restricted terminally, but is pain free (?)

74- A rugby player presents with painful forearm with deformation after protecting himself from hitting while playing. (Ulnar fracture)

75- A 6 year old girl falls on her outstretched arm and sustains an injury. She has tenderness from arm to wrist. (?) (best wishes for myself who did not study orthopedic chapter at all !!!!!)

Theme 16: Poisoning in children:

76- A baby was found playing with aspirin pills some hours ago (observe)(as the symptoms of poisoning appear very early)

77- A baby swallowed some OCPs (Oestrogen levels?)

78- A baby swallowed some red tablets of his pregnant mother (ferrous level)(measure level)

79- A baby swallowed some TCAs (ECG)

80- A boy drinks Vodka and is unconscious (BS)

Theme 17: Investigation in testis swelling:

81- A 30 year old patient has a testicular swelling for 3 years(?)

82- A 40 year old patient has a testicular swelling for 3 years (?) (I just remember two questions with different ages otherwise the same)

83- A young man has testicular swelling for 2 months (Sonography)

84- A young man with sudden severe testicular pain (exploration)

Theme 18: Neurological conditions:

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85- A patient with dysarthria and headache and dysphagia? (stroke)

86- A patient with hoarseness and dysphagia develops paresis of the lower limb (MND)

87- A patient that is confined to the wheelchair and has some neurological problems develops blurred vision leading to blindness soon (MS)

88- A patient is confined to the bed. He got increasingly forgetful within the last a

few years (Alzheimer dementia)

89- A patient with iron deficiencies? And dysphagia. (I don't know that symptom but seemed me something like one of Fe deficiency symptoms so answered Plummer Vinson syndrome. A ridiculous reasoning?)

90- A patient looks right always when walking.(vertebrobasilar?)(Don't remember the question exactly)

Theme 19: Skin disorders:

91- A patient with a pigmented lesion with an ulcerated center (?)(Melanoma?)

92- An obese patient with neuropathic symptoms develops ulcer on the leg (diabetic ulcer)

93- Skin manifestation of Crohn disease (Pyoderma gangrenosum)

Theme 20: Diagnosing of emergencies:

94- PR:92 BP:120/80; T: 37, JVP raised, inverted T in one lead (Pneumothorax?)(I did not find any other option leading to JVP rising)

95- PR:72 BP:132/86 T:37 CXR:normal ECG:Q waves in leads V 1,2&3? (MI)

96- PR:95 BP:142/82 TEMP:39 CXR:mid zone consolidation. ECG:normal.
(Pneumonia)

97- PR:85 BP:139/86 T:37 CXR:absence of vascular markings over the right lung field.
ECG:normal.(Pulmonary emboly)

98- T: 37, JVP normal and effusion in CXR?? (?)(I did not have time to think about it)

Theme 21: Treatment of psychological disorders:

99- A nurse that recently washes and cleans everything more than usual (Cognitive and behavioural therapy) (OHCS suggests it even before Clomiperamine that was not an option)

100- An old lady with depression having suicidal risk and doesn't eat (ECT)

101- Treatment of postnatal depression (flouxetine)(This is what OHCS cites although I still think that amitriptyline could be a better choice)

102- patient with moderate depression stabilised by some medication . and now has MI and getting treated for CCF (flouxetine)

Theme 22: Gynecological conditions:

103- A diabetic woman with white itchy plaques on vagina (trash)

104- An elderly with pigmented itchy shiny vulva (?)

105- An elderly with itchy vulva that has an ulcer in examination (cancer)

106- A woman with itchy vulva and lymphadenopathy

107- One female has dysuria and has vesicles in vaginal area(herpes)

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Theme 23: Trauma:

108- A patient with fracture of one rib (Analgesia)

109- woman with compressed fracture of thoracic vertebra on xray.(?)

110- A patient with sternum fracture (chest stripping? Or analgesia?)

111- A patient with blunt trauma to the abdomen is stable but suddenly deteriorates

and BP and PR changes (fluid 1 liter in 30 minutes)

112- A patient with abdominal trauma and has hoematoma in spleen (admit and observe in surgican ward)

Theme 24: Thyroid:

113- A patient with hyperthyroisism is going to have an operation needing to releave his symptoms (propanolol)

114- A patient with hyperthyroidism is sensitive to carbimazole, developed rash (Propilthyouracile)

115- A patient have symptoms of hyprthyoidism (Carbimazole)

116- A patient wants to increase basal metabolism (thyroxine or triiodothyronine)

Theme 25: Epietsy:

117- A girl has sympoms of epilepsy without lack of conciousness and always when people are around him (?)(no option could be the answer to this question although the diagnosis is clear. I desparately answered breathing in plastic bag (just to be crazy when facing crazy questions)

118- A child that miss some sentenses and then is back again (Petitmal)

119- A patient with tonic colonic seizure (tonic colonic)

120- A girl falls during morning school in the yard and was pale (vasomotor)

121- A child has seizure when febrile (febrile convulsion)

Theme 26: Cause of renal stone:

122- A maratone man develops renal colic (dehydration)

123- A patient with chronic UTI develops stones in kidney (Infection)

124- A middleage develops stone without any background (Ideopathic)

125- A patient has big renal stone ... (this question and the 5th one under this theme are elusive for. Just can say that they asked about the CAUSE and the cause of a big stone could not be obstruction as obtruction causes smaller stones. Obtruction can be a symptom of big stones not their usual cause)

Theme 27: Ear conditions:

126- A mental retard enters a lastic bead in the ear and is obstructing meatus

127- A child comes with swelling and carer remembers that she entered a plastic bead in his ear some days ago

128- A foreign body in the ear causing partial obstruction.

