

PLAB TRAINER (SWAMY) LTD

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

>38.5°C

1. A year old boy from Somalia has complaints of hemoptysis, cough and fever. What is the most likely pathogen causing above symptoms?

- A. Lymphoma
- B. TB
- C. Brucellosis
- D. Lyme
- E. Plasmodium falciparum

2. A patient with enlarged cervical lymph nodes and has night sweats, fever low grade. . What is the most likely diagnosis causing above symptoms?

- A. Lymphoma
- B. TB
- C. Brucellosis
- D. Lyme
- E. Plasmodium falciparum

3. A person working in a farm comes with splenomegaly and fever. What is the most likely diagnosis causing above symptoms?

- A. Lymphoma
- B. TB
- C. Brucellosis
- D. Lyme
- E. Plasmodium falciparum

4. A patient with intermittent fever and splenomegaly. What is the most likely diagnosis causing above symptoms?

E Africa

- A. Lymphoma
- B. TB
- C. Brucellosis
- D. Lyme
- E. Plasmodium falciparum

5. Patient with long history of dyspepsia, since 10 years, he takes Cimetidine but has no relief. What is the most likely diagnosis causing above symptoms?

- A. Lymphoma
- B. TB
- C. Brucellosis
- D. Lyme
- E. Plasmodium falciparum

Malt

A

6. A patient who has been on triple therapy for H Pylori comes now with complaints of dyspepsia again with loss of appetite. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Lymphoma
- B. TB
- C. Brucellosis
- D. Lyme
- E. Plasmodium falciparum

A

Management of varicella

7. A pregnant woman who is in her last trimester of pregnancy and her husband is infected with varicella. What is the most appropriate next step in her management?

- A. Oral Acyclovir
- B. I/V Acyclovir
- C. Quarantine
- D. Varicella Ig
- E. Check immune status

E

complicated so tx

8. A boy who is taking steroids for asthma gets chicken pox. What is the most appropriate next step in her management?

- A. Oral Acyclovir
- B. I/V Acyclovir
- C. No treatment required at present
- D. Varicella Ig
- E. Barrier nursing

A

9. A child having lymphoma/leukemia, his father has shingles. What is the most appropriate next step in her management?

- A. Oral Acyclovir
- B. I/V Acyclovir
- C. No treatment required at present
- D. Varicella Ig
- E. Check immune status

D

10. A boy whose sister has just had renal transplant and is returning from hospital. What is the most appropriate next step in her management?

- A. Oral Acyclovir
- B. I/V Acyclovir
- C. Quarantine
- D. Varicella Ig
- E. Barrier nursing

11. An 80 year old man develops ophthalmic shingles. What is the most appropriate next step in his management?

- A. Oral Acyclovir
- B. I/V Acyclovir
- C. No treatment required at present
- D. Varicella Ig
- E. Barrier nursing

12. A boy has developed vesicles all over the body & also has high fever. What is the most appropriate next step in her management?

- A. Oral Acyclovir
- B. I/V Acyclovir
- C. No treatment required at present
- D. Varicella Ig
- E. Barrier nursing

13. Woman comes to A& E with vesicles on small part of the chest. What is the most appropriate next step in her management?

- A. Oral Acyclovir
- B. I/V Acyclovir
- C. No treatment required at present
- D. Varicella Ig
- E. Barrier nursing

Management of Herpes zoster

14. A 29 year old man with human immunodeficiency virus-HIV, who is taking antiretroviral drugs and has a falling T cell count, presents with a two day history of herpes zoster rash over the C8 dermatome. Choose the SINGLE most appropriate management plan.

- A. Acyclovir (intravenous)
- B. Amitryptilline (oral)
- C. Acyclovir (oral)
- D. Paracetamol (oral)
- E. Urgent Referral to Ophthalmologist

15. A 19 year old woman presents with a herpes zoster rash of the L4 dermatome. The rash is itchy but not painful. Choose the SINGLE most appropriate management plan.

