

AIPPG PLAB Recollected EMQS January 2004 Part 1 Examination themes.  
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Causes of Dysphagia

Options -

- A. Parkinsonism
- B. Motor Neuron Disease
- C. Stroke
- D. Achalasia
- E. Chagas Disease
- F. Oesophageal Carcinoma
- G. Reflux Oesophagitis
- H. Pharyngeal Pouch
- I. Scleroderma
- J. Foreign body

1. A man complains of dysphagia. He is unable to protrude his tongue and has difficulty in speaking. He is unable to move his all 4 limbs.  
Ans: B. Motor Neurone Disease
2. A man complains of sudden dysphagia, he cannot protrude his tongue and has difficulty in speaking  
Ans: C. Stroke
3. A 110kg lady complains of many years of heart burn but now complains of painful dysphagia. Barium swallow does not show any stricture  
Ans: G. Reflux oesophagitis
4. A man complains of dysphagia, he has foetor oris and there is occasional regurgitation of undigested food particles  
Ans: H. Pharyngeal pouch
5. A man complains of sudden dysphagia after eating meat and chips. There is dribbling of saliva  
Ans: J. Foreign body

Diagnosis of Fractures

Options -

- A. Fracture distal end of radius
  - B. Metacarpal fracture
  - C. Supracondylar fracture of humerus
  - D. Scaphoid fracture
  - E. Posterior dislocation of shoulder joint
  - F. Anterior dislocation of shoulder joint
  - G. Perilunate fracture
  - H. Pulled elbow
6. A man complained of pain in hand after punching a wall yesterday  
Ans: B. Metacarpal fracture  
[Explanation - Pain is in the hand (only metacarpal is the anatomical structure of the options given that lies in the hand)]
  7. A young girl fell from a tree and now complains of pain in the arm. Her radial pulse cannot be felt  
Ans: C. Supracondylar fracture of humerus

[Explanation - This is a common injury following fall on an outstretched hand, especially in young age group. Extension type is more common; the distal end presses on the brachial artery; resulting in absence of radial pulse]

8. A man having seizures came to the A&E complaining of pain in the shoulder. There was no obvious visible deformity

Ans: E. Posterior dislocation of shoulder joint

9. An old lady complained of pain in the wrist and hand after she fell on an outstretched hand. Her wrist and hand are swollen.

Ans: G. Perilunate fracture

10. A 3 yr old girl tripped while holding her mothers hand. She has not used her arm since then.

Ans: F. Anterior dislocation of shoulder joint

[Explanation - This wont be pulled elbow, as the question says the child has not used her arm (not forearm)]

Theme: Diagnosis of Rectal conditions

Options -

- A. Anal Fissure
- B. Perianal Haematoma
- C. Crohn's disease
- D. Proctalgia fugax
- E. Rectal carcinoma

11. A pt with chronic constipation, and severe pain when defecating / Pain is severe and cannot undergo rectal examination

Ans: A. Anal Fissure

[Explanation - Anal fissure is the condition in which there is ulceration of the mucosa of the anal canal, usually in midline posteriorly, and is extremely painful, even to the extent that a rectal examination cannot be performed]

12. Patient with severe anal pain and a swelling in the perianal region

Ans: B. Perianal Haematoma

13. Patient with weight loss and change in bowel habits. Sigmoidoscopy shows ulcer.

Ans: E. Rectal carcinoma

[Explanation - Weight loss and change in bowel habits are features of colorectal malignancy. Ulcer - indicates that the growth is of ulcerative variety (the other being annular, proliferative, exophytic)]

14. Patient with bleeding rectum. And features of Crohn's disease

Ans: C. Crohn's disease

15. Sudden deep shooting pain in perianal region

Ans: D. Proctalgia fugax

Theme: Contraception - Mechanism of action

Options -

- A. Cervical mucus
- B. Prevents ovulation
- C. Prevents implanation

16. Depot vera  
Ans: C. Prevents implanation
17. OCP  
Ans: B. Prevents ovulation
18. Post Coital Pill  
Ans: A. Cervical Mucus

