

1. Theme Management of Joint Pain.

Select for each patient the SINGLE diagnosis from the list of options below.

Options:

- A. Naproxen
- B. Weight loss
- C. Paracetamol
- D. Pemphigoid
- E. Laparoscopic surgery
- F. Probenecid
- G. Fluxcloxacillin before investigation
- H. Colchicine
- I. Blood culture and sensitivity testing
- J. Allopurinol
- K. Radiotherapy
- L. Gold
- M. Aspirin

1. A 34-year-old man, who has already presented himself with diarrhoea two weeks previously, now reports a 10 day history of a painful swollen left knee. When examined its found he has conjunctivitis.
2. A 34-year-old man complains of a 2-year history of knee stiffness and pain that gets better during the day.
2. A 65-year-old builder reports pain on weight bearing and a restricted movement of his left knee that is worse at the end of the day.
3. A 43-year-old man has been treated on numerous occasions for acute gouty arthritis. On investigation his is found to show Hyperuricaemia.
4. A 35-year-old man whose has a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 32 reports with a red, hot, swollen distal interphalangeal joint.
5. A 75-year-old woman suffering from heart failure is being treated with Chlorthalidone. She has developed a painful and red right toe.

2. Theme: The Diagnosis of Skin Pathology.

Select for each patient the SINGLE diagnosis from the list of options below.

Options:

- A. Acne roseaca
- B. Erythema multiforme
- C. Erythrodermic Migraine
- D. Pemphigoid
- E. Erythema marginatum
- F. Pityriasis vesicolor
- G. Psoriasis
- H. Erythema nodosum
- I. Acne vulgaris
- J. Toxic epidermal necrolysis
- K. Erythema chronicum migraines

- L. Pemphigus Vulgaris
- M. Erythema ab igne
- N. Impetigo
- O. Porphyria cutanea tarda

6. A 33-year-old woman has red lesions on her elbows and submammary areas. When examined she's found to have extensive pitting and onycholysis of her nails.
7. A 77-year-old man is found to have tense blisters covering his whole body apart from the oral mucosa. He is suffering from nephrotic syndrome for frusemide. A skin biopsy shows multiple linear IgG and C3 deposits along the basement membrane.
8. A 13-year-old boy reports with a non-pruritic rash of papules and pustules affecting the face and upper chest. His voice has begun to break and sparse hair is on the groin. He has no other complaints
9. A 32-year-old man presents with a swollen erythematous nose. When examined its found he has papules and telangiectasia on his face. Before this he reported flushing after drinking alcohol and spicy food.
10. A 30-year-old-woman reports to the Dermatology Clinic with flaccid blisters all over her body with extensive oral mucosa involvement. A skin biopsy reveals intercellular IgG with a "crazy-packing" effect. Also she's being treated for migraine

3. Theme: Treatment of Infectious Disease

Select for each of the medical conditions the CURRENT preferred drug of choice in the UK from the list of options below.

Options:

- A. Cefotaxime or any such drugs
 - B. Fluconazole
 - C. Co-trimoxazole
 - D. Hirschsprungs disease
 - E. Rifampicin
 - F. Genramicin
 - G. Clotrimazole
 - H. Dapsone
 - I. Metronidazole
 - J. Niclosamide
 - K. Hib Vaccine
 - L. Benzylpenicillin (IV)
 - M. Flucloxacillin
 - N. Ciprofloxacin
11. Giardiasis.
 12. Bacterial vaginosis.
 13. Amoebiasis
 14. Haemophilus Meningitis
 15. Methicillin resistant Staph. aureus (MRSA)

16. Trichomonas Vaginalis.
17. Pneumocystitis carinii pneumonia.

3. Theme Differential diagnosis of Epigastric pain.

Select for each patient the SINGLE most suitable diagnosis from the list of options below.