- A. Acyclovir (intravenous)
- B. Amitryptilline (oral)
- C. Acyclovir (oral)
- D. Paracetamol (oral)
- E. Urgent Referral to Ophthalmologist

C

16. A 59 year old man presents with a herpes zoster rash affecting all three divisions of the trigeminal nerve. He has severe conjunctivitis and cannot close his eye. Choose the SINGLE most appropriate management plan.

- A. Acyclovir (intravenous)
- B. Amitryptilline (oral)
- C. Acyclovir (oral)
- D. Paracetamol (oral)
- E. Urgent Referral to Ophthalmologist

E

17. An 80 year old woman presents with a painful herpes zoster rash which appeared yesterday on her trunk. Choose the SINGLE most appropriate management plan.

- A. Acyclovir (intravenous)
- B. Amitryptilline (oral)
- C. Acyclovir (oral)
- D. Paracetamol (oral)
- E. Urgent Referral to Ophthalmologist

B

18. A 55 year old woman present with severe post herpetic neuralgia following an episode of ophthalmic herpes which occurred six months ago. Co-codamol tablets are not relieving the pain. She is desperate for something to control the pain at night. Choose the SINGLE most appropriate management plan.

- A. Acyclovir (intravenous)
- B. Amitryptilline (oral)
- C. Acyclovir (oral)
- D. Paracetamol (oral)
- E. Urgent Referral to Ophthalmologist

B

Bites and stings

19. A 28 year old police officer is bitten by a heroin addict during the Course of an arrest for theft. The police officer presents to the Accident and Emergency Department with a deep wound on his right hand. Choose the SINGLE most appropriate test.

- A. Blood film for malarial Parasites
- B. Lyme's disease serology
- C. Hepatitis B serology
- D. Skin swab culture
- E. Skin prick test

C

20. A 16 year old girl has a lesion on her right thigh. She removed an insect from her leg after walking through a forest three weeks ago. The lesion is red and raised. Choose the SINGLE most appropriate test.

- A. Blood film for malarial Parasites
- B. Lyme's disease serology
- C. Hepatitis B serology
- D. Skin swab culture
- E. Skin prick test

B

21. A 52 year old businessman presents to the accident and Emergency Department with fever and rigors ten days after returning from a trip to Zambia. Choose the SINGLE most appropriate test.

- A. Blood film for malarial parasites
- B. Lyme's disease serology
- C. Hepatitis B serology
- D. Skin swab culture
- E. Skin prick test

A

Treatment of varicella infections

22. If a lady develops varicella in pregnancy. What is the best treatment option for her?

- A. Oral acyclovir & seek expert opinion
- B. Varicella immunoglobulin
- C. Oral acyclovir 2 days
- D. IV acyclovir
- E. Topical acyclovir

A

23. An old lady presented with only discoloration of skin in small patches but no rash. She gives a positive contact history for varicella and has no complaints. She is well now. What is the best treatment option for her?

- A. Oral acyclovir and seek expert opinion
- B. Varicella immunoglobulin
- C. Reassurance
- D. IV acyclovir
- E. Topical acyclovir

24. A young boy with Leukemia develops chicken pox, what is the best treatment option for him?

- A. Oral acyclovir and seek expert opinion
- B. Varicella immunoglobulin
- C. Reassurance
- D. IV acyclovir
- E. Topical acyclovir

25. One patient with ophthalmic shingles comes for treatment. What is the best treatment option for him?

- A. Oral acyclovir and seek expert opinion
- B. IV acyclovir
- C. Steroids
- D. Reassurance
- E. Oral acyclovir seven days
- F. Carbamazepine

26. What is the best treatment option for post herpetic neuralgia?

- A. Oral acyclovir and seek expert opinion
- B. IV acyclovir
- C. Steroids
- D. Reassurance
- E. Carbamazepine

27. Man with increasing abdominal distention, his general condition is well. Spider nevi present. Which Rx would you like to start?

- A. Cephalosporin
- B. Spironolactone
- C. Vitamin K
- D. Steroids oral
- E. No treatment available

USEFUL CLUES FOR PLAB 1

1. Fungating odor from breast : Metronidazole gel
2. Haloperidol : intractable hiccups
3. Man presents with signs of sup vena cava Obstruction, He has Hx of bronchial Ca : Dexamethasone tablets
4. Man underwent radiotherapy for prostate Ca, now comes with P/R bleeding : Prednisolone suppository
5. Increased thirst, polyuria, with Hx of any Ca : Bisphosphonate

Theme about vaginal infections/discharge.

