

PLAB 1 Paper May- 2001

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**Theme-1: diagnosis of non-accidental injury**

- A Accidental injury
- B Emotional abuse
- C Physical abuse
- D Sexual abuse
- E Child neglect
- F Osteogenesis imperfecta
- G ITP
- H Normally present in a child.

1. A 4 day old girl is brought to casualty by the maternal grandparent who is worried about two dark bluish patches on the child's buttocks. the Child's mother is white and the father is black.
2. An 8 year old girl is noted to have fresh bloody staining of her pants. She also suffers from enuresis. she has recently started horse-riding lessons

**Theme-2: treatment of visual impairment**

- A) Intra-ocular steroids
- B) Intravenous steroids
- C) Oral steroids
- D) Laser treatment
- E) No treatment required

1. A 73 year old complains of a severe right sided headache associated with an acute loss of right sided vision. Urgent treatment is needed to prevent left sided vision loss
2. A 75 year old has difficulty watching television complaining of a peripheral constriction of vision. On examination there is cupping of both optical discs
3. A 50 year old with a history of SLE complains of loss of vision. On examination he is found to have multiple opacities in the lens of his eyes
4. A diabetic on oral hypoglycemics complains of sudden deterioration in vision of his right eye. On examination he is found to have bilateral proliferative retinopathy with retinal hemorrhage on the right side
5. An 80 year old has markedly decreased visual acuity. On fundoscopy she is found to have bilateral macular pigmentation

**Theme-3: The treatment of septicemia**

- A) Percutaneous drainage
- B) Ventilatory support
- C) Stent
- D) Acyclovir
- E) Open surgical debridement
- F) Resection of superficial tissue with wide margin
- G)

4. A middle aged man with acute pancreatitis develops hypotension. On CT he is found to have peripancreatic fluid and a lack of enhancement of the pancreatic tail
5. following a perforated bowel a middle aged man develops severe shock and septicemia as well as a central dark discoloration on his abdomen which is growing larger

**Theme-4 the diagnosis of neurological complaints**

- A) 24-hr Holter monitor
- B) EEG
- C) Glucose
- D) Random glucose
- E) CT-scan
- F) MRI
- G) lateral cervical spine radiograph
- H) Chest x ray
- I) ESR

1. A 16 year old girl suddenly collapses after standing for a while. Her limbs are flaccid and she is not incontinent. Following 30 seconds she recovers fully
2. An 82 year old has 5 episodes of loss of consciousness with no convulsions
- 3.
4. A 50 year old male wakes up with a tingling and numbness in his right hand. this is accompanied by slurring of speech which recovers following about four hours

**Theme-5 complications and associations of blood dyscrasias**

- A) Splenomegaly
- B) Hepatomegaly
- C) Generalized lymphadenopathy
- D) Gingival hypertrophy
- E) Macroglossia
- F) Meningitis
- G) Petechial rash
- H) Sub-arachnoid hemorrhage
- I) Intracerebral hemorrhage

1. A 51 year old is lethargic and found to be anemic. his blood picture is found to have a granulocytic tendency with an increase in the platelet count
2. 5 yr with generalized lymphadenopathy develops fever and neck stiffness & headache. he is found to have a lot of lymphoblasts in the blood picture 55 yr. old man with h/o hypertension untreated presents with hemiparesis
3. 72 yr is having a routine examination. he is found to have a mild lymphocytosis & Splenomegaly,

**Theme-6 DD of ectopic pregnancy**

- A) Appendicitis
- B) Inevitable abortion
- C) Missed abortion
- D) Septic abortion
- E) PID
- F) Diverticular disease
- G) Torsion of an ovarian mass
- H) Irritable bowel syndrome

1. A pregnant woman with an LMP of 9 weeks and a positive home pregnancy test presents with an enlarged tender uterus and bright red bleeding per vagina. on examination her cervical os is fully open
2. A 16 year old with right iliac fossa pain has a vaginal ultrasound which demonstrates an echogenic cystic mass just superior to the right fornix.
3. An 18 year old girl is doing her exams and is very stressed. she has missed her last period. Her pregnancy test is negative. She complains of a three month history of generalised abdominal pain and bloating
4. A 22 year old girl with a history of two terminations complains of right iliac fossa pain, a watery brownish vaginal discharge and fever. She is found to have an elevated white cell count
5. A 27 year old girl reliably on oral contraceptives develops a high white cell count, fever and a malodorous vaginal discharge young woman with 9 weeks pregnancy presents with heavy bleeding & passage of clots. USG shows fetal heart activity. how to manage