Options:

- A. Viral hepatitis
- B. Crohn's disease
- C. Acute intermittent porphyria
- D. Hirschsprungs disease
- E. Bilateral Salpingo-Oophrectomy
- F. Myocardial infraction
- G. Acute cholecystitis
- H. Urinary tract infection
- I. Lower lobe pneumonia
- J. Acute pancreatitis
- K. Reflux oesophagitis
- L. Peptic ulceration
- M. Ulcerative colitis

18. A 48-year-old woman reports an epigastric pain that becomes more severe with large meals and is relieved by hunger.
19. An obese 49-year-old man reports a burning retrosternal pain that's aggravated when drinking hot drinks.
20. A 36-year-old man complains of weakness and inability to work. He returned from a holiday in Thailand three weeks before. When examined its discovered that he has a tender epigastrium and slight Jaundice.
21. A 26-year-old man reports epigastric pain that is worsened with water brash. He complains of a nocturnal cough that's bothering for 6 months.
22. A 30-year-old woman who has a 4-month history of steatorrhea and easy fatigability has complained of epigastric pain. She is a smoker and smokes 10 cigarettes a day.

5. Theme The investigation of Hoarseness.

Select for each patient the SINGLE most relevant investigation from the list of options below.

Options:

- A. Bronchalvelar lavage
- B. Bronchoscopy
- C. Cervical spine x-ray
- D. Sputum for Acid fast bacilli
- E. No investigation
- F. Computed tomography (CT) scan of the neck
- G. Lymph node biopsy

H. Laryngoscopy

I. Chest x-ray

J. Treponemal Haemagglutination Assay

23. A 35 year-old woman complains of mild hoarseness of the voice. 3 hours before she had a partial thyroidectomy. She had had no history of phonation problems before the surgery.
24. A 22-year-old man reports a 2-day history of hoarseness of his voice. He denies any weight loss but has smoked for 4 years.
25. A 37-year-old IV drug user reports a 4-month history of productive cough along with weight loss of 11kg in weight.
26. A 69-year-old man has reported weight loss and hoarseness of his voice. A Computed tomography scan shows opacity in the right upper mediastinum. He denies any difficulty in breathing.
27. A 12-year-old girl reports a dry cough and hoarseness of her voice. She is feverish and on direct laryngoscopy her vocal cords are grossly oedematous.

6. Theme Investigation of a patient with haemoptysis

Select for each suspected diagnosis select a SINGLE definitive investigation from the list of options below.

Options:

- A. Selective arteriogram
- B. Thoracoscopy
- C. Mediastinotomy
- D. Fine Needle aspiration
- E. Sputum cytology
- F. Ventilation perfusion scan
- G. Sputum culture
- H. Mediastinoscopy
- I. Computed tomography
- J. Pulmonary angiogram
- K. Fibre Optic bronchoscopy
- L. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)

28. Pulmonary embolism
29. Lobar pneumonia
30. Bronchial carcinoid
31. Tuberculosis
32. Carcinoma of the right main bronchus
33. Bronchiectasis.

7. Theme: Diagnosis of swollen knee

Select for each patient the SINGLE most likely condition from the list of options below.

Options:

- A. Gout
- B. Haemarthrosis
- C. Septic arthritis
- D. Psoriatic arthritis
- E. Pseudogout
- F. Charcot's knee
- G. Rheumatoid arthritis
- H. Osteoarthritis
- I. Trauma
- J. Bronchogenic carcinoma
- K. Ruptured Baker's cyst
- L. Tuberculous arthritis

34. A 21-year-old haemophiliac complains of a swollen right knee. He considers that it's the result of a fall he had on the street.
35. A 68-year-old man reports a painful right knee. He's suffered 4-months of a productive cough and weight loss. On his chest xray numerous nodular opacities, involving both lung fields are observed.
36. A 29-year-old football player reports with an acutely painful knee. He suffers from a mild cough but is otherwise well.
37. An 11-year-old girl has a 3-hour history of rigors, presents a painful right knee. When examined her knee was found to be hot and swollen with a positive patellar tap sign.
38. A 36-year-old woman reports a 2-month history of a painful right knee joint. When examined it is found that she has nodules on her elbows and, sausage shaped fingers

8. Theme Medical Statistics

From the descriptions below, choose the statement below that best describes it.