1. Clue cells in the smear of the discharge: bacterial vaginosis.
2. White discharge in a female which shows mycelia on microscopy: *Candida* infection
3. Vulval shallow painful ulcers-herpes
4. H/o RD and on investigation no gonococcus found----- *Chlamydia*.

Organisms responsible

5. Swollen leg hot, painful and indurated.----- STREP PYOGENES
6. Axillary abscess -----STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS
7. Patient previously healthy with dry cough, increasing breathlessness, x-ray shows patchy consolidation all over the lung field ----- (MYCOPLASMA)
8. Patient on antibiotic develops diarrhea : *Clostridium difficile*. Treatment will be oral metronidazole.
9. A gardener who got a thorn prick comes to the A&E, initial resuscitation done, while getting his finger dressed he suddenly develops perioral itching, hunger and collapses. He was given anti tetanus and penicillin oral.
 - A. Anaphylaxis (Answer given Adr 1:1000 0.5 ml IM)
 - B. Staphylococcus sepsis

28. A 17 year old girl presents with a five day history of urinary frequency and dysuria.. She has weight loss of 2 kg despite good appetite. She had been taking an 'over the counter' preparation for premenstrual tension for several months. Urinalysis shows no glycosuria but is positive for nitrites. What is the SINGLE most appropriate action?

- A. Clotting screen
- B. Reassurance
- C. Refer to a dermatologist
- D. Urine culture
- E. X-ray of the lumbo-sacral spine
- F. Refer to child protection team

29. A six year old girl has worsening swelling of her left eye. She has had an upper respiratory tract infection (URTI) for about a week and the swelling for 24 hours. Her eye is proptosed but her visual acuity is normal. What is the SINGLE most appropriate investigation?

- A. Computer tomography (CT) of the orbits
- B. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the orbits
- C. Nasendoscopy
- D. Plain x-ray of the sinuses
- E. Ultrasound scan of the orbits

HINT- (Orbital cellulites due to spread of infection from paranasal sinus, eyelid, dental injury infection or etc. ocular infection. Rx — * Admit

- CT
- Antibiotics — cefuroxime I/V
- Surgery Comp — tenderness — pressure or optic reserve.

30. A 60 year old woman has an emergency operation to remove a perforated gallbladder. She remains unwell during the post operative period with level and tachycardia. Over a period of 48 hours her breathing becomes laboured and her PaO₂ drops to 6KPa despite full support in the high dependency unit. Choose the SINGLE most appropriate treatment.

- A. Ventilator support
- B. Wide debridement of soft tissue
- C. Intravenous (IV) Catecholamine
- D. Oxygen by mask
- E. IV Corticosteroid

(ARDS)
+
sepsis

A

31. A 22 year old woman presents with a high Fever. She is recovering from chicken pox and has been scratching some spots on her abdomen. Around one of these there is bluish discoloration of skin. Over the next hour her urine output drops substantially, her temperature continues to rise and the area of discoloration increases in size. Choose the SINGLE most appropriate treatment choose the SINGLE most appropriate treatment.

- A. Ventilator support
- B. Wide debridement of soft tissue
- C. Intravenous (IV) Catecholamine
- D. Oxygen by mask
- E. IV Corticosteroid

(necrotising)
(fasciitis)

B

32. A 22 year old man is admitted with acute pancreatitis. Despite early improvement his overall condition deteriorates and by the sixth day he has a high temperature, tachycardia and hypotension. Computed tomography (CT) shows non-enhancement of the distal pancreas and peri-pancreatic fluid. Choose the SINGLE most appropriate treatment.

- A. Laparotomy and excision of dead tissue
- B. Wide debridement of soft tissue
- C. Intravenous (IV) Catecholamine
- D. Oxygen by mask
- E. IV Corticosteroid

33. A 75 year old woman has an emergency operation for, large bowel obstruction. She is well until the seventh post operative day when she becomes weak and shivery. Her temperature is raised and her C-reactive protein has also risen. Ultrasound reveals a left sub-phrenic collection. Choose the SINGLE most appropriate intervention.