**Theme-7? the management of an injured patient**

- A) Diagnostic needle and thoracocentesis
- B) Ct scan
- C) X-ray femur
- D) Splinting of the femur
- E) Auscultation

1. A young man involved in a motorcycle accident is stable in the casualty department. His neck is cleared but when he sits up he develops sudden shortness of breath. His breath sounds are diminished on the right side
2. A young man involved in a motorcycle accident has a secure airway and a normal Glasgow coma scale. he is noted to have a swollen right thigh
3. A young man involved in a motorcycle accident has a secure airway, is ventilated, immobilized and anesthetized after admission with a Glasgow coma scale of 9. he is noted to have a swollen right thigh

**Theme-8 The differential diagnosis of hypertension**

- A. Conn's disease
- B. Cushing's disease
- C. Coarctation of the aorta
- D. Exacerbation of chronic hypertension
- E. Renal artery stenosis
- F. Carcinoid syndrome
- G. Essential hypertension
- H. Pheochromocytoma

1. A 17 year old girl with hypertension of 160/100 is found to have a femoral pulse delay.
2. A 40 year old with a blood pressure of 180/115 is found to have a loud bruit in his right upper abdomen
3. A 50 year old male complains of flushing, tremor, palpitations. he is found to have a fluctuating blood pressure of 200/120
4. A middle aged woman with a blood pressure of 160/110 is found to have abdominal striae and facial hirsutism

**Theme-9 The investigation of hoarseness**

- A Fiber-optic bronchoscopy
- B Ct scan
- C Laparoscopic mediastinotomy
- D Surgical mediastinotomy
- E Laryngoscopy
- F No further investigation required

1. A patient is suspected of having bronchiectasis
2. A patient with an area of consolidation and fever on his chest xray is treated with antibiotics. His fever resolves but four weeks later he still has a large area of consolidation
3. A singer has a six month history of hoarseness
4. A 55 year old smoker complains of shortness of breath and a cough. Laryngoscopy is normal
5. A 30 year old complains of hoarseness since he came back from a football match the day before

**Theme-10 Diagnosis of developmental delay**

- A Birth dysphyxia
- B Fragile X syndrome
- C Duchenne muscular dystrophy
- D Storage disorder
- E Hunter's disease
- F Hypothyroidism
- G Meningitis
- H Constitutional delay
- I Treatment of hyperthyroidism
- J Prematurity

1. A four year old boy walks with a prominent lordosis. he has good speech, can build objects using blocks and has good social awareness.
2. A nine month baby born at term has a weight in the 97th percentile. His development is delayed
3. A nine month baby born at term has a weight in the 3rd percentile. his development is delayed. his head and body size are both small.
4. A nine year old girl has difficulty with speech. She has recently been hospitalized for a medical reason. her speech before hospitalization was completely normal
5. A four year old boy has delayed speech. both his father and paternal uncle has the same problem

**Theme-11 The management of coma**

- A 50% dextrose drip
- B 5% dextrose drip
- C Naloxone
- D Direct intravenous insulin
- E Insulin through a drip
- F One litre of normal saline

1. A middle aged woman remains unconscious 12 hours following a cholecystectomy. On examination both pupils are seen to be pinpoint.
2. A young diabetic is admitted in a comatose state. his plasma glucose level is 2mmols
3. A young diabetic is admitted in a comatose state. his plasma glucose level is 17mmols and he is dehydrated

**Theme-12 Management of depression**

- A ECT
- B Amitryptaline
- C Tricyclic
- D Imipramine
- E Psychoanalysis
- F Marital counseling
- G Lithium

1. A middle aged woman has had several admissions for severe depression. She now turns up with a very severe depression despite all treatment
2. A woman has bouts of depression alternating with bouts of mania. She has had first line antidepressants but they haven't worked
3. A young dentist, successful at work lacks confidence in himself. he finds that he is unable to socialise properly and has early morning waking. he is on no treatment

**Theme-13: investigation of hemoptysis**

- A CT
- B MRI
- C Laryngoscopy
- D Sputum culture
- E Sputum cytology

1. A elderly gentleman has a lower lobe consolidation and fever. he is treated with antibiotics which resolves the fever but the consolidation persists after four weeks.

