

### *1. Abdominal Assessment*

*The NP suspects acute cholecystitis. Which physical exam finding best supports this diagnosis?*

*Answers: A – D*

- A. RLQ tenderness at McBurney's point*
- B. Rebound tenderness on quick release*
- C. RUQ pain with inspiratory arrest on palpation .*
- D. Watery stool with cramping*

*✓Correct answer: C. RUQ pain with inspiratory arrest on palpation*

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### *2. Abdominal Assessment*

*The NP palpates one-third of the distance from the right ASIS to the umbilicus and the patient reports localized tenderness. This finding indicates:*

*Answers: A – D*

- A. Cholecystitis*
- B. Appendicitis .*
- C. Crohn's disease*
- D. Proctitis*

*✓Correct answer: B. Appendicitis*

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### *3. Abdominal Assessment*

*The NP performs deep palpation and the patient reports pain that is worse when pressure is released. This is a positive:*

*Answers: A – D*

- A. Murphy's sign*
- B. McBurney's point tenderness*
- C. Blumberg sign*
- D. Psoas sign*

*✓Correct answer: C. Blumberg sign*

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### *4. Stool Changes*

*A patient reports stools that are black and tarry. This finding most suggests:*

*Answers: A – D*

- A. Biliary obstruction*

- B. Upper GI bleed*
- C. Fat malabsorption*
- D. Hemorrhoids*

✓Correct answer: *B. Upper GI bleed*

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#### *5. Stool Changes*

*A patient reports pale/clay-colored stools. This finding is most consistent with:*

*Answers: A – D*

- A. Biliary obstruction*
- B. Lower GI bleed*
- C. Infection*
- D. IBS*

✓Correct answer: *A. Biliary obstruction*

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#### *6. Stool Changes*

*A patient reports greasy, floating stools. This suggests:*

*Answers: A – D*

- A. Upper GI bleed*
- B. Infection or inflammation*
- C. Fat malabsorption .*
- D. Hemorrhoids*

✓Correct answer: *C. Fat malabsorption*

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#### *7. Abdominal Pain Pattern*

*Which clinical pattern is most consistent with ectopic pregnancy?*

*Answers: A – D*

- A. RUQ pain with positive Murphy's sign*
- B. Missed period, adnexal mass, hypotension*
- C. RLQ pain with rebound and psoas sign*
- D. Rectal pain with discharge and sphincter spasm*

✓Correct answer: *B. Missed period, adnexal mass, hypotension*

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#### *8. Cranial Nerves*

*Loss of smell (anosmia) indicates damage to:*

*Answers: A – D*

*A. CN II*

*B. CN I*

*C. CN VII*

*D. CN VIII*

*✓Correct answer: B. CN I*

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#### *9. Cranial Nerves*

*A patient has hoarseness and dysphagia. Which cranial nerve is most likely involved?*

*Answers: A – D*

*A. CN V*

*B. CN VII*

*C. CN X .*

*D. CN XII*

*✓Correct answer: C. CN X*

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#### *10. Cranial Nerves*

*The NP asks the patient to protrude the tongue and it deviates to one side. This suggests dysfunction of:*

*Answers: A – D*

*A. CN IX*

*B. CN X*

*C. CN XI*

*D. CN XII .*

*✓Correct answer: D. CN XII*

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#### *11. Reflexes*

*In an adult, upward toe fanning with plantar stimulation is:*

*Answers: A – D*

*A. Normal*

*B. Normal if asymptomatic*

*C. Abnormal and suggests CNS pathology .*

*D. A normal aging change*

✓Correct answer: *C. Abnormal and suggests CNS pathology*

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## *12. Reflexes*

*The Moro reflex should be considered normal in:*

*Answers: A – D*

*A. Adults*

*B. Infants*

*C. School-aged children*

*D. Older adults*

✓Correct answer: *B. Infants*

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## *13. Pregnancy – Speculum Exam*

*Which speculum exam finding is normal in pregnancy?*

*Answers: A – D*

*A. Cervical dilation early in pregnancy*

*B. Foul-smelling discharge*

*C. Bluish or purplish cervix*

*D. Vaginal bleeding*

✓Correct answer: *C. Bluish or purplish cervix*

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## *14. Pregnancy – Speculum Exam*

*Which speculum exam finding is abnormal in pregnancy?*

*Answers: A – D*

*A. Increased white discharge*

*B. Cervix closed early*

*C. Cervical lesions/ulcerations .*

*D. Bluish cervix*

✓Correct answer: *C. Cervical lesions/ulcerations*

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## *15. Pregnancy – Bimanual Exam*

*Which bimanual exam finding is abnormal in pregnancy?*

*Answers: A – D*

*A. Soft cervix*

- B. Nontender uterus*
  - C. Adnexal mass .*
  - D. Enlarged uterus appropriate for gestational age*
  - ✓*Correct answer: C. Adnexal mass*
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*16. Pregnancy – Physiologic Changes*

