

Abdominal / GI (Week 5)

1. A patient with RUQ pain experiences inspiratory arrest during palpation. This indicates:

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

2. Pain localized to McBurney's point suggests:

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

3. Rebound tenderness is assessed to evaluate:

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

4. Black, tarry stools most commonly indicate:

- A. Lower GI bleeding
- B. Hemorrhoids
- C. Upper GI bleeding
- D. Biliary obstruction

5. Pale, clay-colored stools are associated with:

- A. Pancreatitis
- B. Upper GI bleed
- C. Biliary obstruction
- D. Infection

6. Greasy, floating stools suggest:

- A. Infection
- B. Fat malabsorption
- C. GI bleeding
- D. Obstruction

7. Which condition is associated with RLQ pain, rebound tenderness, and psoas sign?

- A. Cholecystitis

- B. Crohn's disease
- C. Appendicitis
- D. Proctitis

8. Rectal pain with discharge and sphincter spasm suggests:

- A. Proctitis
 - B. IBS
 - C. Appendicitis
 - D. Diverticulosis
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Nervous System (Week 6)

9. Loss of smell indicates damage to:

- A. CN II
- B. CN I
- C. CN VII
- D. CN VIII

10. Facial droop and inability to close the eye indicates dysfunction of:

- A. CN V
- B. CN VII
- C. CN IX
- D. CN XI

11. Hoarseness and difficulty swallowing are signs of damage to:

- A. CN IX
- B. CN X
- C. CN XI
- D. CN XII

12. Tongue deviation on protrusion suggests impairment of:

- A. CN IX
- B. CN X
- C. CN XI
- D. CN XII

13. Vertical diplopia and difficulty looking down and inward indicates damage to:

- A. CN III
- B. CN IV
- C. CN VI
- D. CN VIII

- 14.** An adult with a positive Babinski sign likely has:
- A. Normal aging
 - B. Peripheral neuropathy
 - C. CNS pathology
 - D. Muscle weakness
- 15.** The Moro reflex should be present until approximately:
- A. 3 months
 - B. 6 months
 - C. 12–18 months
 - D. 24 months
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Musculoskeletal System (Week 6)

- 16.** Asymmetric pain in weight-bearing joints with Heberden nodes indicates:
- A. Rheumatoid arthritis
 - B. Osteoarthritis
 - C. Gout
 - D. Ankylosing spondylitis
- 17.** Symmetric joint swelling of small joints suggests:
- A. Osteoarthritis
 - B. Gout
 - C. Rheumatoid arthritis
 - D. Bursitis
- 18.** Sudden severe pain in the first MTP joint suggests:
- A. RA
 - B. OA
 - C. Gout
 - D. Pseudogout
- 19.** Pain relieved by forward flexion suggests:
- A. Cauda equina syndrome
 - B. Spinal stenosis
 - C. Disc herniation
 - D. Muscle strain
- 20.** Saddle anesthesia and urinary retention indicate:
- A. Spinal stenosis
 - B. Disc herniation

- C. Cauda equina syndrome
- D. SI joint dysfunction

21. A positive straight leg raise test suggests:

- A. Hip fracture
 - B. Lumbar disc herniation
 - C. Knee injury
 - D. Muscle strain
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Female Reproductive & Pregnancy (Week 7)

22. Bluish discoloration of the cervix in pregnancy is:

- A. Abnormal
- B. Cervical insufficiency
- C. Chadwick sign
- D. Infection

23. Which bimanual exam finding is abnormal in pregnancy?

- A. Soft cervix
- B. Enlarged uterus
- C. Adnexal mass
- D. Nontender ovaries

24. Severe headache, visual changes, and RUQ pain suggest:

- A. Hyperemesis gravidarum
- B. Normal pregnancy
- C. Preeclampsia
- D. Ectopic pregnancy

25. BP $\geq 140/90$ after 20 weeks with proteinuria indicates:

- A. Gestational diabetes
- B. Chronic hypertension
- C. Preeclampsia
- D. HELLP syndrome

26. Which is a normal pregnancy change?

- A. Vaginal bleeding
- B. Sudden facial swelling
- C. Mild ankle edema
- D. Severe RUQ pain

- 27.** Which is included in routine prenatal management?
- A. Annual pelvic exams only
 - B. BP and urine protein monitoring
 - C. CT scans each trimester
 - D. Pelvic rest for all patients
- 28.** Using Naegele's rule, LMP June 10, 2025. What is EDD?
- A. March 3, 2026
 - B. March 17, 2026
 - C. February 17, 2026
 - D. April 10, 2026
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Female GU / Breast

- 29.** Thin white discharge with fishy odor suggests:
- A. PID
 - B. BV
 - C. Candidiasis
 - D. Trichomoniasis
- 30.** Cervical motion tenderness is most consistent with:
- A. BV
 - B. UTI
 - C. PID
 - D. Cystitis
- 31.** Which finding raises concern for cervical cancer?
- A. Cyclic breast pain
 - B. Postcoital bleeding
 - C. Vaginal itching
 - D. Dysuria
- 32.** Pap screening should begin at age:
- A. 18
 - B. 21
 - C. 25
 - D. 30
- 33.** Pap screening for ages 21–29 occurs:
- A. Annually
 - B. Every 2 years

- C. Every 3 years
- D. Every 5 years

34. A mobile, rubbery, nontender breast mass suggests:

- A. Breast cancer
 - B. Fibroadenoma
 - C. Mastitis
 - D. Abscess
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UTI

35. Dysuria, urgency, and suprapubic pain indicate:

- A. Pyelonephritis
- B. UTI
- C. PID
- D. Vaginitis

36. Fever and flank pain suggest:

- A. Cystitis
 - B. Urethritis
 - C. Pyelonephritis
 - D. BV
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Male GU / Prostate

37. Normal testicular exam includes:

- A. Hard fixed testes
- B. Firm, smooth, nontender testes
- C. Enlarged epididymis
- D. Unequal size

38. Painless testicular mass is concerning for:

- A. Epididymitis
- B. Hydrocele
- C. Testicular cancer
- D. Varicocele

39. Which STI is often asymptomatic in males?

- A. Syphilis
- B. Chlamydia

- C. HSV
- D. Gonorrhea

40. Recommended STI screening for high-risk males includes:

- A. HPV testing
- B. HIV and syphilis
- C. Annual Pap
- D. PSA

41. Normal prostate exam finding includes:

- A. Hard nodules
- B. Tenderness
- C. Smooth, rubbery surface
- D. Fixed mass

42. Which finding suggests prostate cancer?

- A. Smooth enlargement
- B. Symmetric gland
- C. Hard irregular nodule
- D. Tender prostate

43. BPH typically causes:

- A. Hematuria early
 - B. Weak stream and nocturia
 - C. Severe pain
 - D. Fever
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Pediatrics (Week 8)

44. Normal growth percentile range is:

- A. 1st–50th
- B. 5th–95th
- C. 10th–90th
- D. 25th–75th

45. Sudden drop in growth percentiles suggests:

- A. Normal variation
- B. Failure to thrive
- C. Puberty
- D. Genetic height