

Psychiatry Ophthalmology ENT Test

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1. All of the following are disorders of thought form except:

A. Tangentiality

B. Derailment

C. Neologism

D. Circumstantiality

Thought Disorders

Stream

- **Flight of ideas**

“My father sent me here. He drove me in a car. The car is yellow in color. Yellow color looks good on me”

- **Pressure of speech**

- **Thought retardation/block**

- **Circumstantiality**

- **Prolixity**

- Perseveration

Palilalia - word

Logoclonia - Last syllable

vs

Echolalia/ Echopraxia

Content

Possession

- ‘someone is putting thoughts in my mind’

- ‘someone is taking away my thoughts’

- ‘thoughts escape my mind, and others can access them’

- Obsessions

- Impulse

- Phobia

Form

-Derailment

-Loosening of association

-Tangentiality

-Neologism

-Incoherence =word salad

-Clang

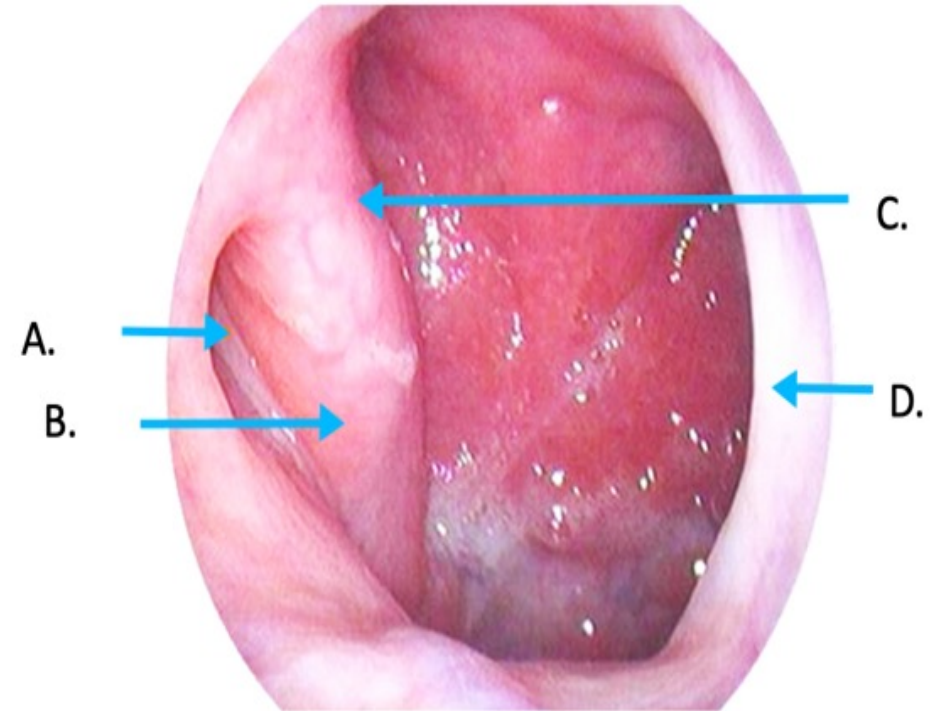
“Here she comes with a cat catch rat match.”

2. A 62-year-old woman comes to the emergency department due to acute eye pain. She has a history of seasonal allergies and developed itchy, watery, red eyes after working outdoors in her garden. The patient used over-the-counter eye drops to treat her allergy symptoms, and several hours later, she began experiencing severe right eye pain and headache. On examination, the right eye appears red with a hazy cornea and dilated pupil that responds poorly to light. Visual acuity in the affected eye is severely diminished. Which of the following medications was most likely used by this patient?

- A. Alpha-adrenergic agonist
- B. Beta blocker
- C. Mast cell stabilizer
- D. Prostaglandin analogue

3. Identify the marked section

- A. A-Fossa of Rossenmuller, B-Torus tubaris, C-Eustachian tube, D-Posterior septum
- B. A- Eustachian tube, B-Torus tubaris, C-Fossa of Rossenmuller, D-Posterior septum
- C. A-Torus tubaris, B- Fossa of Rossenmuller, C-Eustachian tube, D-Posterior septum
- D. A- Posterior septum, B-Torus tubaris, C-Eustachian tube, D- Fossa of Rossenmuller



4. A 27-year-old woman comes to the OPD due to abdominal pain. She has had intermittent "aches and cramps" in her abdomen for the past few weeks. The patient denies nausea, vomiting, or a change in appetite or bowel movements. Her stress level has been higher than normal since her boyfriend broke off their relationship a month ago. She says, "We were together for 10 years, and he abandoned me. I don't know how to go on without him." The patient starts crying when discussing how her boyfriend managed her finances and recently helped her apply for a new job. She is unsure about switching jobs now and canceled her interviews to "avoid more confusion." She recently moved in with a friend and hopes this person can help her "sort everything out." Which of the following is the most likely explanation for the patient's behavior?

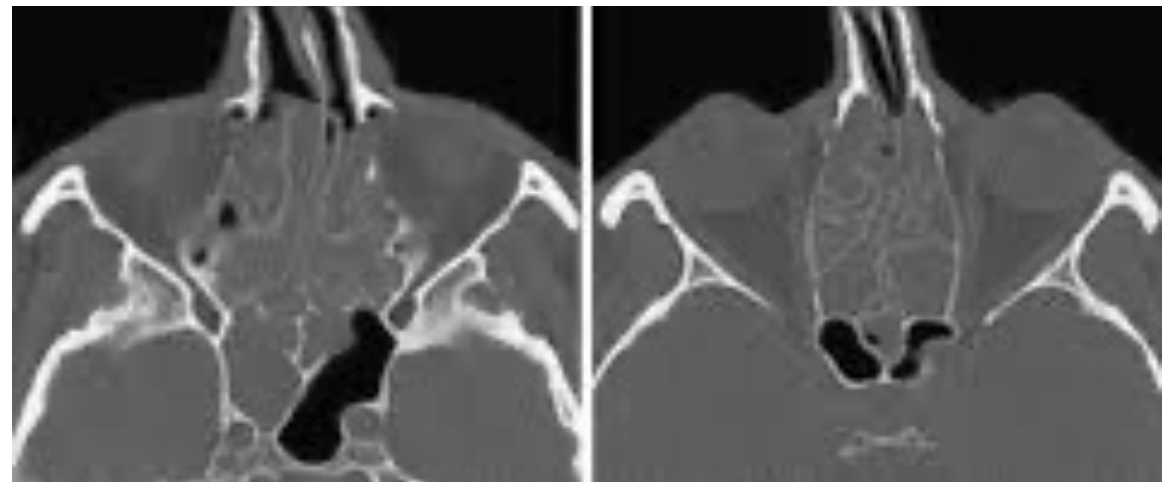
- A. Acute stress disorder
- B. Adjustment disorder
- C. Somatic symptom disorder
- D. Dependent personality disorder

5. A female presents with loss of vision in the right halves of both eyes. Where is the lesion located in the optic pathway?

- A. Left optic tract
- B. Right optic radiation
- C. Optic chiasma
- D. Right optic tract

6. A 28-year-old woman comes to the OPD due to persistent nasal congestion and stuffiness. A year ago, she came to the emergency department due to severe wheezing after taking naproxen for menstrual cramping. HRCT of the patient is shown below. Which of the following is the most likely cause of this patient's current symptoms?

- A. Allergic rhinitis
- B. Fungal rhinosinusitis
- C. Nasal polyposis
- D. Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma



7. A 52-year-old man comes to the OPD after his wife noted that his eyes appeared different. Medical history is significant for hypertension and type 2 diabetes mellitus. On physical examination, the right pupil is 3 mm and the left pupil is 5 mm. When the light in the examination room is dimmed, the anisocoria increases. Which of the following is the most likely location of the lesion

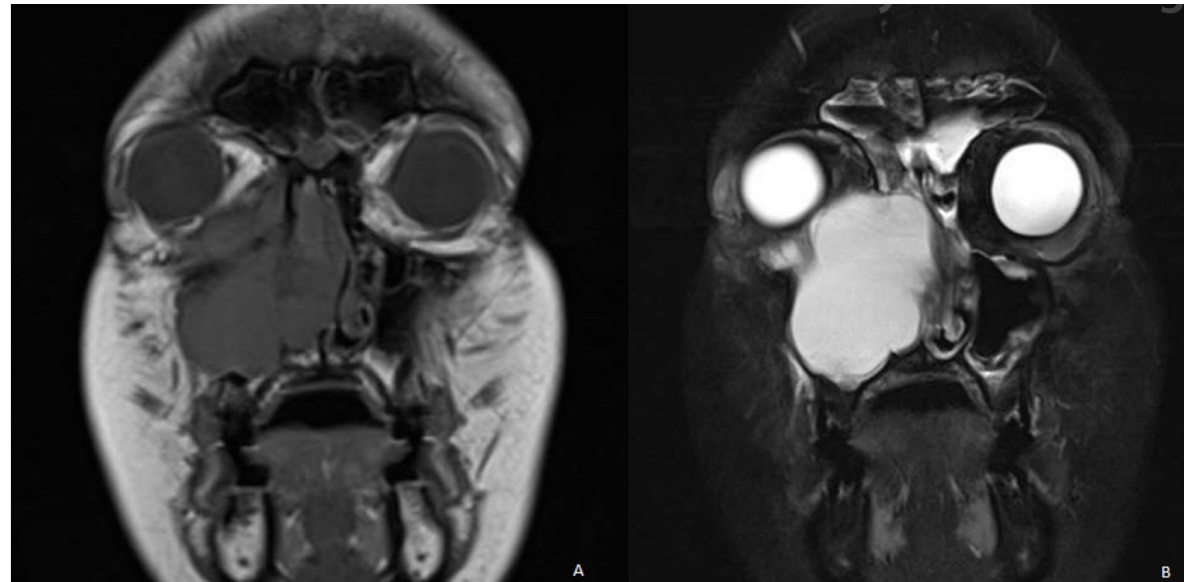
- A. Left oculomotor nerve
- B. Left parasympathetic pathway
- C. Left Optic nerve
- D. Right sympathetic pathway

8. Which of these disorders was earlier known as minimal brain dysfunction?

- A. Dyslexia
- B. Attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder
- C. Mental sub normality
- D. Oligophrenia

9. A 30-year-old male presents with a painless swelling in his right medial face since a few months. The MRI image is given below. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Mucocele
- B. Maxillary sinusitis
- C. Juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma
- D. Inverted papilloma



10. A 42-year-old man comes to the OPD due to persistent sadness, weight gain, and fatigue over the past 4 months. The patient is a dentist who has had difficulty waking up in the morning for clinic. He says, "I used to be really efficient, but now I always run 2 hours behind schedule." Following a divorce 3 years ago, the patient was diagnosed with major depressive disorder, which improved after a few months of treatment with paroxetine. Physical examination and laboratory evaluation are normal. After discussion of treatment options, the patient is started on sertraline. His symptoms resolve by the follow-up appointment 6 months later. Which of the following features is an indication for long-term maintenance of antidepressant therapy in this patient?

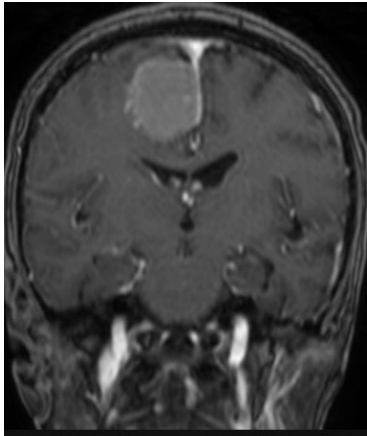
- A. Age of onset of initial depressive episode**
- B. Duration of current depressive episode**
- C. Number of prior depressive episodes**
- D. Presence of atypical depressive features**

11. From which of the following structures does the saccule develop?

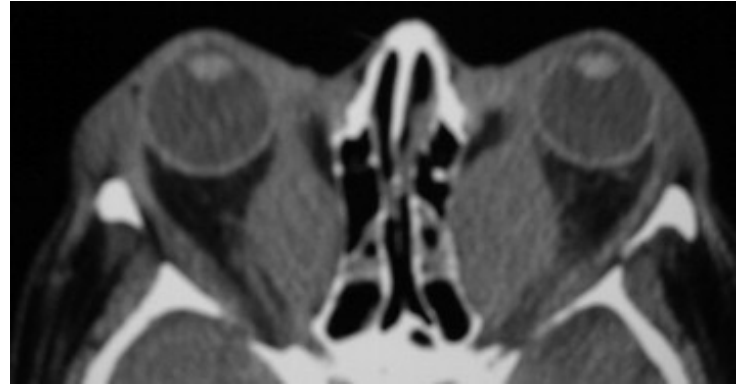
- A. Sacculus anterior**
- B. Sacculus posterior**
- C. Pars superior**
- D. Pars inferior**

12. Identify the incorrect diagnosis pair

A. Meningioma



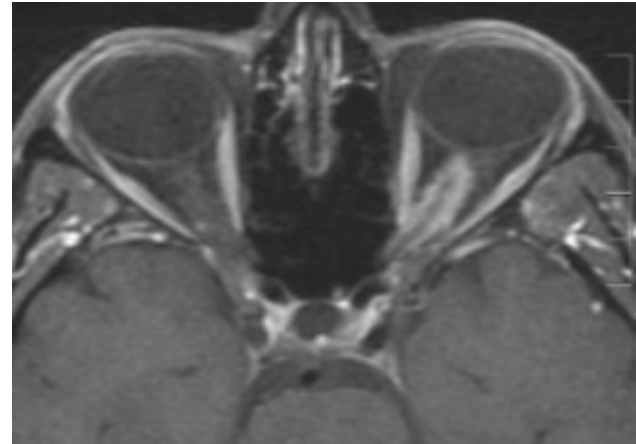
B. Orbital pseudotumor



C. Optic nerve glioma



D. Optic nerve meningioma



13. A 65-year-old man comes to the OPD with a 4-month history of persistent left ear pain that is slowly worsening. He is also having some difficulty swallowing. There is an enlarged lymph node in the left anterior neck. Flexible fiberoptic laryngoscopy reveals an ulcerative mass on the posterior pharyngeal wall of the hypopharynx. Involvement of which of the following nerves is most likely responsible for this patient's ear pain?