*Which is an abnormal pregnancy change that should prompt concern?*

*Answers: A – D*

- A. Urinary frequency*
  - B. Mild ankle swelling*
  - C. Severe headache and visual changes*
  - D. Increased vaginal discharge*
  - ✓*Correct answer: C. Severe headache and visual changes*
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*17. Preeclampsia*

*Which finding is most consistent with preeclampsia?*

*Answers: A – D*

- A. BP 118/72 and mild nausea*
  - B. BP  $\geq 140/90$  after 20 weeks with proteinuria*
  - C. Mild SOB and urinary frequency*
  - D. Mild ankle edema only*
  - ✓*Correct answer: B. BP  $\geq 140/90$  after 20 weeks with proteinuria*
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*18. Pregnancy – EDD*

*Using Naegele's rule, what is the EDD if LMP is March 5, 2025?*

*Answers: A – D*

- A. December 5, 2025*
  - B. December 12, 2025*
  - C. January 12, 2026*
  - D. January 5, 2026*
  - ✓*Correct answer: B. December 12, 2025*
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*19. MSK*

*Asymmetric pain in weight-bearing joints with Heberden/Bouchard nodes is most consistent with:*

*Answers: A – D*

*A. Rheumatoid arthritis*

*B. Osteoarthritis*

*C. Gout*

*D. Ankylosing spondylitis*

*✓Correct answer: B. Osteoarthritis*

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## *20. MSK Emergency*

*Saddle anesthesia with urinary retention is most consistent with:*

*Answers: A – D*

*A. Spinal stenosis*

*B. Ankylosing spondylitis*

*C. Cauda equina syndrome*

*D. Osteoarthritis*

*✓Correct answer: C. Cauda equina syndrome*

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## *21. Female GU*

*Thin white discharge with fishy odor and pH > 4.5 indicates:*

*Answers: A – D*

*A. PID*

*B. BV*

*C. Ectopic pregnancy*

*D. Condyloma acuminata*

*✓Correct answer: B. BV*

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## *22. Pap*

*Pap screening should begin at:*

*Answers: A – D*

*A. Age 18*

*B. Age 21*

*C. Age 25*

*D. Age 30*

*✓Correct answer: B. Age 21*

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23. *UTI*

*Which symptom cluster most supports a lower UTI (cystitis)?*

*Answers: A – D*

*A. Fever and flank pain*

*B. Dysuria, urgency, suprapubic pain*

*C. RUQ pain and nausea*

*D. Sore throat and fatigue*

*✓Correct answer: B. Dysuria, urgency, suprapubic pain*

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24. *Male GU*

*A painless, firm testicular mass is most concerning for:*

*Answers: A – D*

*A. Varicocele*

*B. Hydrocele*

*C. Testicular cancer .*

*D. Epididymitis*

*✓Correct answer: C. Testicular cancer*

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25. *Prostate*

*Which DRE finding is most consistent with BPH?*

*Answers: A – D*

*A. Hard, fixed irregular nodule*

*B. Smooth, enlarged, symmetric prostate*

*C. Tender prostate with pain*

*D. Asymmetric irregular surface only*

*✓Correct answer: B. Smooth, enlarged, symmetric prostate*

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**1. Cranial Nerves**

A patient has difficulty chewing and decreased facial sensation. Which cranial nerve is affected?

Answers: A – D

A. CN III

B. CN V .

C. CN VII

D. CN IX

✓ Correct answer: B. CN V

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## 2. Cranial Nerves

Hoarseness and dysphagia suggest damage to which nerve?

Answers: A – D

A. CN IX

B. CN X .

C. CN XI

D. CN XII

✓ Correct answer: B. CN X

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## 3. Reflexes

Upward toe fanning in an adult indicates:

Answers: A – D

A. Normal reflex

B. Peripheral nerve injury

C. CNS pathology .

D. Normal aging

✓ Correct answer: C. CNS pathology

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## 4. Reflexes

An absent Moro reflex in a newborn suggests:

Answers: A – D

A. Normal development

B. Musculoskeletal injury

C. Possible neurologic injury .

D. GI abnormality

✓ Correct answer: C. Possible neurologic injury

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## 5. Abdominal Assessment

Rebound tenderness is assessed to evaluate for:

Answers: A – D

- A. Organ enlargement
- B. Muscle strain
- C. Peritoneal irritation
- D. Constipation

✓ Correct answer: C. Peritoneal irritation

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## 6. Abdominal Assessment

Right lower quadrant pain with guarding and rebound suggests:

Answers: A – D

- A. Cholecystitis
- B. Appendicitis .
- C. Pancreatitis
- D. IBS

✓ Correct answer: B. Appendicitis

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## 7. Stool Findings

Greasy, floating stools indicate:

Answers: A – D

- A. Upper GI bleed
- B. Fat malabsorption .
- C. Infection
- D. Obstruction

✓ Correct answer: B. Fat malabsorption

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## 8. Stool Findings

Ribbon-like stools suggest:

Answers: A – D

- A. IBS
- B. Hemorrhoids
- C. Possible obstruction
- D. Infection

✓ Correct answer: C. Possible obstruction

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## 9. MSK