**Theme-14 The diagnosis of shock**

- A Anaphylaxis
- B Septic shock
- C Cardiogenic shock
- D Hypovolemic shock
- E Pulmonary embolism

1. A middle aged man has recently been operated after sustaining a perforated gall bladder. He becomes increasingly comatose and on examination is noted to have peripheral warming.
2. Following a motorcycle accident a young man has a pulse rate of 110 and a blood pressure that falls to 90/50. On examination of the CXR he is noted to have fractures of the lower ribs on the

**Theme-15 Left the management of head injury**

- A CT scan
- B Neck collar
- C MRI
- D Skull X-ray
- E Discharge home with head injury instructions
- F Admit overnight for observation
- G Suction of skull vault
- H Antibiotics
- I Intracranial pressure monitoring

1. Following an alcoholic binge a 36 year old male falls and comes to Casualty with a cut in his temporal region his Glasgow Coma Scale is normal and his neck is cleared by the orthopedic SHO .
2. An 8 year old boy falls off a swing at his school. He is brought to Casualty by one of his teachers. He has a bruise over his right eye but the examination is otherwise normal. He is fully conscious with no history of blackouts since the accident. A skull X-ray is performed, which is normal.
3. A young woman is involved in an RTA and is brought in with a Glasgow Coma Scale of 6 A CT scan shows evidence of diffuse cerebral edema but no evidence of haemorrhage. She has bilateral papilledema.
4. A young man is involved in a fight and suffers a blow to the back of the head. A skull X-ray reveals a depressed fracture of the occiput. His Glasgow Coma Scale on admission is 14 but falls rapidly within an hour .

**Theme-16: Stroke ? investigation ? causes :**

- A ESR
- B Carotid Doppler
- C Arteriography
- D CT scan

Qs ??

**Theme-17 The prevention of jaundice/ hepatitis**

- A Hepatitis A
- B Hepatitis B
- C Hepatitis C
- D Cirrhosis
- E Hepatocellular carcinoma
- F Sclerosing cholangitis

1. Immunization of health workers who are in contact with body fluid
2. Immunization of hepatitis B, besides preventing hepatitis B also prevents

**Theme-18: The management of earache**

- A Removal of FB by suction under GA
- B Removal of FB using forceps in GA
- C Amoxycillin
- D Amoxicillin with clavulanic acid
- E Trimethoprim
- F No specific treatment required
- G Paracetamol
- H Antibiotic against otitis externa

1. A 7 year old has right sided ear ache and rhinorrhea .On examination his right sided tympanic membrane appears pink in colour.
2. A 4 year old with right sided ear ache is examined using otoscopy. This reveals a red bulging tympanic membrane
3. An 8 year old boy who has been playing outside now complains of right sided ear ache. On inspection a green bead is seen protruding into his ear canal. The walls of the canal are red.
4. A 9 year old girl with a history of recurrent otitis media now complains of left sided ear ache. On examination the right sided tympanic membrane appears scarred. On examination of the left ear, pus is seen throughout the ear canal
5. An 8 year old is noted to have a discharge from the left ear. He has only mild irritation and no significant ear ache. On examination his external canal is inflamed but the tympanic membrane appears normal

**Theme-19: The types of skin cancer**

- A Kaposi
- B Lentigo
- C Squamous cell Ca
- D Basal cell Ca
- E Melanoma
- F keratosis
- G Acanthoma

1. A fair 18 year old girl has had dark black facial patches, one of which is now growing rapidly in size.
2. A 70 year old bald gardener has had a brownish patch on his scalp which has been slowly growing for the last 30 years
3. A young HIV positive man develops raised patches in his skin and in his mouth
4. A builder has been exposed to sun for long periods of time develops an ulcerated lesion on his face

1. 18 yr. girl with moles on her back of diff. colour & sizes
2. 70 yr. male has mole on forehead for 20 yrs. now slowly increasing in size.