- A. Laparotomy and excision of Dead tissue
- B. Wide debridement of soft tissue
- C. Intravenous (IV) Catecholamine
- D. Percutaneous drainage
- E. IV Antibiotics

Management of infectious diseases:

34. A 10 year old girl has just been discharged from hospital after a kidney Transplant operation. Her brother has just been diagnosed with chicken pox. Choose the SINGLE most appropriate intervention.

- A. Quarantine
- B. Acyclovir (oral)
- C. Acyclovir (topical)
- D. Barrier nursing
- E. Reassurance and no further action

35. A 20 year old primiparous woman is 24 weeks pregnant. She presents to the Accident and Emergency department concerned about a recent rash which she developed following contact with her the year old niece who was suffering from rubella. Choose the SINGLE most appropriate intervention.

- A. Benzyl penicillin (intramuscular)
- B. Serological tests
- C. Refer to communicable disease consultant
- D. Reassurance and no further action
- E. Quarantine

36. A 15 year old boy says that he suffers from recurrent cold sores. Choose the SINGLE most appropriate intervention.

- A. Quarantine
- B. Acyclovir (oral)
- C. Acyclovir (topical)
- D. Barrier nursing
- E. Reassurance and no further action

37. The mother of a 15 year old boy telephones the Accident and emergency Department to say that her sons best friend has been admitted to hospital with viral meningitis she ask for advice. Choose the SINGLE most appropriate intervention.

- A. Quarantine
- B. Acyclovir (oral)
- C. Acyclovir (topical)
- D. Barrier nursing
- E. Reassurance and no further action

38. A student travelled to Mexico on holidays and stayed on a farm for one year, but on returning to United Kingdom he developed joint and abdominal pains, vomiting, and night seats. Choose the SNGLE most likely diagnosis.

- A. Brucellosis
- B. Lyme disease
- C. Plasmodium falciparum
- D. Plasmodium vivax
- E. Tuberculosis

39. A pregnant woman went to Gambia for a brief visit, now arrived in London with fever, increasing fits and unconsciousness. Choose the SNGLE most likely diagnosis.

- A. Brucellosis
- B. Lyme disease
- C. Plasmodium falciparum
- D. Plasmodium vivax
- E. Tuberculosis

40. A man from sub-Saharan Africa presents with cough, weight loss and night sweats. Choose the SNGLE most likely diagnosis.

- A. Brucellosis
- B. Lyme disease
- C. Plasmodium falciparum
- D. Plasmodium vivax
- E. Tuberculosis

41. A woman is 37 weeks pregnant with no complications. Her husband develops herpes zoster. She is not sure whether she has ever had chicken pox choose the SINGLE most likely first - line intervention.

- A. Acyclovir (intravenous (IV))
- B. Acyclovir (oral)
- C. Acyclovir (topical)
- D. No immediate action needed
- E. Serology for varicella immunity

~~All~~ all three criteria should be satisfied.

11

42. A 57 year old man with rheumatoid arthritis is on prednisolone 7.5 mg daily And methotrexate 5 mg weekly. His wife develops herpes zoster. He had Chicken pox in childhood. Choose the SINGLE most likely first - line intervention.

- A Acyclovir (intravenous (IV))
- B Acyclovir (oral)
- C Acyclovir (topical)
- D No immediate action needed
- E Serology for varicella immunity

D.

43. A frail 83 year old woman has a sore blood shot left eye and one vesicle on her left temple which appeared overnight. The suspected diagnosis is herpes zoster. She is febrile and ill and requires hospital admission. Choose the SINGLE most likely first - line intervention.

- A Acyclovir (intravenous (IV))
- B Acyclovir (oral)
- C Acyclovir (topical)
- D No immediate action needed
- E Serology for varicella immunity

A.

44. A four year old boy on chemotherapy for acute lymphatic leukemia has never had chicken pox. His father develops herpes zoster choose the SINGLE most likely first - line intervention.