- A. Trigeminal nerve
- B. Facial nerve
- C. Auriculotemporal nerve
- D. Vagus nerve

14. A 75-year-old man comes to the OPD due to a 2-year history of slowly worsening vision in both eyes. The symptoms are worse at night and the patient has stopped driving at night due to excessive glare from oncoming headlights. Ocular examination shows loss of the red reflex and poor visualization of retinal detail. Which of the following is the most likely etiologic factor for this patient's eye condition?

- A. Accumulation of sorbitol in the lens**
- B. Age-related oxidative injury**
- C. Ischemia and neovascularization**
- D. Loss of lens distensibility**

15. A patient post-tonsillectomy in the recovery room starts bleeding from the operative site. On examination, blood clots are seen. This is an example of:

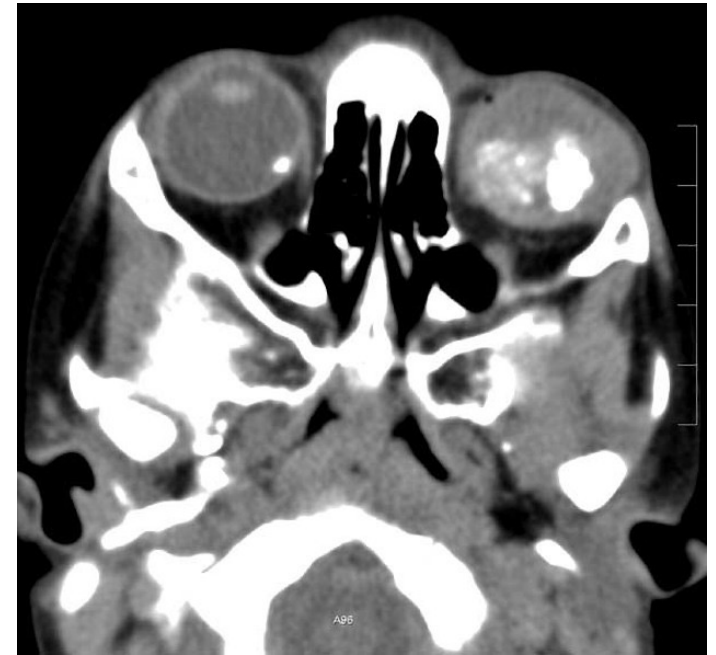
- A. Primary hemorrhage**
- B. Reactionary hemorrhage**
- C. Secondary hemorrhage**
- D. Tertiary hemorrhage**

16. A 32-year-old woman is brought to the OPD by her husband due to his concern about her increasing social withdrawal. The patient prefers to stay at home. When she must run errands, she insists that her husband accompany her. She stopped working 2 years ago due to severe episodes of anxiety that would occur unpredictably for no apparent reason. Since that time, the patient has continued to experience these episodes several times a week and has become more socially isolated due to fears of having another episode. The patient feels badly that she is no longer working and contributing to the household finances. She has occasional difficulty falling asleep and problems with concentration. Although she is not looking for work, she keeps her home clean, cooks nightly, and enjoys watching television. Which of the following is the most likely cause of this patient's social withdrawal?

- A. Avoidant personality disorder
- B. Dependent personality disorder
- C. Panic disorder
- D. Schizoid personality disorder

17. A 2-year-old child presents with leukocoria in the left eye. The CT is shown below. The most likely mutated gene is on the same chromosome as which of the following genes:

- A. BRCA1
- B. BRCA2
- C. NF1
- D. APC

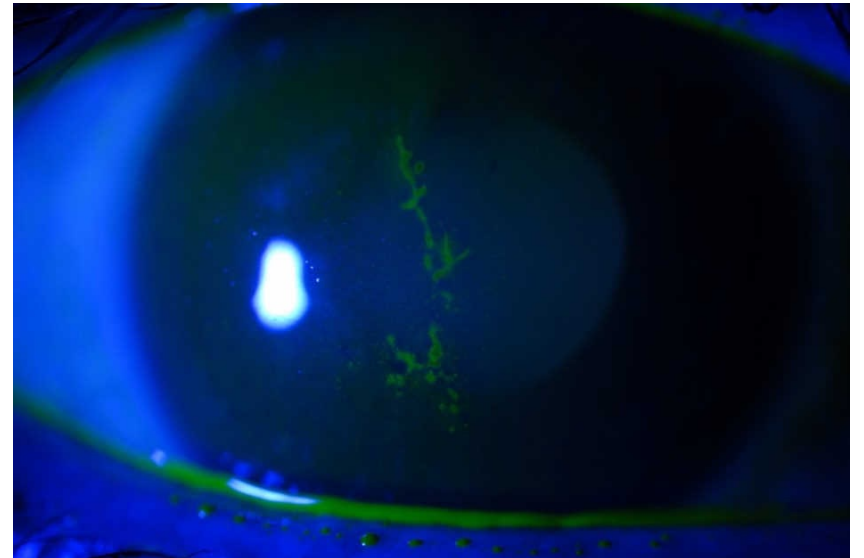


18. What is defined as the emotional release and discharge after consciously reliving a painful experience that has been repressed?

- A. Catharsis
- B. Abreaction
- C. Venting out
- D. Guided relaxation

19. An 85-year-old woman comes to the emergency department due to worsening eye pain. Physical examination shows scattered vesicles on the left side of the forehead and nose and on the left upper and lower eyelids. Fluorescein staining is shown here. Which of the following pathogens is most likely responsible for this patient's current condition?

- A. Adenovirus
- B. *Candida albicans*
- C. Herpes simplex virus
- D. Varicella-zoster virus



20. A 70-year-old diabetic woman comes to the physician complaining of progressive, severe pain and discharge from her left ear for the past 2 days. On examination, moving or touching the pinna produces extreme pain. Otoscopic examination shows granulation tissue in the left ear canal with a scant amount of discharge. Which of the following microbiological characteristics best describes the infecting organism?

- A. Comma-shaped and grows well in high pH**
- B. Fast lactose fermenter**
- C. Motile and oxidase positive**
- D. Nonmotile and a lactose nonfermenter**

21. All of the following are true about the device shown below except:

- A. It bypasses upper airway structures from nose to larynx thereby reducing the dead space by 50%.
- B. Usually done at the level of 2nd to 3rd tracheal rings.
- C. High tracheostomy (1st ring) done along with surgeries related to cancer larynx.
- D. An uncuffed tube is preferred

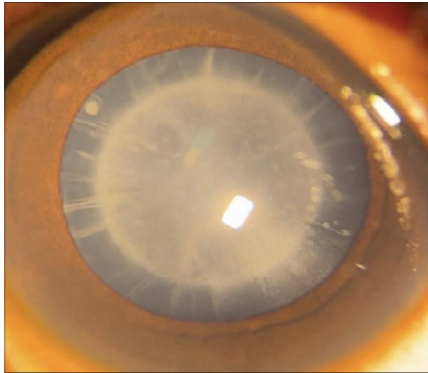


22. A 69-year-old man is brought to the emergency department after he was found by police trying to break into the back office of a grocery store, claiming that he worked there and that he had left his keys in the office. The owner of the grocery denied that the patient was employed. The patient's medical problems include hypertension, hyperlipidemia, major depressive disorder, alcohol use disorder, and type 2 diabetes mellitus. The patient answers questions without difficulty but provides conflicting information to different examiners. He is unable to account for how he ended up in the grocery store; however, he does provide detailed accounts of his previous job as an English professor, even reciting Shakespeare's Macbeth at length. He does not appear troubled by his inability to recall events accurately. The remainder of the examination is within normal limits. Which of the following is the most likely explanation for this patient's symptoms?

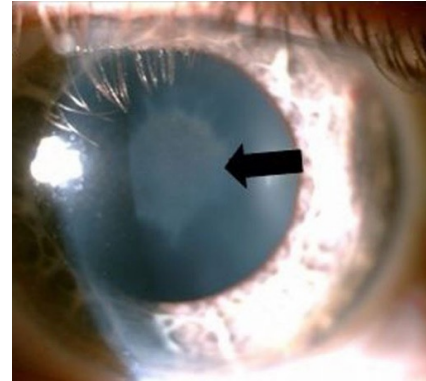
- A. Alzheimer disease**
- B. Dissociative amnesia**
- C. Korsakoff syndrome**
- D. Marchiafava-Bignami disease**

23. Identify the incorrect pair:

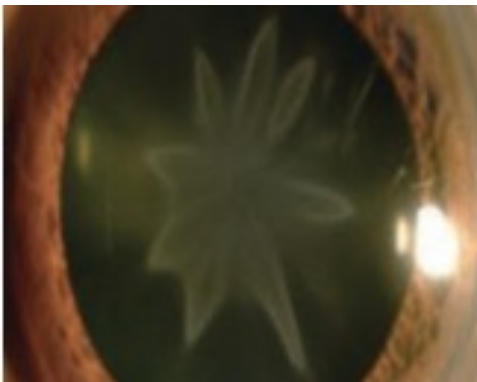
A. Zonular cataract



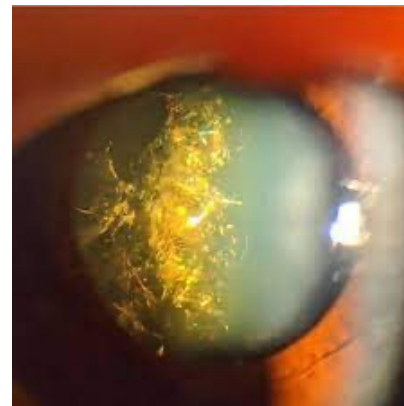
B. Immature senile cataract



C. Rosette cataract



D. Mytotoxic dystrophy



24. A 55-year-old patient comes with hoarseness of voice and difficulty swallowing. The patient was diagnosed with laryngeal carcinoma and surgical management was done. The post-operative image of the patient is given below. Which of the following surgery was done on this patient?

- A. Partial laryngectomy
- B. Percutaneous tracheostomy
- C. Standard tracheostomy
- D. Total laryngectomy



25. A 5-year-old boy presents with a small nodule on the sclera as shown in the image below. What is the likely diagnosis?

- A. Pterygium
- B. Pinguecula
- C. Sebacious cyst
- D. Dermoid



26. 53-year-old man comes to the OPD due to persistent fatigue and sexual dysfunction. The patient started a therapeutic dose of fluoxetine 2 months ago after being diagnosed with major depressive disorder. Which of the following is the most appropriate next step in pharmacotherapy?

- A. Continue fluoxetine and add aripiprazole**
- B. Discontinue fluoxetine and begin bupropion**
- C. Discontinue fluoxetine and begin venlafaxine**
- D. Increase dosage of fluoxetine and add sildenafil**

27. An infant is brought with complaints of excessive watering of the eyes and photophobia. The image is given below. All of the following statements about the condition are true except:

- A. Happens due to abnormal formation of the trabecular meshwork
- B. Tears in Bowman membrane called Haab's striae are seen
- C. Triad of Epiphora, Photosensitivity and Blepharospasm
- D. Horizontal Diameter >11.5 mm at birth is the criteria



28. A 56-year-old man comes to the OPD due to feeling "dizzy" over the past 2 weeks. Ocular movements in a sitting position are normal, but when the patient's head is rotated to the right side off the examination table, he develops vertigo and rotatory nystagmus. Which of the following is the most likely cause of this patient's symptoms?

- A. Vasular tumor in the middle ear
- B. Elevated endolymphatic hydrostatic pressure
- C. Elevated hydrostatic pressure in the middle ear
- D. Loose semicircular canal debris

29. Which of the following features is more in favor of delirium?

- A. Occurs gradually over a period of time**
- B. Fluctuating course**
- C. Preserved consciousness**
- D. Commonly associated with auditory hallucinations**

30. A female patient with hearing loss is examined and is found to be Rinne's negative at 256 Hz and 512 Hz, while Rinne positive at 1024 Hz. What is the expected air conduction and bone conduction gap?

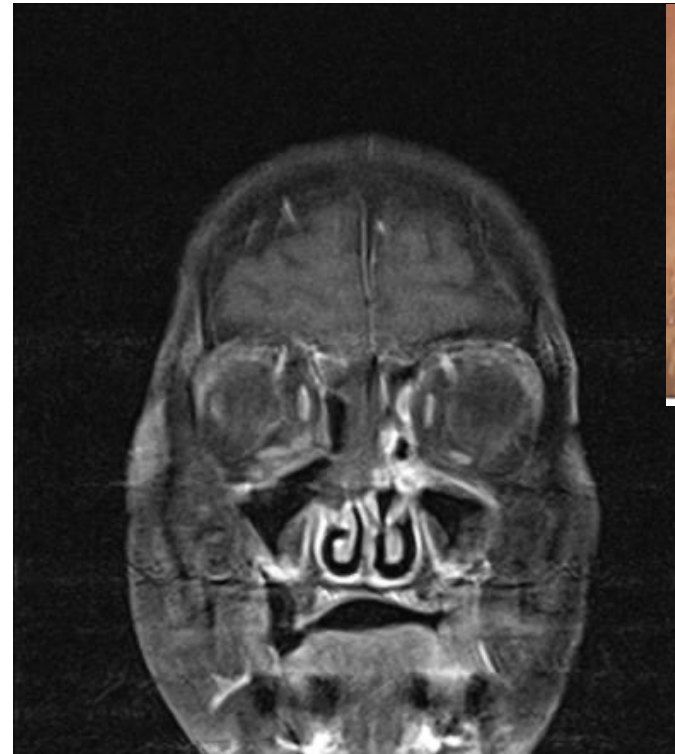
- A. 30-45 dB
- B. 15-30 dB
- C. 45-60 dB
- D. >60 dB

31. A 53-year-old man is brought to the emergency department after a witnessed GTCS seizure 1 hour prior. The patient regained consciousness after 1-2 minutes. Medical history includes schizoaffective disorder with multiple hospitalizations for psychotic and mood episodes beginning at age 22.. On physical examination, the patient is awake and alert. A 1-cm laceration is noted on the right side of the tongue. Serum chemistry is normal. A CT scan of the head reveals no abnormalities. Which of the following medications most likely contributed to this patient's presentation?