Options:

- A. Perinatal Mortality
- B. Late Neonatal death
- C. Perinatal Mortality rate
- D. Stillbirth rate
- E. Perinatal death rate
- F. Stillbirth
- G. Early Neonatal death
- H. Trauma
- I. Infant death
- J. Post neonatal death

39. Death under the age of one year but over 28 days.
40. Death at age under one year.
41. The term used to describe the number of stillbirths, plus deaths in the first week of life.
42. Death between the age of 7-27 complete days of life.

43. Denotes death in the first week of life

9. Theme: Causes of Pneumonia.

Select for each patient the SINGLE most suitable treatment from the list of options below.

Options:

- A. Bacteroides fragilis
- B. Coxiella burneti
- C. Mycoplasma pneumoniae
- D. Haemophilus influenzae
- E. Mycobacterium avium
- F. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- G Staphylococcus aureus
- H. Pneumocystis carinii
- I. Legionella pneumophila
- J. Mixed growth of organisms
- K. Streptococcus pneumoniae
- L. Escherichia coli

44. A 34-year-old woman with an 8-day history of general malaise, productive coughs and fevers. On her x-ray the left middle lobe is shown to be consolidated with increased vocal resonance in the left middle zone on auscultation.

45. A 32-year-old homosexual man reports a 3-month history of a productive cough associated with a fever and night sweats. He has denied a history of haemoptysis, but says he has lost a lot of weight.

46. A 26-year-old haemophiliac gives a 2-month history of a dry cough that was associated with exertional dyspnoea. The man has lost 4 kg of weight over this period. His chest x-ray shows a “ground glass” appearance

47. A 31-year-old man, with no previous history of ill health, reported a dry persistent cough and joint pains. He’d been abroad two weeks before seeking medical advice. On his x-ray a bilateral patchy consolidation was seen and his blood analysis showed an increased antibody titre

10. Theme Management of Genital Prolapse and Incontinence.

Select for each patient the SINGLE most suitable treatment from the list of options below.

Options:

- A. Oestrogen cream
- B. Total abdominal hysterectomy
- C. Tension Free Vaginal Tape (TVT)
- D. Anterior colporrhaphy
- E. Bilateral Salpingo-Oophrectomy
- F. Bladder Drill
- G. Cystoscopy
- H. Urodynamic Studies
- I. Lose weight

- J. Vaginal pessary
- K. Oxybutynin
- L. Posterior colporrhaphy
- M. Pelvic Floor Exercises
- N. Vaginopexy
- O. Vaginal hysterectomy

48. A 32-year-old para 7+1 with glaucoma complains of urinary incontinence. It's discovered that she has detrusor instability. She doesn't want surgery.
49. A 59-year-old woman presents with Grade I Uterine Prolapse. She is frail and also reports excessive sweating and hot flushes
50. A 68-year-old woman is found to have a Grade II Uterine Prolapse. She also complains of urinary incompetence and is found to have a cystocele
51. A 31-year-old para 2 reports urinary incontinence. It's discovered that she suffers genuine stress incontinence. She's put on a conservative treatment with little success.
52. A 66-year-old woman is found to have uterine procidentia. She has had 4 healthy children born to 2 different fathers.

11. Theme: Management of Suicide

Select for each patient the SINGLE most suitable treatment from the list of options below.