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Theme: Cell of origin

Options -

- A. Adipocyte
- B. Neuroglial cells
- C. Plasma cells
- D. Megakaryoblast
- E. Skeletal muscle
- F. Lymphocytes
- G. Erythroblast
- H. Monocytes
- I. Schwann cells
- J. Neutrophil precursors
- K. Astrocytes

19. Lipoma  
Ans: A. Adipocyte
20. Glioblastoma multiforme  
Ans: K. Astrocytes
21. Myeloma  
Ans: C. Plasma cells
22. AML  
Ans: J. Neutrophil precursors
23. Rhabdomyosarcoma  
Ans: E. Skeletal muscle

Theme: Ascites

Options -

- A. Carcinomatosis peritoneii
  - B. Subacute bacterial peritonitis
  - C. Tuberculosis
  - D. CCF
  - E. Alcholism / Cirrhosis
24. A man with some cancer developing ascites  
Ans: A. Carcinomatosis peritoneii

25. Ascites with numerous neutrophils  
Ans: B. Subacute bacterial peritonitis
26. Immigrant from India developing exudative ascites and loss of weight  
Ans: C. Tuberculosis
27. Signs of CCF and ascites  
Ans: D. CCF
28. Chronic stigmata of liver disease and ascites  
Ans: E. Alcoholism / Cirrhosis

Theme: Psychiatry

Options -

A. Sedation

B. Psychiatric referral

29. A boy with learning disabilities and staff are concerned about increasing number of head bangings  
Ans: A. Sedation
30. A man with schizophrenia hears voices telling him to have bleach.
31. A 17 yr old girl whose parents separated is brought to the A&E after she took 5 tablets of diazepam  
Ans: B. Psychiatric referral
32. A man is admitted to a surgical ward after an accident where he sustained a minor injury. After few days he is unsmiling and unresponsive to staff  
Ans: B. Psychiatric referral
33. A 27 yr old has 2 small children . She has no family support. She is recovering from influenza and her washing machine has broken down. She comes to A& E saying she took 8 aspirin tablets.

Theme: Pain Relief

Options -

A. oral Paracetamol

B. IV morphine

C. SC morphine

D. oral morphine

E. oral diclofenac

F. codeine & paracetamol

G. diclofenac pr

H. carbamazepine

34. A 8 yr old boy is being investigated for failure to thrive, complains of ear pain  
Ans: A. oral Paracetamol
35. A young lady felt dizzy and she fell down. She has swelling in her ankle and pain, but she is able to walk  
Ans: E. Oral Diclofenac
36. A child presenting with signs & symptoms of appendicitis  
Ans: A. Oral Paracetamol

37. A pt with signs & symptoms of Myocardial Infarction  
Ans: B. I.V. morphine
38. A pt with Ca bronchus , now complains of pain and it is intolerable to Paracetamol and  
brufen  
Ans: D. Oral morphine
39. Post herpetic neuralgia  
Ans: H. Carbamazepine  
[Explanation - Carbamazepine is the drug of choice in this case]

Theme: Eye Investigations

Options -

- A. Carotid doppler  
B. Temporal lobe MRI  
C. ESR  
D. Carotid angiography
40. Typical history of temporal arteritis  
Ans: C. ESR
41. Pt with intermittent episodes of amaurosis fugax.  
Ans: D. Carotid angiography
42. Upper quadrant hemianopia  
Ans: B. Temporal lobe MRI
43. Signs and symptoms of acromegaly  
Ans: Pituitary ?