- A. Buspirone
- B. Carbamazepine
- C. Citalopram
- D. Clozapine

32. A 55-year-old diabetic male develops unilateral facial pain and loosening of teeth. MRI is shown below. Which of the following histopathological appearances is most likely to be seen?

- A. Septate hyphae
- B. Aseptate, ribbon shaped hyphae
- C. True yeast
- D. Pseudo-yeast



33. Which of the following has a poor prognosis with exposure and response prevention in OCD?

- A. Pathological doubt
- B. Magical thinking
- C. Hoarding
- D. Contamination obsession

34. A 60-year-old patient complains of decreased distant vision but he does not use spectacles for near vision. The image of his ocular examination is given below. What is this type of refractive error called?

- A. Index myopia
- B. Axial myopia
- C. Curvatural myopia
- D. Positional myopia



35. A 4-year-old boy is brought to the OPD due to hoarseness. Flexible laryngoscopy is performed and is shown below. Histopathologic analysis shows a fibrovascular core with benign squamous cells. The physician explains to the parents that this is likely due to infection acquired through which of the following routes of transmission?

- A. Arthropod vector
- B. Direct droplet
- C. Water borne
- D. Vertical contact



36. Identify the incorrect pair:

- A. SCOFF: Eating disorders
- B. CAM: ADHD
- C. CAGE: Alcohol abuse
- D. PEARLS: Child abuse

37. A 42-year-old woman, gravida 1 para 1, comes to the OPD for evaluation of insomnia following the birth of her son 5 weeks ago. The patient says she wakes up each night to breastfeed him but is unable to go back to sleep. She stays up most of the night thinking, "Why did I have a child so late in life? I'm already failing as a mother." The patient has a decreased appetite and no interest in seeing friends or family members other than her mother. She has no medical history and the delivery was uncomplicated. Physical examination shows no abnormalities. On mental status examination, the patient appears restless and is tearful. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

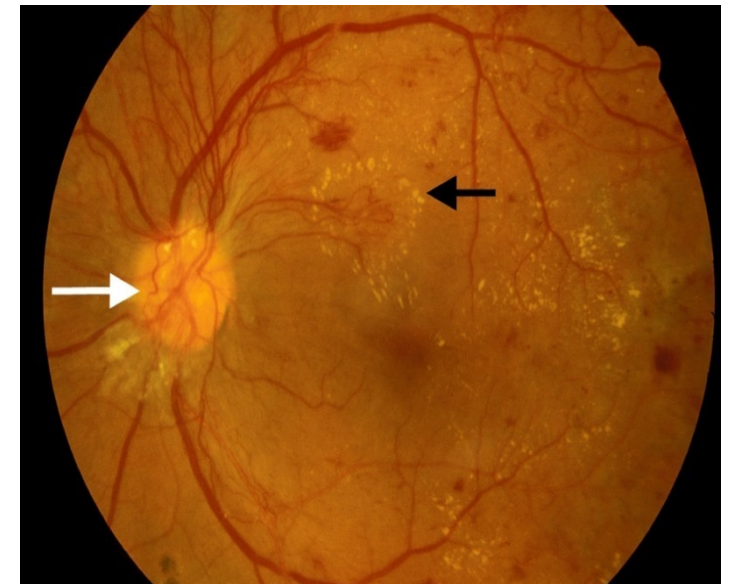
- A. Adjustment disorder
- B. Generalized anxiety disorder
- C. Major depressive episode
- D. Postpartum blues

38. The FDA approved medication to aid in smoking cessation include all except

- A. NRT-Nicotine Replacement Therapy**
- B. Bupropion**
- C. Varenicline**
- D. Buspirone**

39. A 68-year-old woman is evaluated for vision impairment. The patient has a decrease in both distant and near vision and has had occasional floaters. She has had no pain or redness in her eyes, headache, focal weakness, or sensory loss. Medical history is notable for type 2 diabetes mellitus, hypertension, and chronic kidney disease. Fundusoscopic examination is shown here. Which of the following contributed most to the pathogenesis of this patient's current ocular condition?

- A. Age-related degeneration of retinal pigment epithelium**
- B. Chronic hyperglycemia-induced microvascular injury**
- C. Ganglion cell death due to high intraocular pressure**
- D. Retinal arterial occlusion from atherosclerotic disease**



40. What is the maximum period of voluntary self-admission under the Mental Healthcare Act 2017?

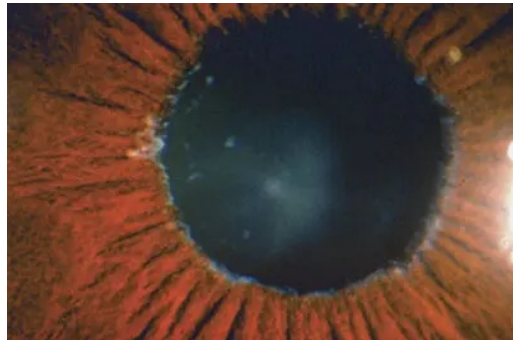
- A. 48 hours**
- B. 7 days**
- C. 30 days**
- D. 90 days**

41. A 36-year-old man is rushed to the emergency department after sudden onset of shortness of breath and difficulty swallowing. He has visited the emergency department several times before due to food and skin allergies. The patient is unconscious on arrival. Examination shows excessive accessory respiratory muscle use and edematous swelling of the face, lips, and tongue. There is also scattered urticaria over the upper body. Attempts at intubation are unsuccessful due to massive soft tissue edema involving the pharynx. A decision is made to perform an emergency cricothyrotomy. The incisions made during this procedure will most likely pass through which of the following structures?

- A. Buccopharyngeal fascia and platysma**
- B. Platysma and thyroid isthmus**
- C. Pretracheal fascia and cricoid cartilage**
- D. Superficial cervical fascia and cricothyroid membrane**

42. Identify the incorrect pair

A. Pseudoexfoliation syndrome



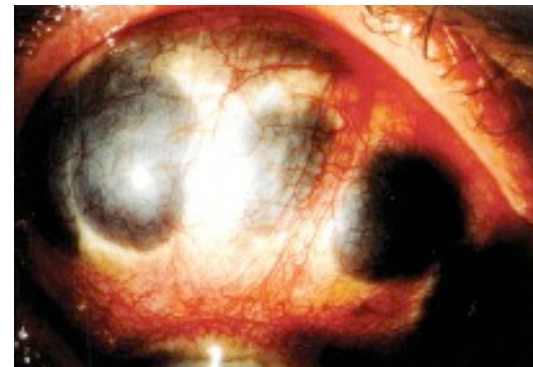
B. Corneal abrasion



C. Vossius ring



D. Coloboma

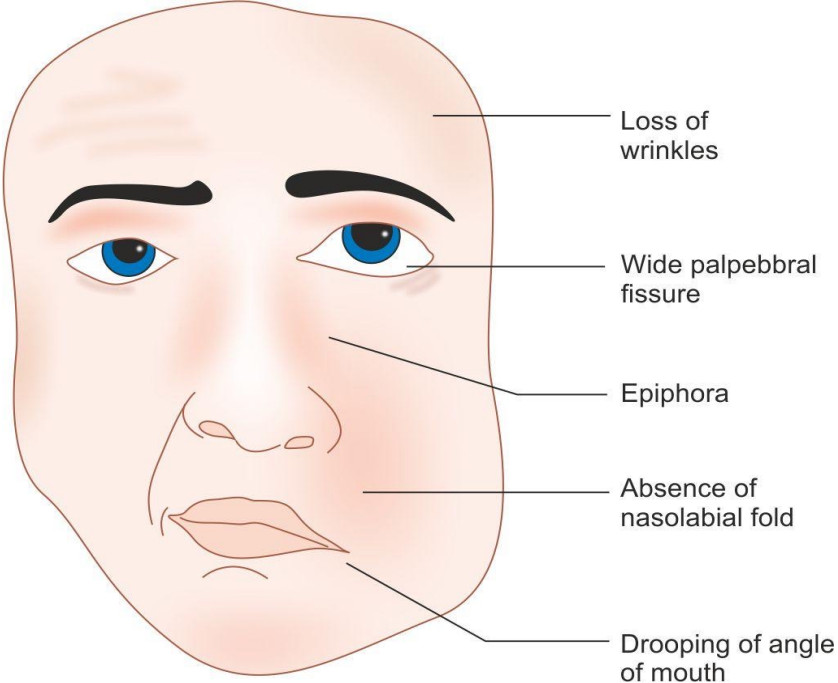


43. A 32-year-old woman comes to the OPD due to "feeling anxious and d own" for the past 2 weeks. The patient cries frequently and has been making mistakes in her accounting job due to poor concentration. She feels tense throughout the day and has difficulty staying asleep most nights because she is awakened by episodes of palpitations, shortness of breath, and sweating. The patient was mugged 3 weeks ago while walking home from work but is reluctant to discuss what happened. She does not use alcohol or illicit drugs and takes no medication. On mental status examination, the patient makes minimal eye contact, looks down at the floor, and wrings her hands repeatedly. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute stress disorder
- B. Generalized anxiety disorder
- C. Panic disorder
- D. Posttraumatic stress disorder

44. A patient presents with the complaint of loss of wrinkles on forehead, inability to close the eye, drooling of saliva, and deviation of the angle of the mouth. Which of the following nerves is most likely to be affected?

- A. I/L Facial UMN**
- B. C/L Facial UMN**
- C. C/L Facial LMN**
- D. I/L Facial LMN**



Loss of wrinkles

Wide palpebral fissure

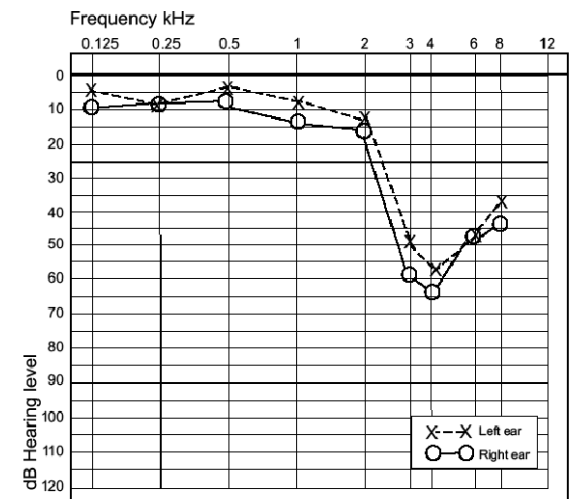
Epiphora

Absence of nasolabial fold

Drooping of angle of mouth

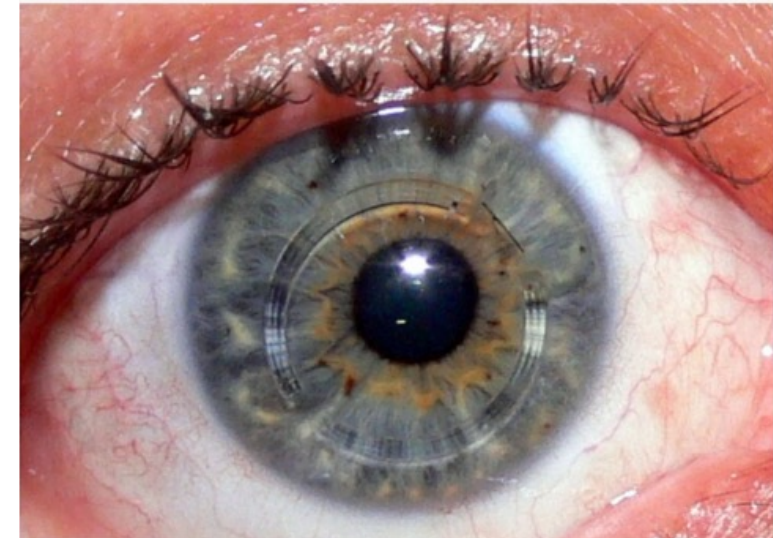
45. 56-year-old previously healthy man comes to the OPD due to decreased hearing in both ears. He reports difficulty understanding conversations in crowded rooms. For the past 12 years, he has worked in a factory where he has to shout to communicate with coworkers and has seldom worn hearing protection. An audiogram is obtained as shown in the image below. Which of the following is most likely abnormal in this patient?

- A. Auditory nerve
- B. Cochlear cupula
- C. Middle ear ossicles
- D. Organ of Corti



46. What is the indication of this procedure?

- A. Keratoconus
- B. Vogt's limbal girdle
- C. Keratoglobus
- D. Corneal dystrophy



47. During bedside rounds, a medical student is asked by the senior resident to describe the differential diagnosis of hematuria. After listing several diagnostic possibilities, but neglecting to mention nephrolithiasis, the resident sarcastically says, "What year of medical school are you in? When I was a student, I could recite this in my sleep." Earlier that day the resident was reprimanded by the chief of service for mismanaging the care of a private patient. Which of the following defense mechanisms is exhibited by the resident's behavior toward the student?

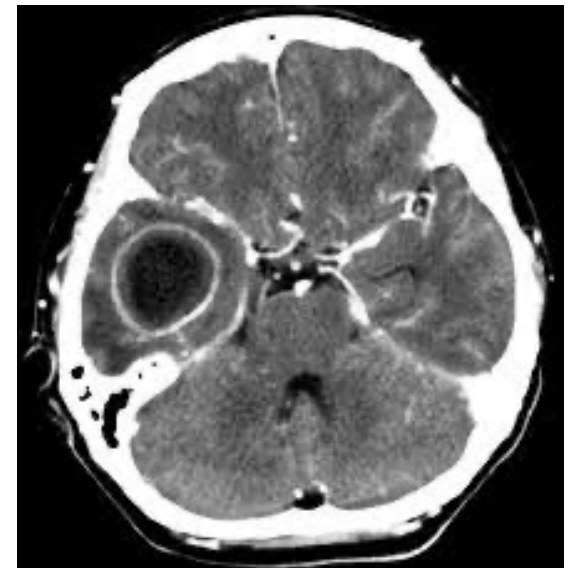
- A. Acting out
- B. Displacement
- C. Projection
- D. Reaction formation

48. Identify the incorrect pair:

- A. Vogt striae-Keratoconus
- B. Vogt triad-POAG
- C. Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada disease: Melanocyte defect
- D. Limbal girdle of Vogt: Corneal opacity that occurs in an arc concentric pattern

49. A 5-year-old girl is brought to the emergency department after having a seizure at home. Her mother says that the girl has had a mild headache and fatigue for the past few days. CT scan of the head is shown in the image below. Which of the following historical details is most relevant in establishing this patient's diagnosis?