Options:

- A. Cognitive therapy
- B. Fluoxetine
- C. Psycho surgery
- D. Intensive psychiatric care
- E. Electro convulsive therapy
- F. Detain under Section 1 of the Mental Health Act
- G. Imipramine
- H. Carbamazepine
- I. Admit and observe
- J. Detain under Section IV of the Mental Health act.
- K. Coagulation profile
- L. Detain under Section 11 of the Mental Health Act.
- M. No Action

53. A 25-year-old woman reports being tearfulness and feeling low, although she denies any suicide thoughts. She has had a child 3 days before.
54. A 43-year-old man has been on anti-depressant therapy for 6-months but he deteriorates and makes 4 serious suicide attempts in the last 10 days
55. A 17-year-old girl refuses to go to Church despite her deeply religious mother's insistence. She had been a regular churchgoer
56. A Schizophrenic had gone missing from the local hospital. Later he's arrested by Police, but refused to go back to hospital, despite the fact he has not completed his course of anti-psychotic medication as prescribed by his doctor

57. A 35-year-old man has punched people in a local restaurant with no provocation. He was arrested by the Police and was asked to go for a Mental Health review. He violently disagrees. (Under Section 136)

12. Theme: Diagnosis of the Red Eye

From the descriptions of the patients below select the SINGLE most appropriate initial management of their condition from the list below.

Options:

- A. Conjunctivitis
- B. Dacrocystitis
- C. Acute glaucoma
- D. Endophthalmitis
- E. Trachoma
- F. Foreign Body
- G. Uveitis
- H. Scleritis
- I. Trauma
- J. Dacroadenitis
- K. Spontaneous subconjunctival haemorrhage

58. A 7-year-old Arab boy has suffered two years of discomfort. Mucopurulent discharge and redness affecting both eyes. His two brothers have similar problems.
59. A 32-year-old ice hockey player had suffered facial injuries a year ago. He now has a painful swelling at the left medial canthus, associated with a red eye and purulent discharge.
60. A 67-year-old man has reported to his GP the sudden occurrence of redness in his left eye. He suffered no pain and his vision was not affected.
61. A 73-year-old woman has reported a severe pain in her right eye and a subsequent deterioration of vision. She has noticed halos around streetlights a few days before the pain.
62. A 27-year-old man has complained of recurrent attacks of blurring of vision, linked to redness, photophobia and pain in the eyes. Both of his eyes have been effected over a period of time. He has an older brother who is being investigated for severe backache.

13. Theme Managing Thromboembolic conditions

Select for each patient the SINGLE most suitable action from the list of options below.

Options:

- A. Streptokinase
- B. Aspirin and Heparin
- C. Glyceryl trinitrate
- D. Abciximab
- E. Chest x-ray
- F. Low dose subcutaneous Heparin
- G. Acetylsalicylic acid

- H. Warfarin
- I. Cefotaxime (IV)
- J. TED (thrombo-embolic deterrent) Stockings
- K. Subcutaneous dose up to 150000U/12 hourly (Low Molecular weight Heparin)
- L. Spiral Computed tomography
- M. Loading dose of 5000U (Unfranchised Heparin)
- N. Fresh frozen plasma

63. A 68-year-old man has suffered an acute loss of consciousness that's been associated with a weakness in his left arm and leg. A CT scan reveals no hemorrhagic areas.
64. An obese 35-year-old woman, who is taking Depo provera contraceptive, is recovering from surgery to fix an intra-medullary nail for a mid-shaft fracture of her femur.
65. A 30-year-old woman, who had a history of two mid-trimester abortions, is found to have anti-cardiolipin antibodies. Further tests show Lupus anti-coagulant antibodies but no anti-nuclear antibodies are seen. She has an ESR of 3mm/Hr.
66. A 32-year-old woman has just flown to the UK from New York (USA) and reports calf pain. At the airport, while passing a stool she gets breathless and coughs up blood. She is rushed to Accident and Emergency at the local hospital where a Ventilation-Perfusion scan and femoral venography are done with equivocal results.
67. A 25-year-old woman presents with a 2-day history of coughs, that produce a "rusty" sputum, and fever. She's been taking the oral contraception for two months.

14. Theme: The Diagnosis of Constipation

From the descriptions of the patients below select the SINGLE most appropriate diagnosis from the list below.