Theme: Ear Treatment

Options -

- A. Amoxicillin  
B. Oral acyclovir  
C. Topical acyclovir  
D. Paracetamol  
E. Flucloxacillin  
F. immediate referral to specialist  
G. routine referral to specialist
44. A diabetic pt with features suggestive of furunculosis.  
Ans: E. Flucloxacillin
45. A pt had syringing done and complains of sudden acute pain now.  
Ans: F. immediate referral to specialist
46. A pt with varicella and has vesicles on the pinna and the eardrum  
Ans: B. Oral acyclovir
47. A pt with a chronic history and on examination has a scarred eardrum and has a mass  
seen.  
Ans: G. Routine referral to a specialist

Theme: Preoperative care

Options -

- A. Cancel the operation

- B. ECG recording for 24 hrs
- C. Cardiology opinion
- D. BP record for 24 hrs

48. A pt has been admitted for a prostatectomy and his BP is 190/110 the previous day  
Ans: D. BP record for 24 hours  
[Explanation - To exclude white coat hypertension]

49. A pt with controlled angina since 10 yrs. Has had 2 attacks of angina in the last one week. He is posted for a prostatectomy  
Ans: C. Cardiology opinion

Theme: Obs & Gynae Treatment

- A. Calcium supplement
- B. HRT
- C. vaginal lubricant
- D. vaginal oestrogen

50. A 55 yr old female who attained menopause 2 yrs ago . Family history of osteoporosis present. She is worried and has come for counseling  
Ans: B. HRT

51. A 32 yr old pt with family history of osteoporosis and she has lactose intolerance  
Ans: A. Calcium supplement

52. A pt who has postmenopausal dyspareunia, urine culture is negative. She is not willing to take systemic hormones.  
Ans: D. Vaginal oestrogen

Theme: Non accidental Injury

Options -

- A. Refer to childcare centre
- B. Nutritional assessment
- C. Coagulation screen
- D. Continue reg child care
- E. EUA
- F. inform police
- G. CT scan

53. A child is brought with a fracture femur, no evidence of trauma  
Ans: B. Nutritional assessment  
[Explanation - to exclude rickets, etc]

54. A bruise is noted on a child's hand, mother stopped the child from running  
Ans: C. Coagulation screen  
[Explanation - A bruise on simply holding the hand to stop the child is suggestive of fragility of the blood vessels or some coagulation disorder]

55. A child of unemployed parents , examination reveals no improvement from last check up  
Ans: A. Refer to child care centre

56. A child brought with bleeding p/v and her vagina is sore and shows excoriations  
Ans: E. EUA / F. inform police  
[Explanation - to exclude a foreign body]

57. A 18 yr old mother brings her one yr old child to the A&E . Child is drowsy, and left pupil is dilated  
Ans: G. CT Scan  
[Explanation - To exclude haemorrhage]

Theme: Rheumatology Diagnosis

58. Typical history of RA  
Ans: Rheumatoid arthritis
59. Typical features of Ankylosing spondylitis  
Ans: Ankylosing spondylitis
60. Punched out erosions on XRay  
Ans: Multiple myeloma ?

Theme: Relation to obesity

Options -

- A. Type 1 DM  
B. Type 2 DM  
C. Alcohol  
D. Cushings  
E. PCOD  
F. Obstructive sleep apnoea
61. Wt loss would help night sleep in this condition and improve marital harmony  
Ans: F. Obstructive sleep apnoea
62. Wt loss would help to stop the medication  
Ans: B. Type 2 DM
63. Stopping this would help in wt loss and vitamin deficiency  
Ans: C. Alcohol
64. Surgery in this condition will help in wt loss  
Ans: D. Cushing's

Theme: Psychiatry

Options -

- A. Acute confusional state  
B. PTSD  
C. Drug induced psychosis  
D. Mania  
E. Schizophrenia
65. A person who has undergone surgery for some condition and is receiving medicines for pain relief. On 3 post op day he has features of delirium tremens  
Ans: C. Drug induced psychosis
66. A kosovian who gets startled easily when he hears any loud noises etc  
Ans: B. PTSD
67. A person who is being stopped by the police and goes on talking jumping from one topic to another  
Ans: D. Mania