- A. Family history of seizures
- B. Maternal history of perinatal infection
- C. Previous recurrent gingival bleeding
- D. Recent episode of otitis media



50. Identify the incorrect pair

A. Acute trachoma



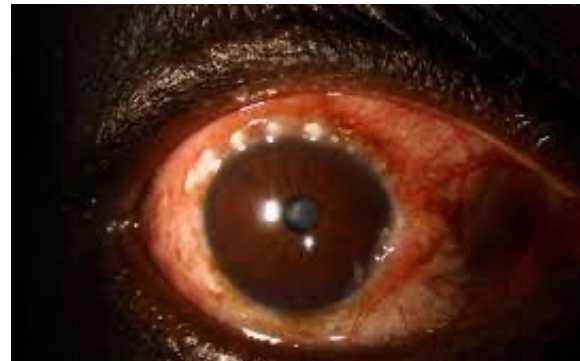
B. Follicular conjunctivitis



C. Giant papillary conjunctivitis



D. Spring catarrh



51. A 25-year-old woman complains of a creepy crawling sensation in her legs. It is more at night and prevents her from sleeping. She is relieved of these symptoms by either walking or moving her legs. Which of the following drugs is used in treating the condition?

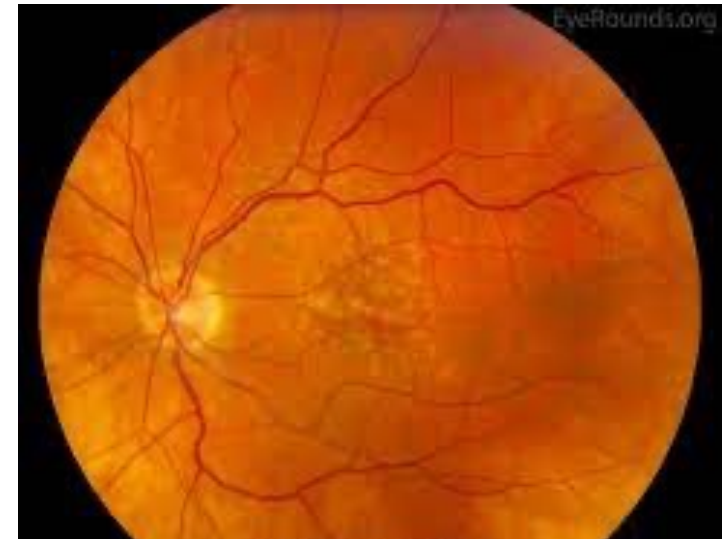
- A. Pramipexole**
- B. Gabapentin**
- C. Vitamin B12**
- D. Iron tablets**

52. A 42-year-old man is admitted to the hospital after sustaining fractures of his right femur and tibia in a motor vehicle collision. The patient becomes agitated, hypervigilant, and paranoid 12 hours after admission. He repeatedly tells the nurses that he can hear people in the corridor making insulting remarks about him. When hospital staff check the area near the patient's room, no one is found. On examination, the patient is alert and oriented. He is slightly tremulous and diaphoretic. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis in this patient?

- A. Acute stress disorder
- B. Alcoholic hallucinosis
- C. Delirium tremens
- D. Phencyclidine intoxication

53. A 65-year-old male complains of painless bilateral visual difficulty that has progressed over the last year. Fundoscopy is shown. Which of the following would you expect most on visual field examination?

- A. Bitemporal-hemianopsia**
- B. Arcuate scotomas**
- C. Central scotomas**
- D. Macular sparing**



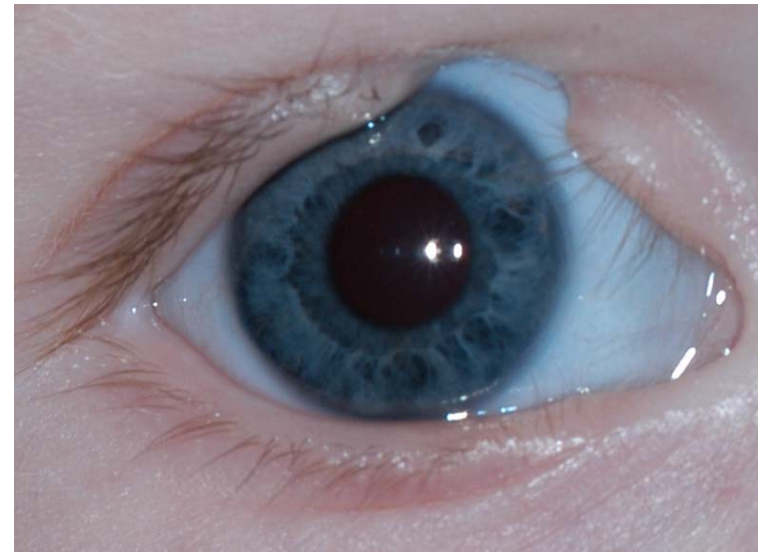
54. A 4-hour-old girl is examined in the newborn nursery with the following appearance. This patient's abnormal findings most likely resulted from which of the following intrauterine processes?

- A. Failed fusion of the medial nasal prominences
- B. Failed fusion of the maxillary prominence and intermaxillary segment
- C. Failed fusion of the palatine shelves
- D. Hyperplasia of the frontonasal prominence



55. What is the most common complication associated with the following abnormality?

- A. Exposure keratopathy
- B. Restricted eye movements
- C. Diplopia
- D. Amblyopia



56. A 60-year-old man who recently lost his wife complains that his intestines have rotted. He believes he is to blame for his wife's death and should be imprisoned. He complains that he is constantly depressed and has lost interest in daily activities since his wife's death. What is the most likely cause?

- A. Normal grief reaction
- B. Psychotic depression
- C. Delusional disorder
- D. Schizophrenia

57. A 6-year-old asthmatic has the finding shown in the image below on routine examination. Which of the following is the most appropriate pharmacotherapy for the lesions on this patient's oral mucosa?

- A. Acyclovir
- B. Amphotericin-B
- C. Griseofulvin
- D. Nystatin



58. A 32-year-old woman with bipolar disorder comes to the OPD for follow-up. The patient was diagnosed and treated for a manic episode at age 29 and has been stable on a combination of lithium and risperidone. After a staff meeting a few weeks ago, her supervisor said she was repeatedly frowning while others were presenting. Since then, the patient has been increasingly self-conscious and has started eating lunch alone at her desk. Physical examination is unremarkable except for occasional grimacing and slow inversion and tapping movements of her right foot. Lithium level is 0.9 mEq/L. Which of the following is the most appropriate next step in pharmacological management?

- A. Add benztropine
- B. Add daily propranolol
- C. Discontinue lithium and start valproic acid
- D. Taper and discontinue risperidone

59. An industrial worker was admitted to the hospital after an eye injury sustained while cutting stone with a hammer and iron chisel. A foreign body was suspected to be impacted in his eye. Which investigation can be detrimental to this patient?

A. MRI

B. CT

C. X-ray

D. B mode scan

60. A 6-year-old boy comes to the emergency department due to sore throat and fever. The patient also has right neck pain and earache but no cough or shortness of breath. Enlarged and tender cervical lymph nodes are present. The patient is not able to fully open his mouth, but examination of the oral cavity shows pooling of saliva, a large right tonsil with swelling of the right soft palate, and deviation of the uvula to the left. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute tonsillitis
- B. Adenoidal hypertrophy
- C. Herpangina
- D. Peritonsillar abscess



61. Identify the incorrect pair:

- A. *Moraxella lacunata*: Angular conjunctivitis
- B. *Pneumococcus*: *Ulcer serpens*
- C. Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis: Enterovirus 70, Coxsackievirus A24
- D. 100 day glaucoma: Coxsackie B virus

62. A 4-month-old boy is brought to the OPD by his mother due to noisy breathing. The noise has become progressively louder and persistent. When the patient is placed supine on the examination table, inspiratory stridor is heard, which resolves quickly when he is placed in the prone position. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Airway foreign body
- B. Choanal atresia
- C. Laryngomalacia
- D. Laryngotracheobronchitis (croup)

63. All of the following are responsible for corneal transparency except:

- A. Hydated status of cornea
- B. Regular arrangement and peculiar refractive index of corneal lamellae
- C. Avascularity
- D. Presence of keratan sulfate

64. A 37-year-old man is brought to the emergency department by ambulance after his sister found him unresponsive. Several days ago, he was discharged from an inpatient addiction centre, where he was treated for multiple substance use disorders and long-standing bipolar disorder. The patient's sister states that he has been depressed and has not taken any of his prescribed medications since discharge. Temperature is 36.7 C (98.1 F), blood pressure is 80/40 mm Hg, pulse is 62/min, and respirations are 10/min. The patient is obtunded and unresponsive to verbal commands. Physical examination shows 2-mm pupils. The patient is ventilated by bag valve mask, and supplemental oxygen and intravenous fluids are initiated. Which of the following should be administered next?

- A. Buprenorphine
- B. Lithium carbonate
- C. Naloxone
- D. Naltrexone

65. Identify the incorrect pair

A. McGovern's manouever



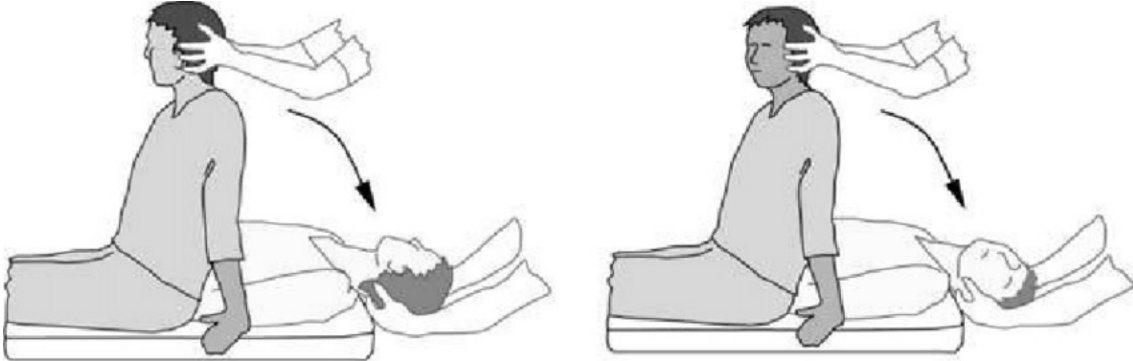
B. Cottle manouever



C. Hippocratic method



D. Epley manouever



66. What is the characteristic feature of a fungal ulcer?

- A. Reverse hypopyon
- B. Dendritic ulcer on a fluorescein dye
- C. Ring abscess
- D. Satellite lesion

67. 50-year-old man comes to the OPD due to a lump in his neck that has been present for 4 months and is enlarging. On examination, there is a firm, nontender, nonmobile mass in the right anterior neck. Otoscopic examination shows a clear right middle ear effusion. Needle biopsy of the neck mass is consistent with regional nodal spread of squamous cell carcinoma. Which of the following is the most likely site of the primary tumor?

- A. Base of tongue
- B. Nasopharynx
- C. Parotid gland
- D. Piriform sinus

68. Where is the electrode placed in cochlear implant procedures?

- A. Round window
- B. Oval window
- C. Scala vestibuli
- D. Scala tympani

69. A 5-year-old boy is brought to the clinic by his parents due to hearing loss. Over the past year, the patient has had increased difficulty hearing normal conversations. A tuning fork held over the middle of the forehead sounds louder in the left ear. Tuning fork sounds are better heard with air conduction bilaterally. Which of the following is the most likely etiology of this patient's hearing loss?

- A. Cholesteatoma**
- B. Chronic otitis media**
- C. Congenital infection**
- D. Foreign body**

70. A 42-year-old man is brought to the emergency department by police officers after he was found wandering aimlessly at an airport. The man is alert and answers questions appropriately; however, he appears to be confused about his identity and does not recognize the name on his driver's license in his wallet. Extensive inquiry fails to reveal any helpful information as the patient is perplexed and does not remember where he lives, how he got to the airport, his family members, or his profession. His cognitive function is otherwise intact. A search of his personal belongings reveals an airline ticket from Las Vegas to Arlington, Virginia. An emergency contact on the patient's phone leads to his wife, who reports that her husband "just disappeared" after he found out that his father had passed away that morning. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute stress disorder
- B. Brief psychotic disorder
- C. Depersonalization/derealization disorder
- D. Dissociative amnesia

71. A 25-year-old male presented to the clinic with a complaint of the feeling of insects crawling under the skin. Which of the following drug abuse can cause the symptoms of this patient?

- A. Cannabis
- B. Cocaine
- C. Amphetamine
- D. Alcohol

72. A 48-year-old woman comes to the OPD due to an intermittent ear discharge over the last 2 years. She has also noticed decreased hearing in the right ear recently. Otoscopy shows a small perforation in the right tympanic membrane and a pearly mass behind the membrane. Conduction hearing loss is noted in the right ear. The remainder of the ear, nose, and throat examination is normal. Which of the following is the most likely cause of this patient's aural mass?