**Theme-20 causes of pneumonia**

- A Bronchiectasis
- B Hemophilus influenza
- C Mycoplasma pneumonia
- D Staphylococcus aureus
- E Streptococcus pneumonia
- F Pneumocystis carinii
- G Acid fast bacillus
- H Candidiasis

1. A middle age d woman develops a purulent cough with some hemoptysis. A chest X-ray reveals right upper lobe consolidation
2. A young woman with no relevant medical history develops a severe purulent cough. A chest xray reveals multiple cavitating bilateral lung lesions
3. A young male prostitute develops a dry cough. A chest x-ray reveals bilateral interstitial infiltrates.
4. A young man has recently suffers from a bout of influenza. he now develops a purulent cough

**Theme-21 differential diagnosis of rectal lesions**

- A Amebic dysentery
- B Pseudomembranous colitis
- C Crohn's involvement of the colon
- D Ulcerative proctitis
- E Ulcerative pan colitis
- F Diverticular disease
- G Cecal carcinoma
- H Sigmoid carcinoma

1. A business man has just returned from a business trip to Asia. he now develops copious watery and bloody diarrhea
2. A middle aged man develops constipation with overflow diarrhea and bright red bleeding per rectum. A barium enema reveals an ulcerated stricture in the sigmoid colon
3. A young man develops bloody diarrhea. A rigid sigmoidoscopy examination revealed granular ulceration in the sigmoid colon with proximal sparing
4. A middle aged woman has been on several antibiotic treatments recently because of a persistent pneumonia. She now develops a severe watery diarrhea. Colonoscopy reveals whitish plaques scattered throughout the colon
5. An elderly woman is found to be anemic. As part of her examination she has a barium enema which reveals a mass lesion in the ascending colon

**Theme-22 investigation of joint pain**

- A Serum uric acid
- B Joint fluid uric acid crystals
- C Plain radiograph of the knee
- D Plasma rheumatoid factor
- E Joint fluid rheumatoid factor
- F ESR
- G Antinuclear DNA antibody
- H Joint fluid culture

1. A middle aged woman with a history of rheumatoid arthritis develops sudden swelling in one of her knees. this knee is swollen and hot to touch
2. An elderly gentleman with recently diagnosed heart failure has been treated with diuretics. He now develops severe joint pain in his left ankle with swelling and redness
3. A 78 year old woman complains of a stiff left hip joint after walking some distance. This is most evident when she attempts to abduct the hip joint with limited abduction.

4. A 34 year old woman complains of bilateral stiff and painful joints in her hands and feet

**Theme-23 diagnosis of central chest pain**

- A Dissecting aortic aneurysm
- B Myocardial infarction
- C Osteochondritis
- D Achalasia
- E Pericarditis
- F Pulmonary embolism
- G

1. A tall 34 year old man develops severe central chest pain radiating to his back. he soon develops a dense hemiplegia.
2. An elderly gentleman suffers a sudden severe crushing central chest pain radiating to his neck
3. A middle aged man has severe chest pain . repeated St elevation patterns are seen and a pericardial rub is heard.

**Theme-24 management of miscarriage**

- A Serum HCG levels
- B Lupus plasma marker
- C Hysteroscopy
- D Colposcopy
- E Ultrasound examination
- F No treatment required
- G

1. A woman in the eight week of her pregnancy develops bright red bleeding of four hours duration. On examination her cervical os is completely closed
2. A woman in the twelfth week of her pregnancy develops bright red bleeding of four hours duration with large clots. on examination the cervical os is wide open
3. A woman in the tenth week of her pregnancy develops bright red bleeding of one days duration. her Gp organizes an ultrasound examination which reveals heart contractions
4. A 23 year old woman has a history of a termination of pregnancy at 12 weeks. She subsequently suffers a spontaneous miscarriage at 22 weeks of pregnancy.