Options:

- A. Bulimia
- B. Diverticulosis
- C. Irritable bowel syndrome
- D. Hypercalcemia
- E. Anorexia nervosa
- F. Systemic sclerosis
- G. Carcinoma of the colon
- H. Multiple sclerosis
- I. Chronic pseudo obstruction
- J. Parkinsonism
- K. Diabetic neuropathy
- L. Myxoedema

68. A 6-year-old girl is both frail and complains of constipation. She admits that she is scared of eating and makes herself sick after meals. She's very sensitive to the cold. Her Body Mass Index (BMI) is 17.

69. A 66-year-old woman complains of constipation. She also describes a 23-month history of difficulty in starting to walk and to stop once started. On examination she's found to have Dysarthria and was dribbling
70. A 44-year-old woman reports excessive thirst, polyuria, polydipsia and constipation. She has lost weight through not eating. Her fasting blood glucose is 5.5 mmol/l.
71. A 24-year-old woman is brought to the Accident and Emergency Unit in a state of confusion. She's being treated for myeloma and has suffered severe abdominal pain and vomiting for over an hour. Before this she complained of polydipsia, polyuria and constipation.
72. A 66-year-old man complains of weight loss and bleeding from the rectum. For the last 2-months he reports that he's suffered alternately diarrhoea and constipation. His Hb = 10g/dl.

15. Theme: The Natural History of Endometrial Carcinoma

From the scenarios given select the SINGLE most appropriate time or time interval from the list below.

Options:

- A. 10-12 years
- B. 5-10%
- C. 35-45 years
- D. <2%
- E. <5%
- F. 2-3 years
- G. 10 years
- H. 2-3 months
- I. 50-60 years
- J. 10-20%
- K. 5-6 years
- L. 5 years
- M. 7 years
- N 12-14 years

73. Up to 80% of patients with recurrent disease will present, during this period, after treatment of a Stage 1 Tumor.
74. This is the peak age of presentation of endometrial carcinoma
75. Up to 80% of patients will be alive following radiotherapy for Stage 1 cancer of the endometrium, within this period.
76. After 5-years this percentage of women, with Stage IV cancer of the endometrium, will still be alive after surgical extirpation.
77. The percentage of women that present with cervical and endometrial carcinoma.

16. Theme Ethical Practice of medicine in the United Kingdom.

Of the scenarios below select the SINGLE most appropriate action to take from the examples below.

Options:

- A. Trial of Labor
- B. Withhold contraception
- C. Give her contraception
- D. Call the Police and then give her contraception
- E. Reversal of circumcision for Catheter to be inserted and re-Circumcising her
- F. Termination
- G. Inform Mother and Police immediately
- H. Reversal of the circumcision
- I. Inform the General practitioner
- J. Refusal of termination since it's Illegal after 24-weeks for social reasons

78. A 13-year-old girl demands the morning-after-pill after the condom that her 13-year-old boyfriend, was wearing during intercourse split in two.
79. A tearful 20-year-old 26-week pregnant woman asks for a termination. Her boyfriend has just left her and she no longer wants a baby that reminds her of him. The boyfriend is in police custody as a result of an assault on her. This is part of a violent pattern that has marked their two-year relationship
80. A 23-year-old African woman arrives at the Accident and Emergency unit in labour. She speaks no English and on examination you notice a very small introitus, barely enough to admit your little finger. A CTG is done and it shows a baseline rate of 100beats/min. From this the Team decide that she needs an emergency caesarean section, but due to the small introitus you are unable to pass the catheter to proceed to theatre.

16. Theme: Managing acute severe asthma

Select the SINGLE most appropriate connecting statement from the list of diagnosis below.