68. Something about a man running to the police station and saying that his house is not safe, but on checking that's not the case  
Ans: E. Schizophrenia

Theme: Surgery

Options -

- A. Femoral hernia  
B. Indirect inguinal hernia  
C. Direct inguinal hernia  
D. Maldescended testis
69. A lump that is seen below and lateral to the pubic tubercle  
Ans: A. Femoral hernia
70. A mass attached to the spermatic cord  
Ans: D. Maldescended testis

Theme: Trauma Organ

Options -

- A. Urethra  
B. Bladder  
C. Spleen  
D. Pancreas  
E. Kidney  
F. Diaphragm  
G. Aorta  
H. Liver
71. A person who met with a accident and is in A & E with pain in right upper quadrant and hypotension  
Ans: H. Liver
72. A builder falls astride on a scaffolding bar  
Ans: A. Urethra
73. A person after an accident when Nasogastric tube was tried , not successful  
Ans: F. Diaphragm
74. After an accident fullness in the loins and pain  
Ans: E. Kidney

Theme: Scientific basis

Options -

- A. obstruction  
B. papillary necrosis  
C. hypercalcemia  
D. infection  
E. dehydration
75. A pt with s/s of sarcoidosis  
Ans: C. Hypercalcemia
76. Something about analgesia  
Ans: B. papillary necrosis

77. A marathon runner  
Ans: E. Dehydration

78. A person having recurrent attacks of urinary tract infection  
Ans: D. infection

79. Something about obstruction  
Ans: A. Obstruction

Theme: Seizures

Options -

A. Check drug level

B. EEG

C. CT Scan

D. MRI

80. A child has had one episode of grand mal epilepsy now presents with another attack.  
Ans: C. CT Scan  
[Explanation - To identify whether a focal lesion is present]

81. A girl who is being treated for absence seizures, has had recurrent seizures and she is obese.  
Ans: A. Check drug levels  
[Explanation - As metabolism might be increased in obese individuals]

82. A child is unwell since the last few days, is brought to A&E with seizures. Child is irritable.  
Ans: C. CT Scan

Theme: Seizures

A. Febrile convulsions

B. Petit mal

C. Grand mal

D. Complex seizure

E. Pseudoseizure

83. A person who has been treated for carcinoma ? now comes with pain and numbness in his left leg and then ...  
Ans: E. Pseudoseizure

84. A child having otitis media with seizure  
Ans: A. Febrile convulsions

85. A child at school suddenly stops mid-sentence for a few seconds and then starts off where she stopped  
Ans: B. Petit mal seizures

86. A person with generalised seizures  
Ans: C. Grand mal

Theme: Haematuria

Options -

A. ASO titre

B. Creatinine clearance

C. USG

D. Cystoscopy

87. A 8 yr old boy comes with complaints of fever, oliguria and oedema

Ans: A. ASO titre

[Explanation - To search for Post streptococcal glomerulonephritis]

88. A person with hematuria , he says there is family history

Ans: C. USG

[Explanation - to search for some lumps, etc for inherited conditions]

89. A diabetic pt with pitting oedema

Ans: B. Creatinine clearance

[Explanation - To diagnose renal failure]

Theme: Psychiatry

Options -

A. low mood

B. chronic fatigue syndrome

C. thought broadcasting

D. thought insertion

E. insight

F. judgement

G. paranoid delusion

90. A lady who lacks energy and has dishevelled hair and appearance

Ans: A. Low mood

[Explanation - Depression]