**Theme-25 the disease process in asthma**

- A IgA
- B IgM
- C IgE
- D IgG
- E T Cells
- F Histamine
- G Improvement of FEV of 5% after Rx
- H Improvement of FEV of 15% after Rx
- I Vital capacity
- J Antigen provocation test
- K

1. This test of lung function is characteristically NOT involved in asthmatic patients
2. This substance is released by mast cells and causes flushing
3. This substance is characteristically found in the saliva of most asthma patients

**Theme-26 management of meningitis**

- A lumbar puncture
- B CT skull
- C X-ray
- D Immunization
- E

1. An HIV patient develops a severe headache and confusion. She is discovered to have bilateral papilloedema.
2. An 8 year old with acute leukemia is admitted in a comatose state. he is found to have lymphoblast depletion

**Theme-27 prevention of infectious diseases**

- A Salmonellosis
- B Leptospirosis
- C Legionella
- D Leptospirosis
- E Schistosomiasis

1. Not swimming in foreign lakes
2. Wearing gloves when handling sewage
3. Not eating raw shellfish
4. Cleaning out air-conditioning towers

1. Avoid swimming in reservoirs-leptospirosis
2. Immunization of sewage workers-hepatitis A
3. Some q. About hep. B
4. Handling of shellfish-hepatitis A.

*Hepatitis B vaccine prevents what other condition apart from hepatitis*

- Hepatitis A
- Hepatitis B
- Hepatitis C
- Hepatocellular CA
- Cirrosis
- Leptospirosis
- Legionella

**Theme-28 Investigation of acute abdomen**

- A Serum amylase levels
- B C T scan
- C Ultrasound
- D Erect chest X-ray
- E Plain film of the kidneys, ureter and bladder
- F Stent
- G Barium enema

1. Middle aged man with hematuria and colicky left loin pain
2. An elderly gentleman with left iliac fossa pain and tenderness and rectal bleeding
3. A middle aged woman with recurrent right upper abdominal pain radiating to the right shoulder. She is tender in this region

**Theme-29 Tests in diabetes**

- A Glucose tolerance test
- B Random glucose level
- C Fasting glucose level
- D Determination of diurnal steroid level pattern
- E Serum insulin levels
- F Hemoglobin A1c
- G

1. A pt with a high blood glucose level is noted to be obese and has abdominal striae
2. An elderly gentleman with frequency is found to have a raised random blood glucose level
3. An elderly gentleman with polyuria is found to have a raised fasting S/glucose level
4. A known diabetic on treatment has several episodes of hypoglycemia.
- 5.

**Theme-30 Treatment of anxiety disorders**

- A Fluoxetine
- B Amitryptaline
- C Tricyclics
- D Psychosurgery
- E Marriage counseling
- F Psychoanalysis
- G ECT
- H Desensitization

1. A female lawyer is becoming increasingly anxious when she has to speak in front of people this is affecting her work as she needs to speak out in court
2. A student approaching her secondary level exams is becoming increasingly anxious a few days ahead of her exam

**Theme-31 Diagnosis of vaginal discharge**

- A Cervical epithelial conversion
- B Candidiasis
- C Herpes simplex
- D Gonorrhoea
- E Syphilis
- F Chlamydia
- G Endometriosis
- H Cervical epithelial conversion

1. A woman has a vaginal discharge. the Ph is 2 and mycelia are seen
2. A woman has a vaginal discharge. the Ph is 8 and clue cells are seen
3. A woman has a vaginal discharge. the Ph is 8 and clue cells are seen
4. A woman has severe right sided abdominal pain and fever. She has a foul smelling vaginal discharge. She has a palpable right sided firmness
5. A woman on the contraceptive pill for several years has a slight whitish vaginal discharge. On inspection she is found to have a pinkish coloration of the outer cervix
6. A middle aged woman with a vaginal discharge is found to have several ulcers at the vaginal introitus

**Theme-32 treatment of limb ischemia**

- A Amputation
- B Arteriography
- C Bypass graft
- D Intrarterial vasodilator
- E Femoral embolectomy
- F Advise stop smoking and exercise
- G Fasciotomy