Options:

- A. Paralysis with Sodium thiopentone
- B. Adrenaline (subcutaneous)
- C. IV prednisolone and oral hydrocortisone
- D. Ipratopium bromide
- E. 100% Oxygen and Nebulised salbutamol
- F. Skin desensitisation
- G. Do peak expiratory flow rate
- H. Histamine
- I. Chlorpheniramine
- J. Hyperbaric Oxygen
- K. Oral prednisolone
- L. 100% Oxygen and nebulised steroids
- M. IV hydrocortisone and Oral prednisolone

81. This could help in the management of a worsening status of asthmaticus.
82. This is commonly used to manage the status of asthmaticus after appropriate oxygenation and bronchodilator therapy

83. A 17-year-old asthmatic girl is brought into the Accident and Emergency unit with breathlessness so severe she cannot complete a 4-word sentence.
84. An 11-year-old boy is brought to the Accident and Emergency unit with a grossly swollen face and breathlessness following a bee sting.
85. 14-year-old asthmatic girl is brought into the Accident and Emergency unit with severe breathlessness. Her respiratory rate is 48 breaths/min. $CO_2=8kPa$, $Pa O_2 = 6kPa$.

17. Theme: The natural history of joint disease.

Select the SINGLE most suitable condition from the list of options below.

Options:

- A. Rotator cuff tear
- B. Sjorgen's Syndrome
- C. Ankylosing spondilitis
- D. Systemic lupus erythematosus
- E. Gout
- F. Prolapsed intervertebral disc
- G. Tendinitis of long head of biceps
- H. Reiter's disease
- I. Osteoarthritis of the hip
- J. Computed tomography scan of brain
- K. Tennis Elbow
- L. Psoriatic arthritis
- M. Painful arc syndrome

86. The patient complains of stiff joints and pain, in particular in the distal interphalangeal joints. This condition could be associated with onycholysis.
87. An intermittent acute attack of a severe asymmetrical monoarthritis that has been suffered over several years with symptom free periods.
88. This condition tends to suffered more by females than males and can be associated with a "butter-fly rash".
89. A patient suffers pain in the anterior shoulder that is extrinsically worse on the forced contraction of the biceps.
90. This may follow an episode of yersina gastro-enteritis.

18. Theme: Diagnosis of abdominal Pain in Children.

Select the SINGLE diagnosis that matches each of the patents described below.

Options:

- A. Appendicitis
- B. Henoch schonlein purpura
- C. Sickle cell crisis
- D. Crohn's disease
- E. Acute gastro-enteritis
- F. Salpingitis
- G. Acute gastritis

- H. Nephroblastoma
- I. Testicular torsion
- J. Mesenteric adenitis
- K. Ulcerative colitis
- L. Bulimia
- M. Anorexia nervosa
- N. Diabetes mellitus
- O. Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis

91. An 11-year-old Portuguese girl is brought to the Accident and Emergency Unit complaining of severe abdominal pain. When examined she's found to have yellow sclerae and tender fingers.
 92. An 11-year old boy with a 3-week history of coryza is brought to the Accident and Emergency Unit complaining of severe abdominal pain. When examined it's observed that he has a prominent forehead.
 93. A 13-year-old girl who has suffered weight loss and increased appetite for food and drink over the last 3-months, arrives at the Accident and Emergency Unit. She complains of severe abdominal pain and denies any history of vomiting or excessive exercise. Despite this her mother says the girl's been wetting the bed at night for over 6 months.
 94. A 13-year old girl arrives at the Accident and Emergency Unit with a 6-hour history of diarrhea associated with abdominal pain after returning from a family holiday in Thailand. Her mother is diabetic and is suffering similar symptoms.
 95. A 12-year-old girl with a 12 history of anorexia and polyuria arrives at the Accident and Emergency unit with severe abdominal pain. When examined she is found to be tender posteriorly on per rectal examination. Her blood sugar = 5mmol/L, Temperature = 38 C.
 96. A 13-year-old Afro-Caribbean boy is brought to the Accident and Emergency unit complaining of severe abdominal pain and, on examination, is observed to have a prominent forehead.
19. Theme Antibiotic prophylaxis of surgical patients.
Select the SINGLE most likely indication for each prophylactic regimen from the list of options below.
- Options:
- A. Splenectomy
 - B. Thyroidectomy
 - C. Emergency appendicectomy
 - D. Bronchoscopy
 - E. Sigmoid colectomy
 - F. Dislocated Shoulder
 - G. Angiography
 - H. Dental treatment of a cardiac patient
 - I. Colles fracture
 - J. Heart valve replacement