- A. Cholesterol and lipid accumulation**
- B. Malignant squamous cell neoplasm**
- C. Noncaseating granuloma**
- D. Squamous cell debris**

73. The drug increasing uveoscleral flow is?

- A. Timolol**
- B. Latanoprost**
- C. Pilocarpine**
- D. Carbonic anhydrase inhibitor**

74. 43-year-old man comes to the emergency department due to painless, progressive visual impairment. The patient was diagnosed with sexually acquired HIV infection 4 years ago. He was previously started on antiretroviral therapy but has been noncompliant with his prescribed medications. His most recent CD4 count was 37 cells/mm³. Physical examination shows no skin rash or corneal lesions. Funduscopy reveals the findings seen in the image below. Which of the following medications is the best initial therapy for this patient?

- A. Acyclovir
- B. Amphotericin B
- C. Steroids
- D. Ganciclovir



75. A patient presents with a firm, tender, slow-growing mass below the ear as shown in the image below. What could be the diagnosis?

- A. Bezold abscess
- B. Parotid abscess
- C. Upper cervical lymphadenopathy
- D. Osteoma of the mandible



76. A 33-year-old woman comes to the OPD for management of chronic headaches with shoulder and neck pain as well. The patient has been under a lot of stress lately and describes difficulty falling asleep, poor concentration, fatigue, and feeling overwhelmed. Although she has always been a "worrier," she reports worsening anxiety and irritability since she started a new job 8 months ago. The patient says that her boss and coworkers are supportive, but she has a difficult time as she is preoccupied with how her children are doing and worried about their safety at school. At 3:00 PM she makes multiple phone calls to check that they have arrived home safely. The patient also finds herself making mental lists of all the things she must do the next day rather than concentrating on her work.. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Adjustment disorder
- B. Generalized anxiety disorder
- C. Obsessive-compulsive disorder
- D. Obsessive compulsive personality disorder

77. A 40-year-old diabetic patient presented with the squint. On examination, the secondary deviation was found to be more than the primary deviation. Forced duction test is negative. Which of the following types of squint is most likely to be present in this patient?

- A. Concomitant squint**
- B. Restrictive squint**
- C. Paralytic squint**
- D. Pseudosquint**

Differential criterion	Concomitant strabismus	Paralytic strabismus
Onset	At an early age, initially only periodically.	At any age, sudden onset.
Cause	Hereditary, uncorrected refractive error, perinatal injury.	Disease of or injury to ocular muscles, supplying nerves, or nuclei.
Diplopia	None: image suppressed (except in late strabismus with normal sensory development).	Diplopia is present.
Compensatory head posture	None	Constant
Depth perception	Not present	Only present when patient assumes compensatory head posture (see symptoms).
Visual acuity	Usually unilaterally reduced visual acuity.	No change in visual acuity.
Angle of deviation	Constant in every direction of gaze.	Variable, increasing in the direction of pull of the paralyzed muscle.

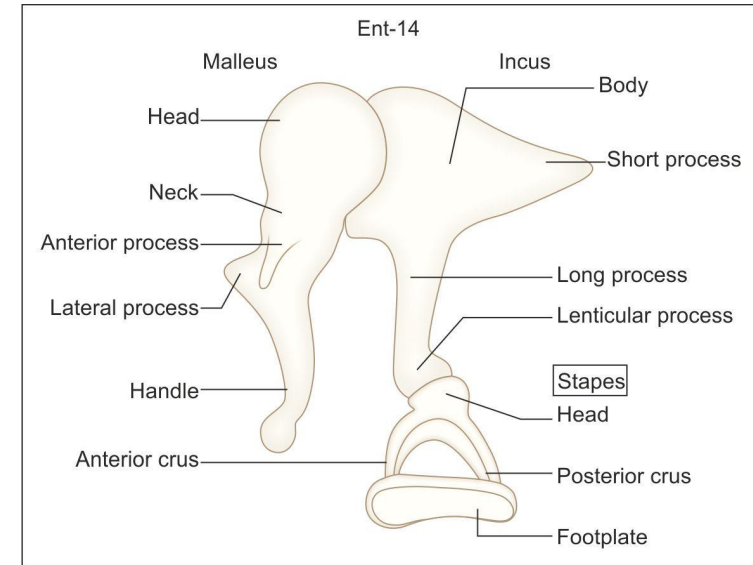
78. A 52-year-old man comes to the OPD for evaluation of hearing loss in the left ear. The patient works in sales and is frequently on the phone. Over the past several months, he has had difficulty hearing phone conversations in the left ear and must move the headset to the right. He has no pain or vertigo but sometimes feels off-balance when walking at night and holds onto walls. A tuning fork placed on the forehead is heard best in the right ear. Air conduction is greater than bone conduction bilaterally. There is decreased sensation to touch on the left side of the face. Bilateral upper and lower extremity strength, deep tendon reflexes, and sensation are normal. Which of the following is the most likely cause of this patient's symptoms?

- A. Cholesteatoma
- B. Eustachian tube dysfunction
- C. Ménière disease
- D. Vestibular schwannoma

79. Identify the structure given in the image:

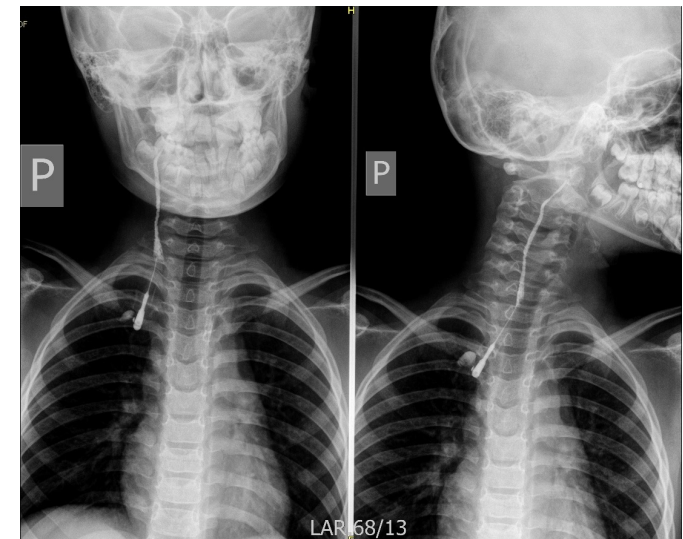
- A. Malleus
- B. Incus
- C. Stapes
- D. Vomer





80. A 12-year-old boy is brought to the OPD due to a left neck mass and a small pit anterior to the sternocleidomastoid muscle that is leaking mucopurulent fluid. One month ago, he had a fever and upper respiratory tract infection symptoms. Fluoroscopy is shown below. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis of this lesion?

- A. Branchial cleft cyst
- B. Cystic hygroma
- C. Laryngocele
- D. Thyroglossal duct cyst



81. A 20-year-old male patient presents with unilateral nasal obstruction and recurrent bleeding for the past 1 year. Transnasal endoscopic results are shown below. A contrast-enhanced CT revealed a mass extending from the posterior choana to the nasopharynx. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma
- B. Antrochoanal polyp
- C. Rhinoscleroma
- D. Concha bullosa



82. A 34-year-old woman comes to the OPD with her husband due to behavioral changes over the past 6 weeks. The husband says, "She's not an angry person, but ever since she was in a car accident, little things seem to set her off. She yells and honks at people for not using their turn signals and gets upset when we have to wait for a table at restaurants." The patient describes difficulty sleeping due to thoughts "swirling" in her head and feeling panicked every time she wakes up. Which of the following is the best next step in management of this patient?

- A. Begin buspirone**
- B. Provide reassurance and prescribe short-term alprazolam**
- C. Recommend cognitive-behavioral therapy**
- D. Start lithium**

83. Which of the following is not a feature of tubercular otitis media?

- A. Ear ache
- B. Multiple perforations
- C. Pale granulation
- D. Foul smelling ear discharge

84. A 30-year-old woman comes to the OPD due to hearing loss in her right ear. A week ago, the patient developed symptoms of nasal congestion, cough, and rhinorrhea. Three days ago, she traveled from New York to Delhi. On her return flight yesterday, the patient developed hearing loss and severe pain in her right ear and noticed a drop of blood on her finger when she scratched her ear canal. All symptoms have resolved except for persistent hearing loss in the right ear. Which of the following is the most appropriate next step in management?

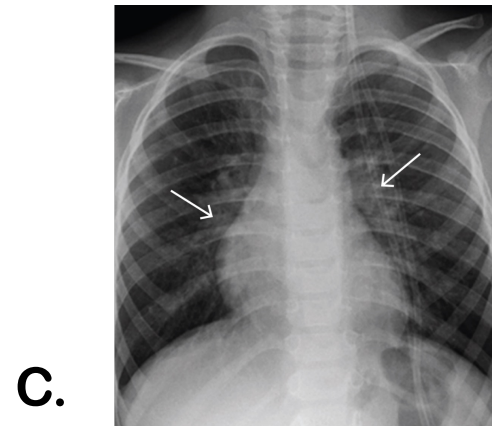
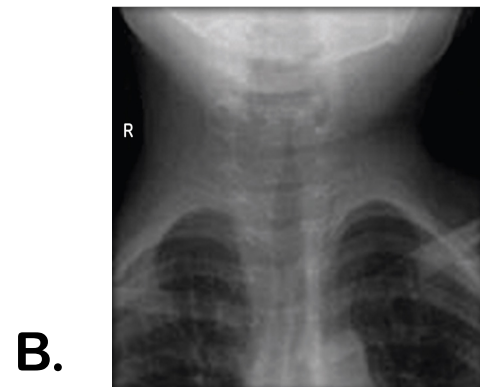
- A. Aural irrigation
- B. Oxymetazoline
- C. Reassurance and follow-up examination
- D. Tympanoplasty



85. A 32-year-old woman with a history of bipolar disorder with psychotic features comes to the office for evaluation of infertility. The patient's last menstrual period was 4 months ago; her menses tend to be erratic, occurring every 30-60 days and lasting 4-8 days. Which of the following medications is most likely responsible for this patient's infertility?

- A. Aripiprazole
- B. Carbamazepine
- C. Quetiapine
- D. Risperidone

86. A 5-year-old boy is brought to the emergency department by his parents due to sudden onset difficulty breathing. The patient developed a mild cough and sore throat yesterday, his parents gave him acetaminophen, which improved his throat pain. Temperature is 39.1 C (102.4 F), blood pressure is 100/65 mm Hg, pulse is 130/min, and respirations are 46/min. Oxygen saturation is 92% on room air. The patient appears anxious, is drooling, and has inspiratory stridor. The uvula is midline, and there is no oropharyngeal or tonsillar erythema. Lung examination shows transmitted upper airway noises without wheezing or crackles. Which of the following is the most likely finding on imaging?



87. A patient presented with unilateral proptosis and bilateral abducent palsy. What is the most probable cause?

- A. Retinoblastoma**
- B. Orbital pseudotumor**
- C. Orbital cellulitis**
- D. Cavernous sinus thrombosis**

88. A 32-year-old man comes to the OPD due to erectile dysfunction and decreased libido for the past month. The patient has never experienced these symptoms before and finds them to be very upsetting. The patient has a history of schizophrenia and was discharged from a psychiatric hospital 3 months ago on risperidone. He has no current delusions, and his auditory hallucinations have decreased in frequency and intensity. Review of systems is negative except for a recent 3-kg (6.6-lb) weight gain. Physical examination shows bilateral breast enlargement. Which of the following is the most likely mechanism responsible for this patient's decreased libido?

- A. Decreased dopamine activity in the mesolimbic pathway
- B. Decreased dopamine activity in the nigrostriatal pathway
- C. Decreased dopamine activity in the tuberoinfundibular pathway
- D. Independent of dopamine decrease

89. A 68-year-old woman comes to the office due to oral pain. For the last 3 days, she has had mild pain in the left lower jaw associated with swelling of the gums. The patient had a loose molar extracted 3 weeks ago, and the extraction site never completely healed. Medical history is notable for osteoporosis treated with calcium, vitamin D, and zoledronic acid. She has never used tobacco or alcohol. Vital signs are normal. Examination shows gingival edema and erythema surrounding an area of exposed bone at the left lower jaw. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Mucormycosis
- B. Osteonecrosis
- C. Periodontal abscess
- D. Squamous cell carcinoma

90. During psychotherapy, the therapist had mixed conscious and unconscious feelings towards his patient. This is known as?

- A. Countertransference**
- B. Transference**
- C. Dissociation**
- D. Preoccupation**

91. A 52-year-old man with a history of schizoaffective disorder is admitted to the hospital for treatment of a lower extremity cellulitis. He is continued on his home medications-lithium, risperidone, and sertraline-and cephalosporin therapy is initiated to treat his infection. His infection improves over the next 10-14 days, but prior to discharge, he develops repeated episodes of vomiting and diarrhea. At the same time, the patient becomes tremulous and uncoordinated, which makes it difficult for him to walk without falling. In addition, he seems confused. Vital signs are normal. Physical examination shows fasciculations and bilateral tremor. Which of the following medications is most likely to have caused this?

- A. Lithium
- B. Risperidone
- C. Sertraline
- D. Cephalosporin

92. Not true about retinitis pigmentosa is:

- A. Pigmentary retinal dystrophy predominantly affecting the rods more than the cones
- B. Pale waxy disc
- C. Most common mode of inheritance is autosomal recessive
- D. ERG – normal

93. A husband and wife presented to the OPD with complaints of premature ejaculation during intercourse. What is the non-pharmacological technique you will advise to the patient?

- A. Cognitive behavioral therapy
- B. Exposure and response prevention therapy
- C. Squeeze technique
- D. Sensate focus therapy

94. A 38-year-old man is evaluated for a 2-month history of depressed mood. After physical examination and laboratory workup, major depressive disorder is diagnosed and antidepressant therapy is initiated. The patient's symptoms do not respond to monotherapy, so an antipsychotic medication is added. Over the course of several months, the patient's antidepressant dose is increased to the maximal therapeutic dose. At his 6-month follow-up, he has also new-onset hypertension. Which of the following medications is the most likely cause of this adverse effect?

