

DRTP SAMPLE QUESTIONS

1. A 46 years old labourer reports swelling in the right groin. The non-painful swelling is observable in both in the erect position and the recumbent positions. Examination reveals a non-tender irreducible 4 cm mass in the right groin below the and on the medial side of the inguinal ligament.

Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis in this patient?

- A. Direct inguinal hernia
- B. Indirect inguinal hernia
- C. Femoral hernia
- D. Saphenous vein varicocoele
- E. Hydrocoele

2. A patient presents with a mass in the neck which located above the angle of the right mandible. It is not freely mobile and the position does not change with the protrusion of the tongue.

Which one of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Branchial cyst
- B. Carotid body tumour
- C. Parotid gland mass
- D. Ranula cyst
- E. Thyroid nodule

3. A 35 years old woman presents with a swelling in the neck. The swelling has increased in size gradually over the last two years and the patient feels she is has difficulty with breathing. Examination shows that the mass measures 8cm by 10 cm, soft and not warm to touch. It moves with deglutition.

Which of the following is the most appropriate management of this mass?

- A. Partial thyroidectomy
- B. Oral thyroxine
- C. Oral propylthiouracil
- D. Excision biopsy
- E. Fine needle aspiration

4. An unconscious 47-year-old man is brought to the accident unit 30 minutes after a road traffic accident. He has sustained multiple fractures of the femur. The radial pulse rate is 130/min, with a systolic pressure of 60 mm Hg and a diastolic pressure of 30 mm Hg. His skin is cold and pale.

Which one of the following is the best action as initial management?

- A. CT scan of the femurHead injury
- B. IV line and rapid transfusion of fluid
- C. MRI of the femur

- D. Intravenous administration of pethidine for pain relief
- E. Intravenous prophylactic antibiotics

5. A 68-year-old man reports that after voiding his undergarments are wet because of continued urine dribbling. He has noted a decrease in urine stream pressure and needs to void 3 times during the night. He has no dysuria.

Which one of the following is the most appropriate next step in management? diagnosis?

- A. Cystoscopy
- B. Midstream urine for microscopy and culture
- C. Rectal Examination
- D. Sigmoidoscopy
- E. Proctoscopy

6. A 56-year-old woman with a well controlled diabetes mellitus type 2 complains of decreased vision. She reports decreased ability to visually differentiate between objects with both her eyes. This is worse at night and she describes “rings around lights” at night. She does not experience pain and there is no diplopia (“double vision”).

Which one of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Cataracts
- B. Closed-angle glaucoma
- C. Temporal arteritis
- D. Diabetic retinopathy
- E. Macular degeneration

7. A 55-year-old woman requests screening for breast cancer.

Which one of the in the history increases her risk of having breast cancer?

- A. Paternal grandmother died of breast cancer at the age of 65 years
- B. Maternal great aunt died of breast cancer at 50 years
- C. Mother died of breast cancer at 50 years
- D. Mother died of breast cancer at the age of 65 years
- E. Maternal grandmother died of breast cancer at 50 years

8. A woman is unable to either dorsiflex or evert the right foot six weeks after delivery of her first child. She said she had a difficult labour that lasted 14 hours. There is loss of sensation over the front and outer half of the leg and dorsum of the foot.

Which of the following nerves is likely to have been affected?

- A. Superficial peroneal
- B. Communicating peroneal
- C. Common peroneal

- D. Tibia nerve
- E. Sural Nerve

9. A 67-year-old man presents with difficulty in swallowing solids and liquids. A barium swallow reveals narrowing of the middle third of the oesophagus, a histological report of the biopsy shows the presence of malignant cells.

Which one of the following is the most likely type of cancer?

- A. Transitional cell carcinoma
- B. Mucinous cell carcinom
- C. Squamous cell carcinoma
- D. Leiomyosarcoma
- E. Adenomatous adenocarcinoma

10. A 46 year old woman presents with sudden episode of abdominal pain which started about 2 hours ago. The pain is in the epigastrium and radiates to her back. She has vomited twice since the onset of attack. The pain is made worse by lying flat on her back and she is more comfortable sitting up and bending forwards. She was informed of the presence of gallstones in her gall bladder four weeks previous when she reported pain in the right hypochondrium. The oral temperature is 39⁰C, the blood pressure is 120/80 mm Hg and the radial pulse rate is 118/min. There is slight jaundice and marked tenderness in the right hypochondrium particularly on deep palpation.

Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Appendicitis
- B. Pancreatitis
- C. Cholecystitis
- D. Duodenal ulcer
- E. Gastric Ulcer

11. A 75-year-old Japanese woman reports repeated episodes of vomiting of undigested food mixed with blood. She has lost 5 kgs in weight over the last one month. Clinical examination shows a frail woman with mild conjunctival palor. On examination, you feel a non-tender slightly mobile mass in the epigastric region.

Which one of the following is the most appropriate method of investigating the patient?

- A. Barium Swallow
- B. Upper gastrointestinal tract endoscopy
- C. Abdominal ultrasound
- D. MRI
- E. CT Scan

12. A 65 year old man, known to be chronically addicted to alcohol, presents in the Accident and Emergency Unit and reports two episodes of vomiting fresh bright red blood in the previous six hours. The liver is palpable for 3 cm below the costal margin firm, and not tender. The patient is slightly jaundiced.

Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Hepatoma
- B. Cirrhosis of the liver
- C. Hepatocellular carcinoma
- D. Gall bladder stones
- E. Hydatid disease of the liver

13. A 55-year-old man who has a history of peptic ulcer disease reports two episodes of haematemesis over 24 hours. He feels giddy in the standing position. The radial pulse is 120/min and the blood pressure in the supine position is 60/40 mm Hg. He is slightly disorientated to place.

Which one of the following is the most appropriate step in the management of this patient?

- A. Nasogastric tube placement and gastric lavage
- B. Rapid blood replacement
- C. Intravenous infusion of H₂ receptor antagonists
- D. Urgent upper GI endoscopy
- E. Emergency laparotomy

14. A 32 years old woman reports that she feels a mass in her right breast. A 2 cm by 3 cm mass is palpable in the outer right lower quadrant of the breast. There are no associated skin changes and the mass has limited mobility. There is a small amount of blood stained discharge from the nipple. One axillary lymph node was palpable on the right side.

Which of the following is the most appropriate next step in the management of this patient?

- A. Observation for one year and repeat the mammography
- B. Conduct a needle-guided biopsy of the breast
- C. Confirm findings with ultrasonography of the breast
- D. Recommend an excision biopsy of the breast
- E. Partial mastectomy

15. A 64-year-old man who had the undergone the operation of appendicectomy 24 hours ago is reported to have a temperature of 38°C. The operation site is not inflamed and there is no unusual abdominal tenderness or mass. The dome of the left diaphragm is elevated.

Which one of the following is the most likely cause?

- A. Deep venous thrombosis
- B. Haematoma in the bed of the appendix
- C. Pelvic abscess
- D. Perforated bowel
- E. Basal atelectasis

16. A 16 year old boy who has been well presents for routine physical examination. A fixed mass is found in the midline in the central region of the abdomen at the level of L3 to L5. The pulsatile mass measures 6 cm in the longitudinal diameter and 4 cm in the horizontal diameter. It pulsates at the same rate as the heart beat. There is no tenderness.

Which of the following is the best method for investigating this mass?

- A. Upper Gastrointestinal Endoscopy
- B. Ultrasonography
- C. CAT Scan
- D. MRI
- E. Barium Swallow

17. A 54 year old man presents with jaundice observed three weeks previously. He admits that the colour of his urine is dark and that of the stool is paler than usual. His body itches. The liver is slightly enlarged and moderately tender. Ultrasound examination of the gallbladder reveals the presence of stones and dilatation of the common bile duct.

Which of the following is the most appropriate management in this patient?

- A. ERCP and sphincterotomy
- B. Open cholecystectomy
- C. Laparoscopic cholecystectomy
- D. Oral urodeoxycholic acids
- E. Oral cholangiography.

18. A 26-year-old woman who delivered three weeks previously reports feeling unwell and has chills. Both breasts feel full and painful. The baby has not been breast-feeding adequately. Physical examination reveals that the both breasts are enlarged and acutely tender.

Which one of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Breast abscess
- B. Breast cysts
- C. Engorged breasts
- D. Acute mastitis
- E. Breast cancer

19. Which of the followings is true regarding the thalassaemia?

- A. Inherited disease of the white blood cells
- B. Inherited as autosomal dominant condition
- C. Inherited as sex-linked condition
- D. Inherited as autosomal recessive condition
- E. It is the presence of abnormal auto-antibodies to red cell antigens

20. A 55 year old woman presents with three day history of passing fresh blood per rectum. The bleeding occurs during defaecation and it streaks her stool.

Which of the following is the most likely cause of the bleeding?

- A. Haemorrhoids
- B. Diverticulitis
- C. Colon cancer
- D. Hookworm infection
- E. Bleeding duodenal ulcer