97. Beginning with the induction of anaesthesia three days of intravenous broad-spectrum antibiotics.
98. One hour before a procedure 3g of amoxycillin administered.
99. A single dose of metronidazole is administered at the induction of anaesthesia.
100. On the day before the operation clear fluids (per oral) and 2 sachets of sodium picosulphate plus some broad-spectrum IV antibiotics at the induction of anaesthesia.
101. On the day before the operation clear fluids (per oral) and 2 sachets of sodium picosulphate plus some broad-spectrum IV antibiotics at the induction of anaesthesia.

Answers

1. Naproxen
2. Naproxen
3. Paracetamol
4. Allopurinol
5. Colchicine
6. Psoriasis
7. Pemphigoid
8. Acne vulgaris
9. Acne rosacea
10. Pemphigus
11. Metronidazole
12. Metronidazole
13. Metronidazole
14. Cefotaxime
15. Rifampicin
16. Metronidazole
17. Co-trimoxazole
18. Peptic ulceration
19. Reflux oesophagitis
20. Viral hepatitis
21. Reflux oesophagitis
22. Crohn's disease
23. Laryngoscopy
24. No investigation
25. Sputum for afb
26. Bronchoscopy
27. No investigations
28. Ventilation perfusion scan
29. Sputum culture
30. Fibre optic bronchoscopy
31. Sputum culture
32. Fibre optic bronchoscopy
33. Computed tomography
34. Hemarthrosis
35. Tuberculous arthritis
36. Trauma
37. Septic arthritis
38. Rheumatoid arthritis
39. Post neonatal death
40. Infant death
41. Perinatal mortality
42. Late neonatal death
43. Early neonatal death
44. Streptococcus pneumonia

45. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
46. Pneumocystitis carinii
47. Mycoplasma pneumonia
48. Bladder drill
49. Oestrogen cream
50. Anterior colporrhaphy
51. Tension free vaginal tape
52. Vaginal hysterectomy
53. Detain under section 11 of the mental health act
54. Electroconvulsive therapy
55. No action
56. Detain under section iv of the mental health act
57. Detain under section 11 of the mental health act
58. Trachoma
59. Dacrocystitis
60. Spontaneous subconjunctival haemorrhage)
61. Acute glaucoma
62. Uveitis
63. Acetyl salicylic acid
64. Low dose s/c heparin
65. Aspirin and heparin
66. Spiral computed tomography
67. Chest x-ray
68. Anorexia nervosa
69. Parkinsonism
70. Hypercalcemia
71. Hypercalcemia
72. Carcinoma of colon
73. 2-3 years
74. 50-60 years
75. 5 years
76. <2%
77. <2%
78. Give her contraception
79. Refusal of termination since it's illegal after 24-weeks for social reasons
80. Reversal of the circumcision
81. Ipratropium bromide
82. Iv hydrocortisone and oral prednisolone
83. 100% oxygen and nebulised salbutamol
84. Adrenaline s/c
85. 100% oxygen and nebulised salbutamol
86. Psoriatic arthritis
87. Gout
88. Systemic lupus erythematosus
89. Biceps tendinitis
90. Reiter's syndrome

91. Sickle cell crisis
92. Sickle cell crisis
93. Diabetes mellitus
94. Acute gastro-enteritis
95. Appendicitis
96. Sickle cell crisis
97. Heart valve replacement
98. Dental treatment of a cardiac patient
99. Emergency appendicectomy
100. Sigmoid colectomy
101. Splenectomy