1. man involved in road traffic accident is found to have comminuted fractures of the tibia and fibula. he develops rapid swelling of the lower limb below the knee. Arterial pulses are absent below the knee
2. An elderly male develops pain in his thigh and leg when walking for approximately 20 meters. This pain resolves with rest. He is a long time

smoker. n examination his dorsalis pedis pulse on the affected side is absent

3. A 70 year old with known atrial fibrillation on treatment develop a sudden cold leg . Pulses are absent in the level at and below the knee.
4. A 67 year old male with a history of peripheral vascular disease develops sever ulceration and Cellulitis in his left foot and extending up his left leg above the left ankle.. The popliteal pulse is absent on that side. he has a history of ulceration on the Contralateral side which resolved following a bypass graft operation on that side.

**Answers**

**Non Accidental Injury**

- 1.E,E
- 2.G,G
- 3.F/C/F
- 4.H,H,H
- 5.A,D,A,A

**Visual Impairment**

- 1.B B A B B A
- 2.A A E D D E
- 3.C D C D D C
- 4.D D D D D D D
- 5.E E D D E D E E

**Septicemia**

- 1.E E E A E
- 2.E B B E

**Neurological complaints**

- 1.B B B B
- 2.A D E E D
- 3.D G E G

**Blood dyscrasis**

- 1.A A A A A
- 2.F F F F F
- 3.I H I H H H
- 4.C C C C C

**Ectopic pregnancy**

- 1.B B B B
- 2.G G G G
- 3.H H H H
- 4.E E E D D E
- 5.D, D, E, E

6.BLOOD

TRANSFUSION, BED  
REST

**Injured patient**

- 1.A A A A
- 2.C D D D D C D C
- 3.B B B C C C B

**D/D of Hypertension**

- 1.C C C C
- 2.E E E E
- 3.H H H H
- 4.B B B B

**Hoarseness**

- 1.B B B
- 2.F A F
- 3.E E E
- 4.A A A A A
- 5.F F F F

**Developmental delay**

- 1.C C C C
- 2.F F F H
- 3.H H F H
- 4.G G G G

5.B B B B

**Coma**

- 1.C C C C
- 2.B A A B
- 3.F F F F

**Depression**

- 1.A A A A
- 2.G G G G
- 3.C C C C

**Hemoptysis**

- 1.A E E A

**Shock**

- 1.B B B B
- 2.D D D D D

**Head injury**

- 1.D E E D
- 2.F E E F
- 3.I I I I
- 4.A A A A

**Stroke**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

**Jaundice**

- 1.B B B B
- 2.C E E C

**Ear ache**

- 1.C G C C
- 2.D D D D
- 3.A A A
- 4.D D D D
- 5.H H H G H

**Skin cancer**

- 1.E E E E
- 2.B F F F F F
- 3.A A A A
- 4.C C C C
- 5.F E E E
- 6.G E E E

**Pneumonia**

- 1.G G G
- 2.D D A D
- 3.F F F
- 4.E A A E A E

**Rectal lesions**

1.A A A

2.C C C D C

3.D C D

4.B B B

5.G G G F G G

**Joint pain**

- 1.C H C
- 2.A B A
- 3.D C
- 4.D D D

**Chest pain**

- 1.A A A
- 2.B B B
- 3.E E E

**Miscarriage**

- 1.F E E E
- 2.E F E D C
- 3.F F F F
- 4.B B B E B

**Asthma**

- 1.H I H
- 2.F F F F
- 3.C C C C

**Meningitis**

2.A B D A A B

**Infectious diseases**

- 1.E B E
- 2.D B D
- 3.E A D A E
- 4.C C C

**Hep B vaccine**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

**Acute abdomen**

- 1.E E E
- 2.G G G
- 3.A C A

**Diabetes**

- 1.D D D
- 2.C C C
- 3.A F A
- 4.F C E A E F

**Anxiety**

- 1.F H H H
- 2.B A C

**Vaginal discharge**

- 1.B B B
- 2.D D D
- 3.F F F

4.FA HHA  
5.CHCC  
**Limb ischemia**

1.GBBEG  
2.DBFFF  
3.EEEBE

4.GCAAGA