129- A man wakes up with tinitus and feeling of something in his ear

130- A child with otitis media (Antibiotic? Not sure about this question)

This theme was my first nighmare although I developed much more nightmares later on in July 9th!!

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Theme 28: Eye conditions:

131- A patint presents with blurred vision day after a blunt trauma to the eye (Just know that Hypheoma that I answered is wrong)

132- A patient with redness that is limited to medial aspect of the eye

133- A patient with headache and blurred vision pupil fixed and dilated (glucoma)

134- A patient with spondylitis develops eyeache and redness (iriditis)

Theme 29: Abdominal pain in children:

135- A child with intermitent abdominal pain???

136- a 2 y.o. girl with failure to thrive and others symptoms of coeliac disease(jeogenal biopsy)

137- Othe child with abdominal pain

138- One young infant has constipation and on examination has found to have hard feces (reffer yourself to a psychiatrist)

Theme 30: Preop care:

139- A patient using furosemide is going to have surgery(U/E)(OHCM is not clear as electrolytes could be the answer but U/E is a better one according OHCM)

140- A patient with COPD is to have a surgery (cxr)(again not clear as spirometry is a better test but OHCM mentions CXR)

141- A patient is going to have surgery is under treatment with warfarine(INR)

Theme 31: Preoperative medication:

142- A patient is using stocking suck is due to surgery

143- A patien is going to have femoral neck replacement and is obese (SC heparine)

144- An unstable angina is going to have a surgery

145- A patient is going to have abortion (Antibiotics)

146- Patient with incisional hernia,drinks 20 units alcohol or 40 ciggarete

147- Pt with to be operated for thyroid drinks 30 units alcohol

148- A man who drinks20 u a week and smokes 20 sigarets a day for the last 5 years should undergo an operation which will last for 2 hours

Theme 32: Treatment of emergencies:

149- A patient having pneumothorax is not answering to chest drain (thorachotomy)

150- A patient with chest pain radiating to back (MI)(Apomorphine)

151- A patient with blue lips and breathless (Adrenalin)

152- A patient with breathlessness and shadowing in cxr (Antibiotics)

Theme 33: Asthma in children:

153- A patient that is not answering to short acting b agonists and refuses using cortons (oral theophiline)(as all other options contain corton and long acting B agonist is contra indicated)

154- A child have dyspnoea in playing football (short acting b agonist)(Could be Cromoline that wa not an option)

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155- A child is not answering to b agonists (inhaler corton)

156- A child is in severe attack (nebulized salbutamole)

Theme 34: Bleeding disorders: (Don't remember this questions very well)

157- A child with prolonged bleeding

158- A child with haemarthrosis (coagulation factors)

159- A child with symptoms of SCA (FBC)

- 160- A patient with severe bleeding from different organs (DIC)
- 161- A patient on coagulation therapy now bleeding (Vit K)

Theme 35: Diagnosing of emergencies:

- 162- A patient with breathlessness and trachea deviation (pneumothorax)
- 163- A patient with severe chest pain radiating to back (aneurism aorta)
- 164- A patient with breathlessness and have abnormal sound in apex (cardiac valve)
- 165- patient with hydropneumothorax and surgical empyema
- 166- patient with signs of severe pulmonary edema, and basal crepitation.(frurse mide)

Theme 36: Renal problems:

- 167- A patient with picture of chronic renal failure (CRF)
- 168- A patient that have renal papillary necrosis (Sarcoidosis was there but?????)
- 169- A woman having fullness in loin
- 170- A patient using NSAID with renal problem (RTA)
- 171- Story like HSP (IGA nephropathy)
- 172- patient had recurrent urinary infection , now anuric

Theme 37: Diagnosing of genetical disorders:

- 173- A boy has the disease that was presented in his grandfather and father (Y link)
- 174- A 6 month's girl whose dad is checking regularly his Full blood count and mum receives regularly blood transfusion
- 175- a boy with painful swollen knee after minor trauma (X link)
- 176- A kind of autosomal dominant disorder (don't remember exactly)(AD)
- 177- Multigenic disease (DM)

Theme 38: Medial diagnosis:

- 178- A patient with swelling in PIP and knee and bifringate in tap (did not mentioned positive or negative)(Gout)
- 179- A patient with bone pain and malaise (had renal failure as well?)(Multiple myeloma)
- 180- young man, back morning stiffness, and HLA B27 was found

Theme 39: Incontinence:

- 181- recurrent infection, even after putting the catheter again incontinent.