- A. Aripiprazole
- B. Mirtazapine
- C. Paroxetine
- D. Venlafaxine

95. The image of a drug is given below. It is used in which of the following conditions?

- A. Subglottic stenosis
- B. Rhinocerebral mucormycosis
- C. Adenoidectomy
- D. Tympanoplasty

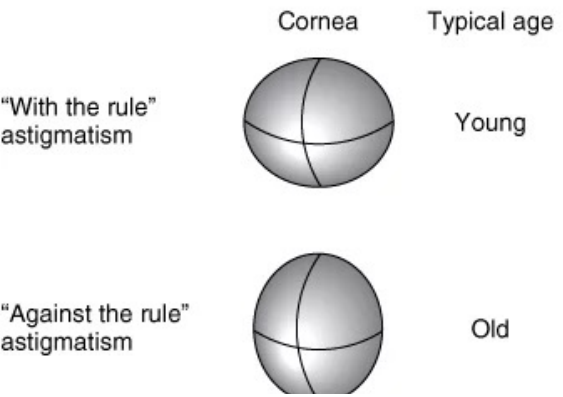


96. A 27-year-old woman, gravida 1 para 0 at 30 weeks gestation, comes to the OPD due to increasing difficulty hearing, especially on the right side. A tuning fork held over the middle of the forehead sounds louder in the right ear. Tuning fork sounds are better heard with bone conduction on the right side and with air conduction on the left. The remainder of the neurologic examination shows no abnormalities. Which of the following is the most likely cause of this patient's current symptoms?

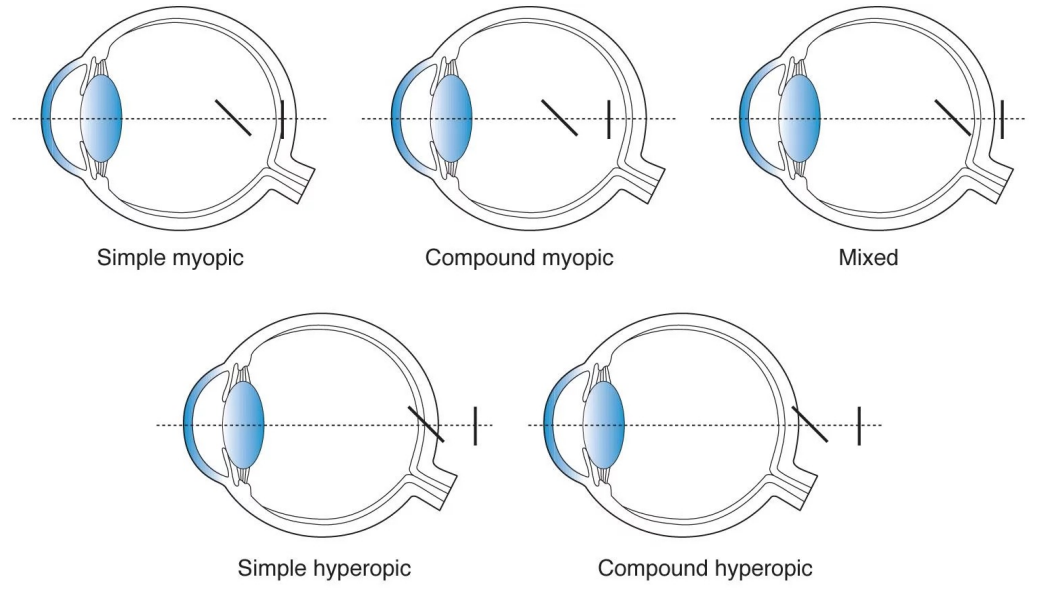
- A. Chronic otitis media
- B. Medication ototoxicity
- C. Ménière disease
- D. Otosclerosis

97. Which of the following would be prescribed for simple myopic astigmatism?

- A. +1.00 DS**
- B. -1.00 DC X 180 degree**
- C. -1.00 DS**
- D. -1.00 DS -1.00 DC X 180 degree**



180	90

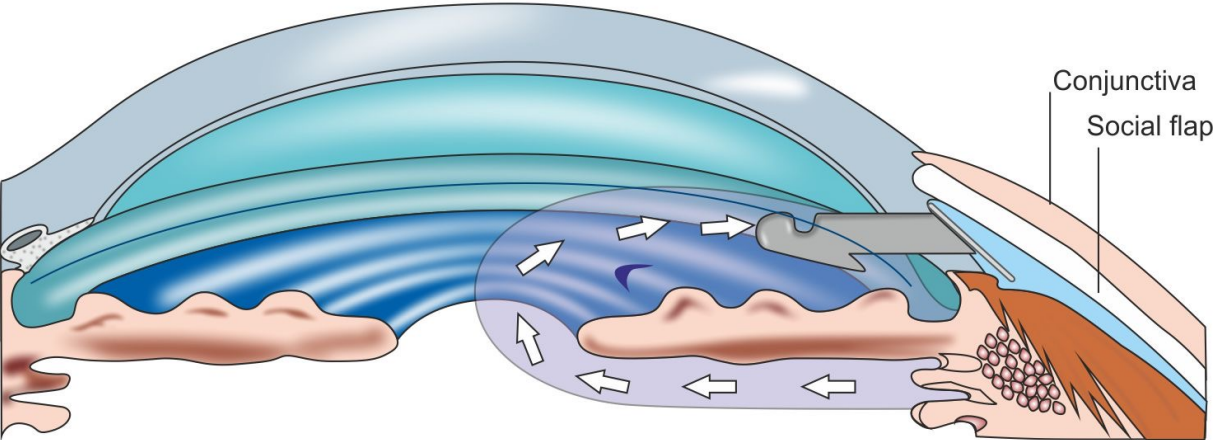
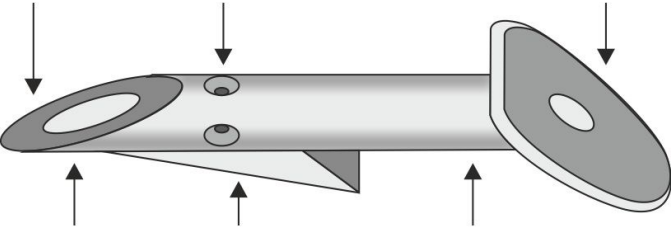


98. A 1-hour-old boy is evaluated in the newborn nursery for feeding difficulty. He was able to latch and begin feeding but within 1 minute, his face developed a blue tinge. The boy cried, and his color improved. Chest radiograph is normal. Which of the following is the best next step in evaluation of this patient's symptoms?

- A. Draw blood cultures**
- B. Measure blood methemoglobin level**
- C. Obtain an echocardiogram**
- D. Pass a catheter through the nares**

99. Identify the device?

- A. Ex-Press™ implant
- B. Ahmed glaucoma valve
- C. Molteno implant
- D. Baerveldt implant



100. A 7-year-old boy is brought to the OPD. His mother says that her son's behavior has been difficult to manage over the past year. "He is always running around (even during dinner), does not listen, and keeps his room a mess. He is always bothering his younger brother, interrupting him when he talks, and taking his toys without asking. The boy's second-grade teacher has reported that he cannot sit still, answers questions impulsively and out of turn, and becomes irritable when she redirects him. The physician recommends a trial of methylphenidate. Which of the following side effects is the patient most likely to experience while taking this medication?

- A. Agitation
- B. Decreased appetite
- C. Hypersomnia
- D. Tics

Thank You!



Psychiatry Ophthalmology ENT Test

Dr. Zainab Vora

1. All of the following are disorders of thought form except:

A. Tangentiality ✓

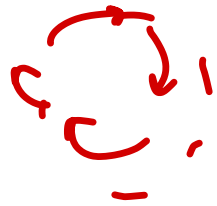


B. Derailment ✓

C. Neologism ✓

~~D. Circumstantiality.~~

↳ Stream



✓
Obsession - fixation

✓
Delusion - content

✓
Derailment - Form

Thought Disorders

Stream

- ✓ Flight of ideas

“My father sent me here. He drove me in a car. The car is yellow in color. Yellow color looks good on me”

- ✓ Pressure of speech

- ✓ Thought retardation/block

- ✓ Circumstantiality

- ✓ Prolivity

- ✓ Perseveration

Palilalia - word

Logoclonia - Last syllable

vs

Echolalia/ Echopraxia

Content



Delusion

Possession

TI

- ✓ ‘someone is putting thoughts in my mind’

tw

- ✓ ‘someone is taking away my thoughts’

TB

- ✓ ‘thoughts escape my mind, and others can access them’

- ✓ Obsessions

- ✓ Impulse

- ✓ Phobia

Form

Schizophrenia

- ✓ -Derailment

- ✓ -Loosening of association

- ✓ -Tangentiality

- ✓ -Neologism

- ✓ -Incoherence =word salad

- ✓ -Clang

“Here she comes with a cat catch rat match.”

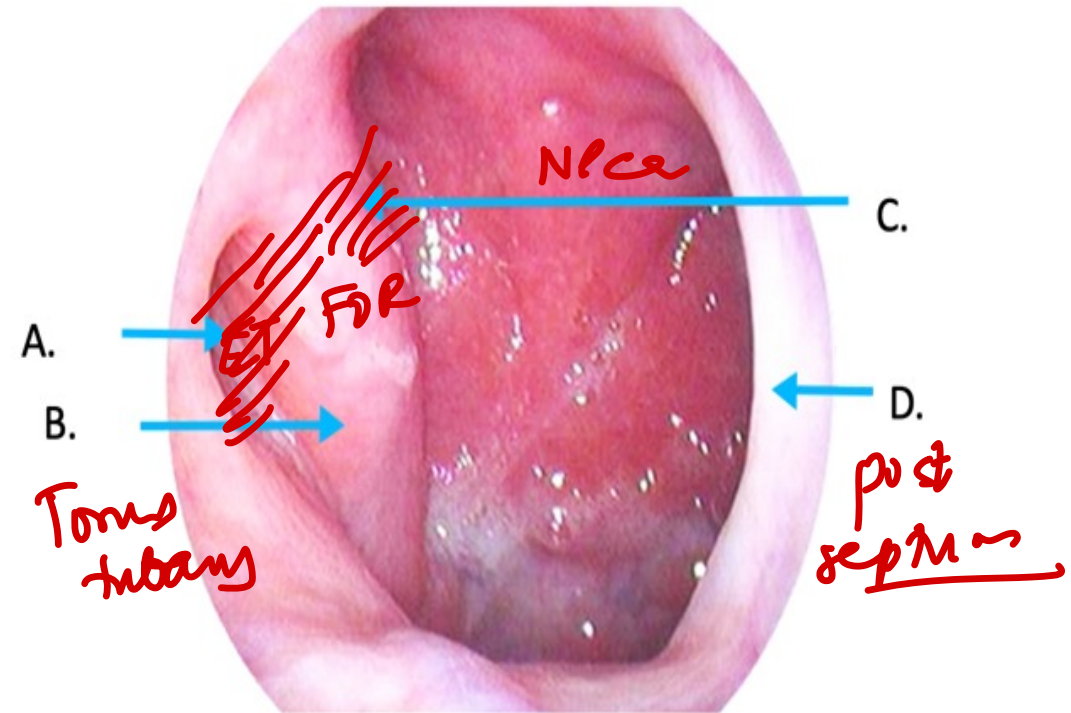
2. A 62-year-old woman comes to the emergency department due to acute eye pain. She has a history of seasonal allergies and developed itchy, watery, red eyes after working outdoors in her garden. The patient used over-the-counter eye drops to treat her allergy symptoms, and several hours later, she began experiencing severe right eye pain and headache. On examination, the right eye appears red with a hazy cornea and dilated pupil that responds poorly to light. Visual acuity in the affected eye is severely diminished. Which of the following medications was most likely used by this patient?

ACG
mydriasis

- ~~A.~~ Alpha-adrenergic agonist
- B. Beta blocker
- C. Mast cell stabilizer
- D. Prostaglandin analogue

3. Identify the marked section

- A. A-Fossa of Rossenmuller, B-Torus tubaris, C-Eustachian tube, D-Posterior septum
- B. A- Eustachian tube, B-Torus tubaris, C-Fossa of Rossenmuller, D-Posterior septum
- C. A-Torus tubaris, B- Fossa of Rossenmuller, C-Eustachian tube, D-Posterior septum
- D. A- Posterior septum, B-Torus tubaris, C-Eustachian tube, D- Fossa of Rossenmuller



4. A 27-year-old woman comes to the OPD due to abdominal pain. She has had intermittent "aches and cramps" in her abdomen for the past few weeks. The patient denies nausea, vomiting, or a change in appetite or bowel movements. Her stress level has been higher than normal since her boyfriend broke off their relationship a month ago. She says, "We were together for 10 years, and he abandoned me. I don't know how to go on without him." The patient starts crying when discussing how her boyfriend managed her finances and recently helped her apply for a new job. She is unsure about switching jobs now and canceled her interviews to "avoid more confusion." She recently moved in with a friend and hopes this person can help her "sort everything out." Which of the following is the most likely explanation for the patient's behavior?

A. Acute stress disorder < 1mon - life-death ✓✓✓

B. Adjustment disorder < 6mon

C. Somatic symptom disorder > 6mon

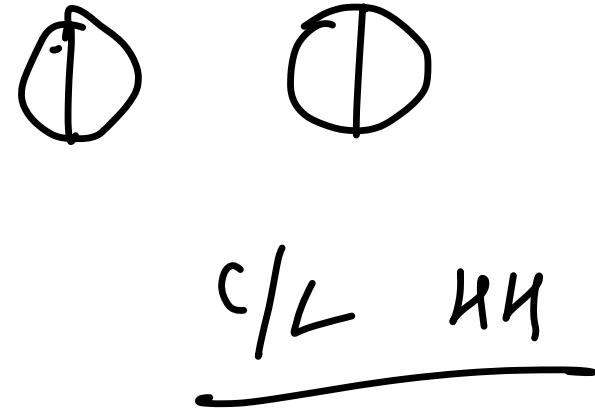
~~D.~~ Dependent personality disorder

pair

> 16yr
stress ↑↑

5. A female presents with loss of vision in the right halves of both eyes. Where is the lesion located in the optic pathway?