- A. Varicella - zoster immunoglobulin (VZIG)
- B. Acyclovir (oral)
- C. Acyclovir (topical)
- D. Steroid (oral)
- E. Serology for varicella immunity

A

45. An 18 year old student with asthma is on maintenance inhaled steroids (beclomethasone 100 micrograms twice daily). He presents with a small area of herpes zoster on the left side of his chest which has been present for three days. Choose the SINGLE most likely first - line intervention.

- A. Varicella - zoster immunoglobulin (VZIG)
- B. Acyclovir (oral)
- C. Acyclovir (topical)
- D. Steroid (oral)
- E. Serology for varicella immunity

B

Transmission of infection :

46. An 18 year old university student develops meningococcal meningitis in his first week of term. Choose the SINGLE most likely route of infection.

- A Animal human transmission
- B Blood borne
- C Carrier state
- D Close community contact
- E Exposure to air conditioning

D

47. A 28 year old man is found to be hepatitis C positive on serological testing. Choose the SINGLE most likely route of infection.

- A Animal human transmission
- B Blood borne
- C Carrier state
- D Close community contact
- E Exposure to air conditioning

B

48. A 15 year old boy develops scabies after returning from a school camping holiday. Choose the SINGLE most likely route of infection.

- A Fomite Transmission (inedible objects)
- B Fecaoral
- C Carrier state
- D Close community contact
- E Exposure to air conditioning

A

49. A 44 year old man develops a feverish illness which on blood culture proves to be Salmonella typhi. Choose the SINGLE most likely route of infection.

- A Fomite Transmission
- B Fecaoral
- C Carrier state
- D Close community contact
- E Exposure to air conditioning

B

50. A 28 year old pregnant woman contracts toxoplasmosis. Choose the SINGLE most likely route of infection.

- A Animal human transmission
- B Blood borne
- C Carrier state
- D Close community contact
- E Exposure to air conditioning

A

Etiology of infection:

51. A 14 year old boy presents with a cellulites of his left hand. The area is red is slightly raised and has a well-defined edge. Choose the SINGLE most likely organism.

- A. Streptococcus Pyogenes
- B. Streptococcus pneumonia
- C. Staphylococcus aureus
- D. Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- E. Mycoplasma pneumoniae

+ Streptococcus pyogenes ✓

52. A 24 year old previously healthy man presents with a dry cough and increasing breathlessness. Chest x-ray shows patchy consolidation throughout the lung fields. Choose the SINGLE most likely organism.

- A. Streptococcus Pyogenes
- B. Streptococcus pneumonia
- C. Staphylococcus aureus
- D. Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- E. Mycoplasma pneumoniae

E

53. A 43 year old man presents with an axillary abscess. Choose the SINGLE most likely organism.

- A. Streptococcus Pyogenes
- B. Streptococcus pneumonia
- C. Staphylococcus aureus
- D. Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- E. Mycoplasma pneumoniae

C

54. A 65 year old woman has been treated with an intravenous (IV) cephalosporin. She develops severe diarrhea and is passing blood and mucus per rectum. Choose the SINGLE most likely organism.

- A. Bordetella pertussis
- B. Clostridium difficile
- D. Cytomegalovirus (CMV)
- C. Cryptosporidium
- E. Escherichia coli (E coli)

B

55. A 25 year old man presents with two days history of purulent urethral discharge, less than one week after unprotected sexual intercourse. Choose the single most appropriate test for reaching the diagnosis.

- A. Culture of catheter specimen of urine
- B. Culture of mid-stream specimen of urine
- C. Gonococcal culture
- D. Herpes simplex virus culture
- E. Intravenous urogram (IVU)

C

56. A 30 year old man presents with a three week history of mucoid urethral discharge and mild dysuria. His regular female partner gives a history of recent treatment for pelvic inflammatory disease. Choose the single most appropriate test for reaching the diagnosis.

- A. Culture of catheter specimen Of urine
- B. Culture of mid-stream specimen of urine
- C. Gonococcal culture
- D. Herpes simplex virus culture
- E. Urethral Chlamydia culture
- F. Intravenous urogram (IVU)

57. A 25 year old man presents with a two day history of intense dysuria. Examination shows three small ulcers at the meatus and inguinal Lymphadenopathy. Choose the single most appropriate test for reaching the diagnosis.