91. A woman who is admitted and feels that the staff knows what she is thinking

Ans: C. Thought broadcasting

92. A man has psychiatry problem and he knows he has it

Ans: E. insight

93. A pt keeps on talking and he jumps from one topic to another

Ans: G. Paranoid delusion

Theme: Respiratory Asthma

Options -

A. Avoid smoke

B. Avoid allergen

C. Avoid pets

94. A 6 yr old boy presents with recurrent bouts of asthma, parents are smokers.

Ans: A. Avoid smoke

95. A boy presents with recurrent attacks on playing football.

Ans: B. Avoid allergen

96. A child presents with acute attacks of asthma, her brother rears rabbits during holidays.

Ans: C. Avoid pets

Theme: Loss of consciousness

Options -

A. CO poisoning

B. Hypoglycemia

C. meningitis

D. Subdural haematoma

- E. Subarachnoid haemorrhage
- F. Intracerebral haemorrhage

97. An alcoholic who has had falls with fluctuating consciousness  
Ans: B. Hypoglycemia
98. A person who has been hypertensive since last 10 yrs and not on any treatment, presents with sudden loss of consciousness  
Ans: F. Intracerebral haemorrhage
99. A student at hostel in the university has come back home, he has fever , rash?  
Ans: C. Meningitis
100. A 8 yr old child with diabetes  
Ans: B. Hypoglycemia
101. A student at the hostel ..  
Ans: A. CO poisoning
102. A person with a severe headache like he has been hit at the back of his head  
Ans: E. Subarachnoid haemorrhage  
[Explanation - This is the "thunderclap headache"]

Theme: Urinary system

Options-

- A. Post operative retention
  - B. Catheterise
  - C. Suprapubic catheterization
  - D. Tuberculosis
  - E. Transitional cell carcinoma
103. Post operative hernia pt has difficulty in voiding urine  
Ans: A. Post operative retention
104. A person in a mining accident  
Ans: B. Catheterise
105. A person in an accident with blood seen at the tip of the urethra  
Ans: C. Suprapubic catheterization  
[Explanation - As blood at tip of urethra indicates urethral rupture]
106. A pt with frequency and hematuria . On cystoscopy red patches are seen, no infection and no signs of inflammation.  
Ans: E. Transitional Cell Carcinoma
107. Fluid requirement in an Addisonian pt. (levels given)
108. Fluid requirement in a diabetic pt.
109. A person with gastroenteritis since 24 hrs, fluids needed.

Theme: Trauma Management

Options -

- A. Control bleeding with external pressure
- B. Vascular access and infuse normal saline
- C. Vascular access and infuse blood
- D. intubate and ventilate
- E. maintain open airway

- F. needle thoracocentesis
- G. splint fracture

110. A 10 yr old boy fell onto broken glass and is bleeding from his wrist  
Ans: A. Control bleeding with external pressure
111. A girl has been hit by a car , neck is immobilised. She is receiving 100% oxygen.  
Breathing is noisy  
Ans: D. Intubate and ventilate  
[Explanation - to prevent aspiration]
112. A child fell from a horse. Her neck is immobilised and she has been given oxygen. She has a swollen thigh, and she has cool peripheries  
Ans: C. Vascular access and infuse blood
113. A 15 yr old girl has cut her wrists and bled profusely. She is pale and tachycardic  
Ans: C. Vascular access and infuse blood
114. A boy was involved in an accident in which another person was killed. He is brought to A & E with a oxygen mask . He is talking. He is pale and tachycardic.  
Ans: ?E

Theme: Infection Diagnosis

Options -

- A. Lymphoma
- B. TB
- C. Brucellosis
- D. Lyme
- E. Plasmodium falciparum
- F. Plasmodium vivax
- G. Plasmodium ovale

115. A 8 yr old boy from somlia has complaints of haemoptysis, cough and fever  
Ans: B. TB
116. A pt with cervical lymph nodes and has night sweats , fever low grade.  
Ans: A. Lymphoma
117. A person working in a farm comes with splenomegaly and fever.  
Ans: C. Brucellosis
118. A pt with intermittent fever , splenomegaly  
Ans: One of malaris

Theme:

Options -

- A. Proton pump inhibitors

119. Pt with long history of dyspepsia since 10 yrs, takes cimetidine but no relief.  
Ans: A. Proton pump inhibitors
120. A pt who has been on triple therapy for H Pylori comes now with complaints of dyspepsia.