- ~~A. Left optic tract~~
- B. ^{Lb} Right optic radiation
- C. Optic chiasma X
- D. Right optic tract X



6. A 28-year-old woman comes to the OPD due to persistent nasal congestion and stuffiness. A year ago, she came to the emergency department due to severe wheezing after taking naproxen for menstrual cramping. HRCT of the patient is shown below. Which of the following is the most likely cause of this patient's current symptoms?

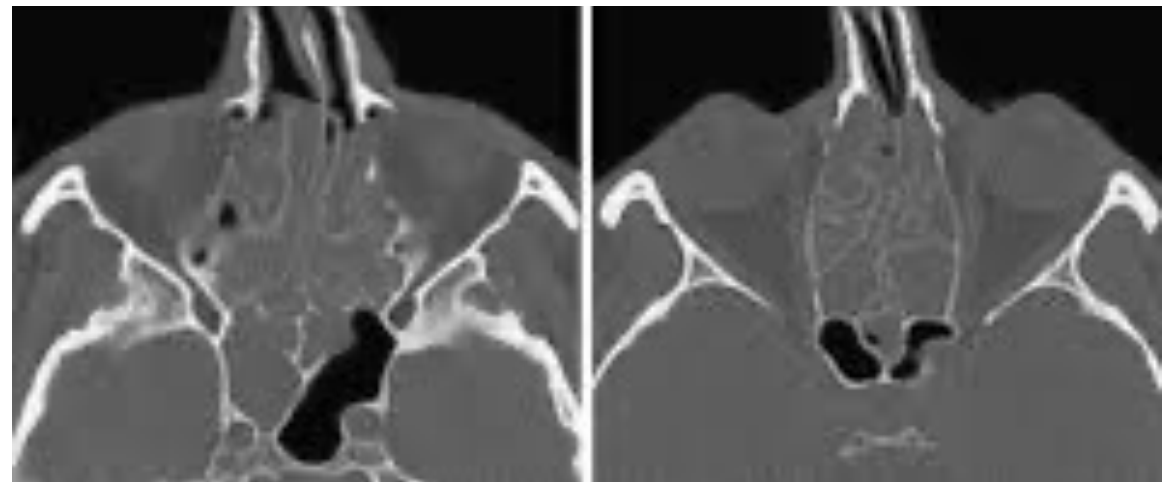
Asthma + NSAID - hypersensitivity + B/L ethmoidal polyps

A. Allergic rhinitis ~~x~~

B. Fungal rhinosinusitis ~~x~~ - invasive

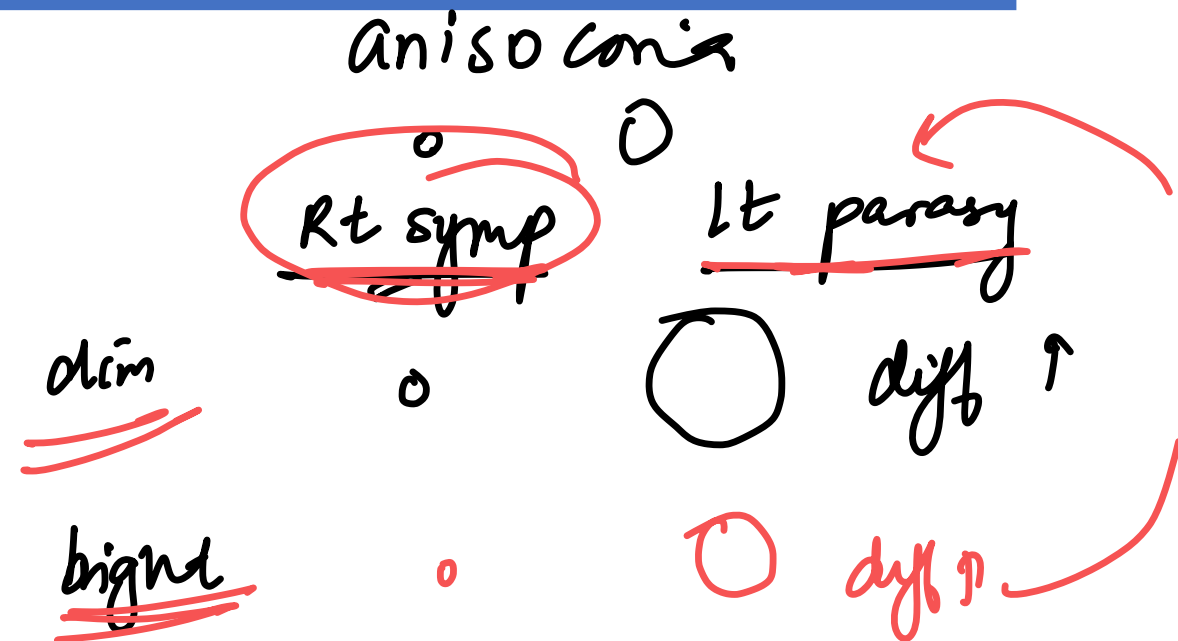
C. Nasal polyposis

D. Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma ~~xx~~



7. A 52-year-old man comes to the OPD after his wife noted that his eyes appeared different. Medical history is significant for hypertension and type 2 diabetes mellitus. On physical examination, the right pupil is 3 mm and the left pupil is 5 mm. When the light in the examination room is dimmed, the anisocoria increases. Which of the following is the most likely location of the lesion

- A. Left oculomotor nerve
- B. Left parasympathetic pathway
- C. Left Optic nerve
- D. Right sympathetic pathway



symp

dim

0



diff τ

paracomp

bingrd

0



def τ

8. Which of these disorders was earlier known as minimal brain dysfunction?

A. Dyslexia

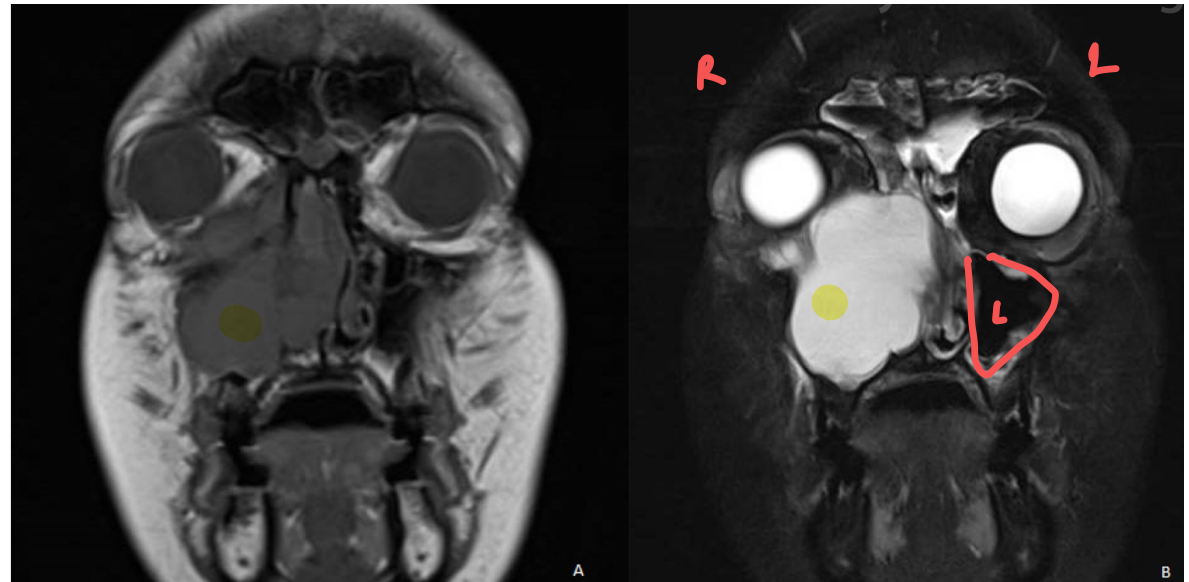
B. Attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder

C. Mental sub normality

D. Oligophrenia

9. A 30-year-old male presents with a painless swelling in his right medial face since a few months. The MRI image is given below. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- ~~A. Mucocele~~
- B. Maxillary sinusitis
- C. Juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma X
- D. Inverted papilloma



10. A 42-year-old man comes to the OPD due to persistent sadness, weight gain, and fatigue over the past 4 months. The patient is a dentist who has had difficulty waking up in the morning for clinic. He says, "I used to be really efficient, but now I always run 2 hours behind schedule." Following a divorce 3 years ago, the patient was diagnosed with major depressive disorder, which improved after a few months of treatment with paroxetine. Physical examination and laboratory evaluation are normal. After discussion of treatment options, the patient is started on sertraline. His symptoms resolve by the follow-up appointment 6 months later. Which of the following features is an indication for long-term maintenance of antidepressant therapy in this patient?

A. Age of onset of initial depressive episode ✗

B. Duration of current depressive episode ✗

C. Number of prior depressive episodes

D. Presence of atypical depressive features ✗

R₀ of depression:

✓ 1 episode : 6mon

✓ ≥ 2 episodes : 1-3yrs
maintenance

✓ ≥ 3 episodes : life long

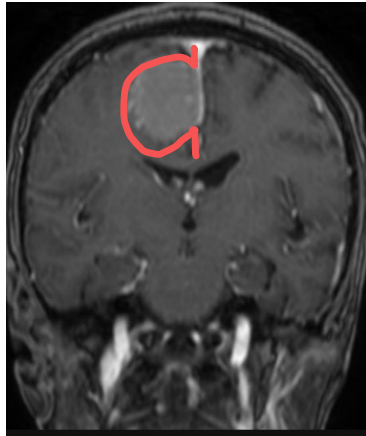
11. From which of the following structures does the saccule develop?

- A. Saculus anterior
- B. Saculus posterior
- C. Pars superior
- D. Pars inferior

12. Identify the incorrect diagnosis pair

✓ ✓
IMSLO

A. Meningioma

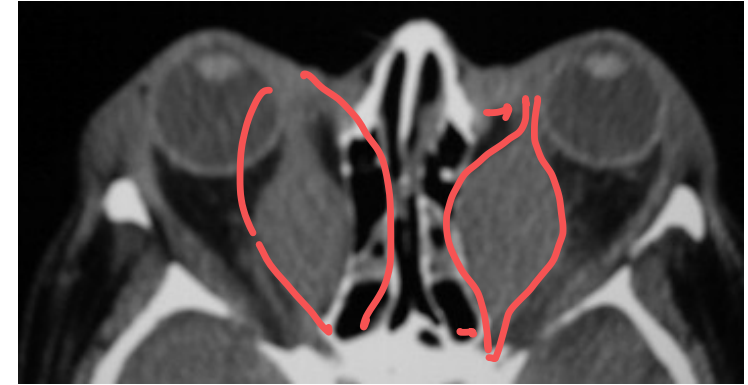


B. Orbital pseudotumor

(vs)

TED

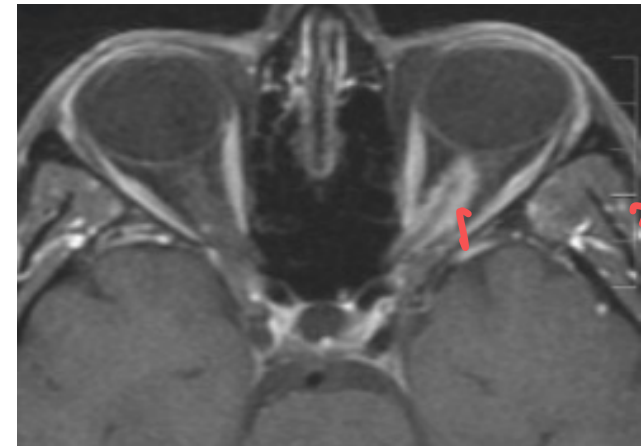
meningioma



C. Optic nerve glioma



D. Optic nerve meningioma



tram track

13. A 65-year-old man comes to the OPD with a 4-month history of persistent left ear pain that is slowly worsening. He is also having some difficulty swallowing. There is an enlarged lymph node in the left anterior neck. Flexible fiberoptic laryngoscopy reveals an ulcerative mass on the posterior pharyngeal wall of the hypopharynx. Involvement of which of the following nerves is most likely responsible for this patient's ear pain?

Referred — IXth - tonsil

Xth - larynx

V - face

- A. Trigeminal nerve
- B. Facial nerve
- C. Auriculotemporal nerve
- D. Vagus nerve

14. A 75-year-old man comes to the OPD due to a 2-year history of slowly worsening vision in both eyes. The symptoms are worse at night and the patient has stopped driving at night due to excessive glare from oncoming headlights. Ocular examination shows loss of the red reflex and poor visualization of retinal detail. Which of the following is the most likely etiologic factor for this patient's eye condition?

Cataract

A. Accumulation of ^{Diabetic} sorbitol in the lens

~~B. Age-related oxidative injury~~

C. Ischemia and neovascularization ~~x~~

D. Loss of lens distensibility ~~x~~

MC

15. A patient post-tonsillectomy in the **recovery room** starts bleeding from the operative site. On examination, blood clots are seen. This is an example of:

A. Primary hemorrhage - *intra-op* → *paratonsillar vein*

~~B. Reactionary hemorrhage~~

- *24 hrs* - *mac* - *slippage of ligatures*

C. Secondary hemorrhage

- *5-10 d* - *infs*

D. Tertiary hemorrhage

9x

16. A 32-year-old woman is brought to the OPD by her husband due to his concern about her increasing social withdrawal. The patient prefers to stay at home. When she must run errands, she insists that her husband accompany her. She stopped working 2 years ago due to severe episodes of anxiety that would occur unpredictably for no apparent reason. Since that time, the patient has continued to experience these episodes several times a week and has become more socially isolated due to fears of having another episode. The patient feels badly that she is no longer working and contributing to the household finances. She has occasional difficulty falling asleep and problems with concentration. Although she is not looking for work, she keeps her home clean, cooks nightly, and enjoys watching television. Which of the following is the most likely cause of this patient's social withdrawal?