- A. Urethral haemophilus ducreyi culture
- B. Syphilis serology
- C. Culture of catheter specimen of urine
- D. Culture of mid stream specimen of urine
- E. Gonococcal culture

58. An 85 year old man has had a urinary catheter in situ for six months. He develops suprapubic pain, haematuria and blood stained discharge at the meatus. Choose the single most appropriate test for reaching the diagnosis.

- A. Culture of catheter specimen of urine
- B. Culture of mid-stream specimen of urine
- C. Gonococcal culture
- D. Herpes simplex virus culture
- E. Intravenous urogram (IVU)

59. A 40 year old man returns from a business trip to Asia: He gives a history of unprotected intercourse over several months. He describes a transient penile ulcer now resolved. Examination show only painless rubbery inguinal lymphadenopathy. Choose the single most appropriate test for reaching the diagnosis.

- A. Urethral haemophilus ducreyi culture
- B. Syphilis serology
- C. Culture of catheter specimen Of urine
- D. Culture of mid stream specimen of urine
- E. Gonococcal culture

60. A five year old girl presents with a three day history of fever, cough and runny nose. This is followed by non-blanching pinpoint spots on both legs. Choose the SINGLE most useful diagnosis test.

TTP

- A. Autoantibodies
- B. Blood Culture
- C. *Borrelia burgdorferi*
- D. Glandular Fever
- E. Liver function test

A

61. A 13 year old girl presents with a four week history of being unwell with mild fever, joint pain and a maculopapular rash on both sides of her face. Choose the SINGLE most useful diagnosis test.

- A. Autoantibodies
- B. Blood Culture
- C. *Borrelia burgdorferi*
- D. Glandular Fever
- E. Liver function test

A

62. A three year old boy presents with fever, drowsiness, vomiting and a widespread, non blanching rash on his arms and legs. Choose the SINGLE most useful diagnosis test.

- A. Autoantibodies
- B. Blood Culture
- C. *Borrelia burgdorferi*
- D. Glandular Fever
- E. Liver function test

B

63. A two year old girl presents with 10 day history of fever, swollen cervical lymph nodes, maculopapular rash and swollen hands and feet. Choose the SINGLE most useful diagnosis test.

- A. Autoantibodies
- B. Blood Culture
- C. *Borrelia burgdorferi*
- D. Glandular Fever
- E. Liver function test

Kawasaki

(first - > 10 echo -
and complication).

64. A 10 year old boy presented with fever and sore throat. His GP treated him with a short course of amoxicillin. Two days later he develops a widespread maculopapular rash. Choose the SINGLE most useful diagnosis test.

- A. Autoantibodies
- B. Blood Culture
- C. *Borrelia burgdorferi*
- D. Glandular Fever
- E. Liver function test

D

65. A 28 year old man presents with a maculopapular rash over his trunk and palms. He also has numerous mouth ulcers. He had penile ulcer which healed 2 weeks ago. What will you do to confirm diagnosis?

- A. Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test for treponema and non-treponema antibodies
- B. Dark ground microscopy from mouth ulcer
- C. Blood culture for treponema

A

66. A 29 year old man took a tour of Japan and also travelled to other parts of Asia, developed fever, petechiae and rashes on his body. He did not take malaria prophylaxis prior to his travel. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Malaria
- B. Henoch-Schönlein Purpura
- C. HIV

D. Dengue fever (Bone breaking fever. Severe headache & pain behind the eye).

E. ITP (Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura)

D

67. A man presented with cellulitis and swelling. He was started on Flucloxacillin. What other medication do you want to add?

- A. Vancomycin
- B. Penicillin
- C. Metronidazole
- D. Ceftriaxone
- E. Amoxicillin

B

68. A HIV positive patient presents with gradual onset of headache, neck stiffness, photophobia and fluctuating level of consciousness. CSF shows a lymphocytosis but no organisms on gram stain. CT brain is normal. What is the SINGLE most likely diagnosis?

- A. Hairy leukoplakia
- B. Tuberculosis (acute onset)
- C. Cytomegalovirus infection (acute onset)
- D. Candida infection
- E. Cryptococcal infection

Same picture

E

69. A 78 year old nursing-home resident is revived due to the development of an intensely itchy rash. On examination white linear lesions are seen on the wrists and elbows and red papules are present on the penis. What is the most appropriate management?

- A. Topical permethrin
- B. Referral to GUM clinic
- C. Topical betnovate
- D. Topical ketoconazole
- E. Topical selenium sulphide hyosine

A

70. A patient who came from India presents with cough, fever and enlarged cervical LN. On examination there is caseating granulomata found in LN. What is the most appropriate diagnosis?

- A. Lymphoma
- B. TB adenitis
- C. Thyroid Ca
- D. Goitre
- E. Thyroid cyst

B

71. A 38 year old man presents with acute infection of skin in the leg. The diagnosis of cellulitis has been established. What medication should be prescribed?

- A. Penicillin + Flucloxacillin
- B. Metronidazole + Erythromycin
- C. Vancomycin + Metronidazole
- D. Ceftriaxone + terbinafine
- E. Ceftriaxone + Flucloxacillin

A

72. A 32 year old man had been to Thailand and returned with cervical lymphadenopathy and fever. What is he most likely suffering from?

- A. Human immunodeficiency virus
- B. Epstein Barr virus
- C. Typhoid
- D. Measles

B

73. A 45 year old man has developed an annular rash with a scaly edge on his thigh. The rash has been spreading over the last three weeks. He has some general aches and pains. What is the SINGLE most useful investigation?

- A. Antinuclear antibodies
- B. Biopsy of the lesion
- C. Lyme antibodies
- D. Skin scrap for mycology
- E. Skin swab for bacteria

C

74. In lime disease which complication will most likely lead to collapse?

- A. Dilated cardiomyopathy
- B. AV block
- C. Mild encephalitis
- D. Meningitis
- E. Myocarditis

B

75. A patient presents with cervical lymphadenopathy, fever and sore throat. Treated with antibiotics, the patient has now presented with a rash. What is the diagnosis?

- A. Steven Johnson syndrome
- B. Erythema marginatum *(✓)*
- C. Erythema multiforme
- D. Measles
- E. Chicken pox

Asiv C.
76. A 16 years old boy in Boarding school feels unwell. He developed cough and rash. On chest x-ray there are bilateral consolidations. Which of this is the cause of his symptom?

- A. Staphylococcus Aureus
- B. Legionella
- C. Mycoplasma
- D. Streptococcus

77. A 76 year old woman has become tired and confused following influenza like illness. She is also breathless with signs of consolidation of the left lung base. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Drug Toxicity
- B. Delirium Tremens
- C. Infection Toxicity
- D. Hypoglycemia
- E. Electrolyte imbalance

78. A 40-year old man with marked weight loss over the preceding 6 months has bilateral white, vertically corrugated lesion on the lateral surfaces of the tongue. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. C1 esterase deficiency
- B. Crohn's disease
- C. HIV disease
- D. Sarcoidosis
- E. Sjogren's syndrome

79. A patient presents with purple popular lesions on his face and upper trunk measuring one to two centimetres across. They are not painful or itchy. What is the SINGLE most likely diagnosis?

- A. Kaposi's sarcoma
- B. Hairy leukoplakia
- C. Cryptosporidium
- D. CMV infection
- E. Cryptococcal infection

80. A 16 year old girl has been unwell for five days with malaise, headache and dry cough. She has a few crackles in her chest. Her chest x-ray shows patchy consolidation in the lower lobes. What is the SINGLE most likely cause?

- A. Cold agglutinins
- B. Gram negative diplococci in sputum
- C. Gram positive diplococci in sputum
- D. H. Serology for Legionella
- E. Sputum staining for Mycobacterium tuberculosis

(Mycoplasma) H

81. A 33 year old man presented to the GP with history of headaches and photophobia. The GP examines him and finds a rash and is now ringing you at the hospital for advice? What would you advise the GP?

- A. Send patient home
- B. Start IV benzyl penicillin
- C. Conduct an LP
- D. Start IV Ceftriaxone

(1m?) B

82. A 55 year old man presented with hot, raised, tender area of skin on his right leg, he is febrile with rigor, he was been started on flucloxacillin. What other medication will you add?

- A. Ciprofloxacin
- B. Gentamycine
- C. Metronidazole
- D. Benzylpenicillin
- E. Ceftriaxone.

D.

83. A pregnant women returns from Sudan. Now presents with intermittent fever, rigor and seizures. What is the diagnosis?

- A. Tuberculosis (TB)
- B. Malaria
- C. Meningitis
- D. Lyme disease

B.

84. A 26 years old man has returned from New York to the UK and noticed weight loss, night sweats, temperature 37.5 °C and cervical lymphadenopathy. He also has splenomegaly. What is the most appropriate diagnosis?

- A. Tuberculosis
- B. Lymphoma
- C. Bronchial carcinoma
- D. Bronchitis

B

(incomplete)

85. A 46 year old male presents with confusion and drowsiness. What is the most likely diagnosis/organism?
- A. Cryptococcus neoformans
 - B. Toxoplasma gondii
 - C. Herpes simplex virus (HSV)
 - D. Cytomegalovirus
 - E. Candida albicans
86. An old alcoholic presents with cough, fever, bilateral cavitating consolidation. What is the most probable cause?
- A. Gram +ve diplococci
 - B. Coagulase +ve cocci
 - C. Gram -ve cocci
 - D. Acid-Fast Bacilli (AFB)
 - E. Coagulase -ve cocci
87. A 74 year old female presents with headache and neck stiffness to the Emergency Department. Following a lumbar puncture the patient was started on IV Ceftriaxone. CSF culture shows listeria monocytogenes as the organism. What is most appropriate treatment?
- A. Add IV Amoxicillin
 - B. Change to IV Ampicillin + gentamicin
 - C. Add IV Ciprofloxacin
 - D. Add IV Co-Amoxiclav
 - E. Continue IV Ceftriaxone as mono-therapy
88. A young girl presenting with fever, headache, vomiting and neck stiffness. She has no rashes. She also has photophobia. What is the most appropriate test to confirm diagnosis?
- A. Blood culture
 - B. Blood glucose
 - C. Lumbar puncture
 - D. Chest x-ray
 - E. CT scan
89. A patient presents with dysphagia and pain on swallowing. He has a sore mouth and soreness in the corners of the mouth. What is the SINGLE most likely diagnosis?
- A. Kaposi's sarcoma
 - B. Molluscum contagiosum
 - C. CMV infection
 - D. Candida infection
 - E. Toxoplasma abscess

90. A 35 year old man has a temperature of 39°C , cough with purulent sputum and right sided chest pain on inspiration. He has Herpes labialis. What is the SINGLE most likely causative organism?
- Coagulase positive cocci in sputum
 - Gram negative diplococci in sputum
 - Gram positive diplococci in sputum
 - Pneumocystis carinii in sputum
 - Serology for Legionella
91. A 44 year old man went on holiday to Sudan 5 weeks ago. He now presents with red urine and fever. On examination he has hepatomegaly. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- Malaria
 - Brucellosis
 - Leptospirosis
 - Schistosomiasis
92. A man is suffering from Influenza A Virus infection since 5 days ago. His CXR shows features of Pneumonia. What organism is responsible for pneumonia in this patient?
- Haemophilus influenza
 - Klebsiella
 - Staphylococcus aureus
 - Streptococcus pneumonia
 - Pseudomonas

Tx: ¹Toxoplasmosis
Permethrin + Sulfadiazine

② Scabies ³Cryptococcus ⁴Schistosomiasis (bladder calcification + haematuria + Africa) ⁵Diphtheria (India) CMV Retinitis - Progressive visual loss.
Pt (Africa) Nodular reddish brown patch on ~~the~~ skin - erythema nodosum.
Prophylaxis - meningitis (Rifampicin). Young or Non specific lesion & difficulty walking - Human Parvovirus B19. 75% (Ramsay Hunt Syndrome) weakness of face
painful ear & breast abscess - Staph Aureus. 16 baby
Lobar & pneumonia - Staph. A. Ring enhancing lesion - Toxoplasmosis.