Panic A ←

- A. Avoidant personality disorder ^X
- B. Dependent personality disorder ^X
- ~~C.~~ Panic disorder
- D. Schizoid personality disorder ^X

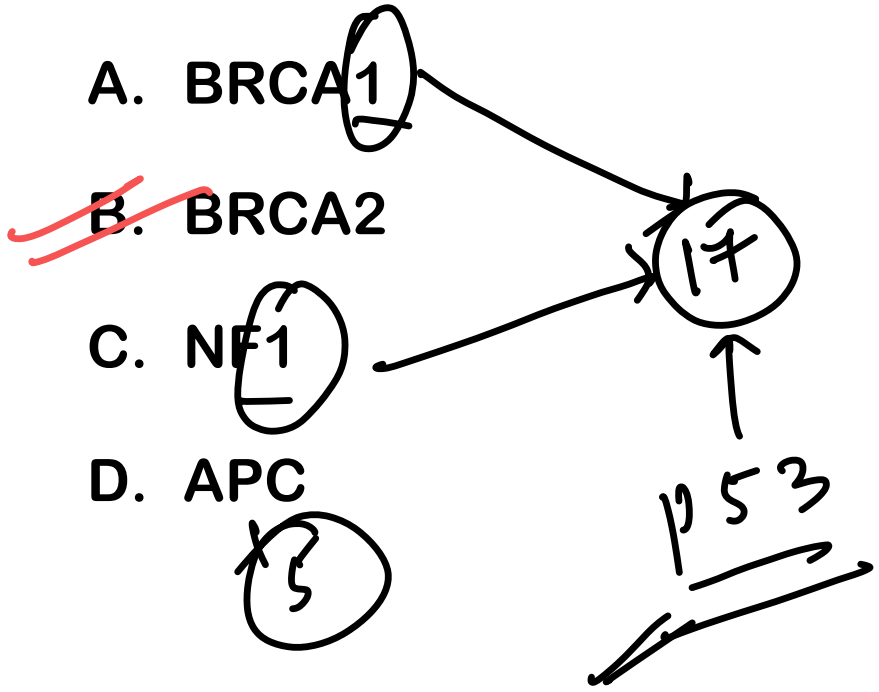
agoraphobia
↳ PD

> 1 mo

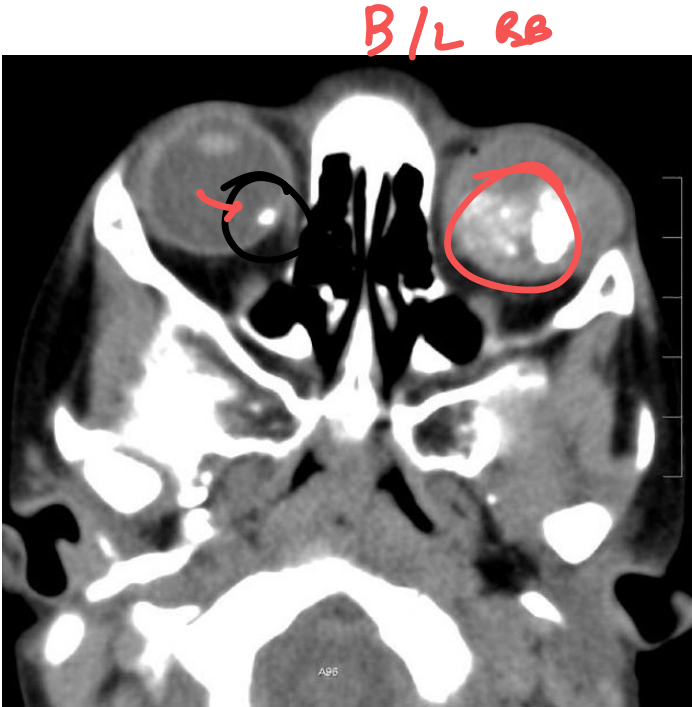
voluntary

17. A 2-year-old child presents with leukocoria in the left eye. The CT is shown below. The most likely mutated gene is on the same chromosome as which of the following genes:

13

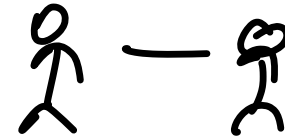


- RB
- BRCA 2
- Wilson
- ATP 7B



CF → 7

18. What is defined as the emotional release and discharge after consciously reliving a painful experience that has been repressed?



A. Catharsis

B. Abreaction

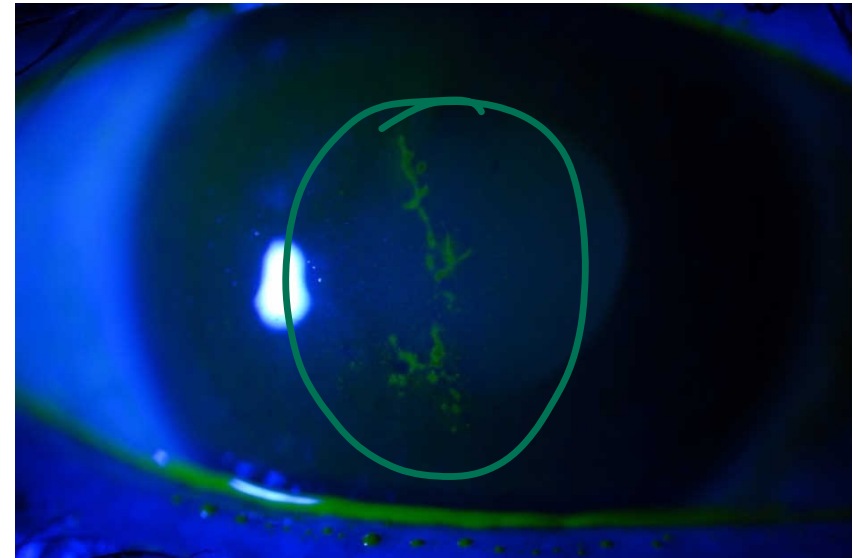
C. Venting out

D. Guided relaxation

19. An 85-year-old woman comes to the emergency department due to worsening eye pain. Physical examination shows scattered vesicles on the left side of the forehead and nose and on the left upper and lower eyelids. Fluorescein staining is shown here. Which of the following pathogens is most likely responsible for this patient's current condition?

- A. Adenovirus
- B. Candida albicans
- C. Herpes simplex virus
- D. Varicella-zoster virus

HZO
Hutchinson's
sign
V₁



MOE

20. A 70-year-old diabetic woman comes to the physician complaining of progressive, severe pain and discharge from her left ear for the past 2 days. On examination, moving or touching the pinna produces extreme pain. Otoscopic examination shows granulation tissue in the left ear canal with a scant amount of discharge. Which of the following microbiological characteristics best describes the infecting organism?

A. Comma-shaped and grows well in high pH

- vibrio

B. Fast lactose fermenter

NLF

~~C. Motile and oxidase positive~~

D. Nonmotile and a lactose nonfermenter

21. All of the following are true about the device shown below except:

A. It bypasses upper airway structures from nose to larynx thereby reducing the dead space by 50%. (T)

B. Usually done at the level of 2nd to 3rd tracheal rings. (T)

C. High tracheostomy (1st ring) done along with surgeries related to cancer larynx. (T)

~~D. An uncuffed tube is preferred~~

Low → infn / Papillomatosis



22. A 69-year-old man is brought to the emergency department after he was found by police trying to break into the back office of a grocery store, claiming that he worked there and that he had left his keys in the office. The owner of the grocery denied that the patient was employed. The patient's medical problems include hypertension, hyperlipidemia, major depressive disorder, alcohol use disorder, and type 2 diabetes mellitus. The patient answers questions without difficulty but provides conflicting information to different examiners. He is unable to account for how he ended up in the grocery store; however, he does provide detailed accounts of his previous job as an English professor, even reciting Shakespeare's Macbeth at length. He does not appear troubled by his inability to recall events accurately. The remainder of the examination is within normal limits. Which of the following is the most likely explanation for this patient's symptoms?

A. Alzheimer disease X

B. Dissociative amnesia X

~~C. Korsakoff syndrome~~

D. Marchiafava-Bignami disease

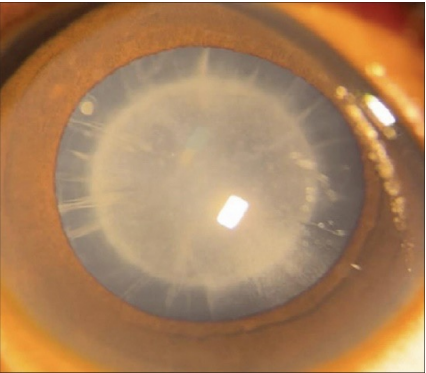
AGA/RGA + confabulations

Stressor

denialⁿ → CC

23. Identify the incorrect pair:

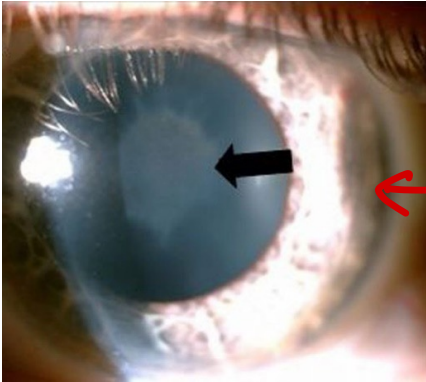
A. ~~Zonular cataract~~



*MC VI
Cong cataract
vit D def /
Rickets*

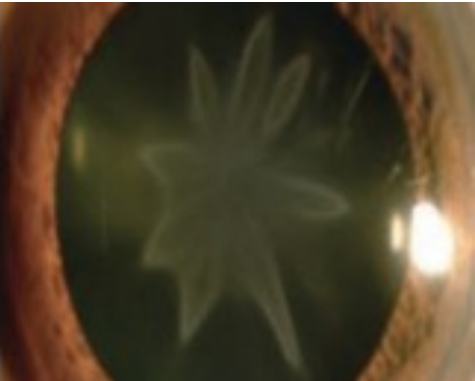
B. Immature senile cataract

Incorrect

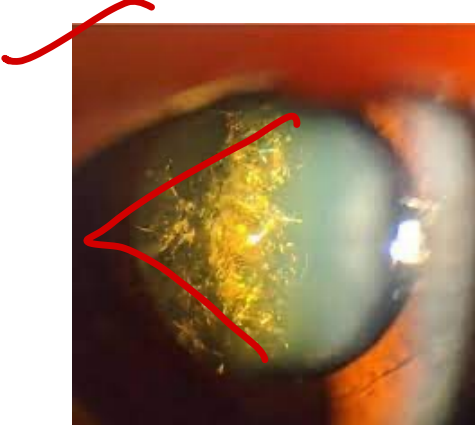


*Sunflower
Wilson's*

C. ~~Rosette cataract~~



D. Myotonic dystrophy



24. A 55-year-old patient comes with hoarseness of voice and difficulty swallowing. The patient was diagnosed with laryngeal carcinoma and surgical management was done. The post-operative image of the patient is given below. Which of the following surgery was done on this patient?

- A. Partial laryngectomy
- B. Percutaneous tracheostomy ~~xx~~
- C. Standard tracheostomy

~~D. Total laryngectomy~~

tracheal stump



25. A 5-year-old boy presents with a small nodule on the sclera as shown in the image below. What is the likely diagnosis?

- A. Pterygium ~~X~~
- B. Pinguecula - *Limbus*
- C. Sebacious cyst ~~X~~
- ~~D~~ Dermoid / *Lipodermoid*



Limbal

26. 53-year-old man comes to the OPD due to persistent fatigue and sexual dysfunction. The patient started a therapeutic dose of fluoxetine 2 months ago after being diagnosed with major depressive disorder. Which of the following is the most appropriate next step in pharmacotherapy?

- A. Continue fluoxetine and add aripiprazole ^{xx}
- ~~B. Discontinue fluoxetine and begin bupropion~~ ^{NDR1}
- C. Discontinue fluoxetine and begin venlafaxine ^{SNRI}
- D. Increase dosage of ~~fluoxetine~~ and add ~~sildenafil~~

27. An infant is brought with complaints of excessive watering of the eyes and photophobia. The image is given below. All of the following statements about the condition are true except:



- A. Happens due to abnormal formation of the trabecular meshwork
- ~~B. Tears in Bowman membrane called Haab's striae are seen~~
- C. Triad of Epiphora, Photosensitivity and Blepharospasm
- D. Horizontal Diameter >11.5 mm at birth is the criteria

Descemet memb

BPL

>13mm

28. A 56-year-old man comes to the OPD due to feeling "dizzy" over the past 2 weeks. Ocular movements in a sitting position are normal, but when the patient's head is rotated to the right side of the examination table, he develops vertigo and rotatory nystagmus. Which of the following is the most likely cause of this patient's symptoms?

BPPV

-
- A. Vasular tumor in the middle ear x
 - B. Elevated endolymphatic hydrostatic pressure x JSV
 - C. Elevated hydrostatic pressure in the middle ear x
 - D. Loose semicircular canal debris

29. Which of the following features is more in favor of delirium?

Consciousness / orientation

A. Occurs gradually over a period of time *X*

✓ B. Fluctuating course

C. Preserved consciousness *-Dem*

D. Commonly associated with auditory hallucinations

30. A female patient with hearing loss is examined and is found to be Rinne's negative at 256 Hz and 512 Hz, while Rinne positive at 1024 Hz. What is the expected air conduction and bone conduction gap?

~~A.~~ 30-45 dB

B. 15-30 dB

C. 45-60 dB

D. >60 dB

256
|

512
|

1024
|

0-15

15-30

30-45

31. A 53-year-old man is brought to the emergency department after a witnessed GTCS seizure 1 hour prior. The patient regained consciousness after 1-2 minutes. Medical history includes schizoaffective disorder with multiple hospitalizations for psychotic and mood episodes beginning at age 22.. On physical examination, the patient is awake and alert. A 1-cm laceration is noted on the right side of the tongue. Serum chemistry is normal. A CT scan of the head reveals no abnormalities. Which of the following medications most likely contributed to this patient's presentation?

A. Buspirone

B. Carbamazepine

C. Citalopram

D. Clozapine

32

32. A 55-year-old diabetic male develops unilateral facial pain and loosening of teeth. MRI is shown below. Which of the following histopathological appearances is most likely to be seen?

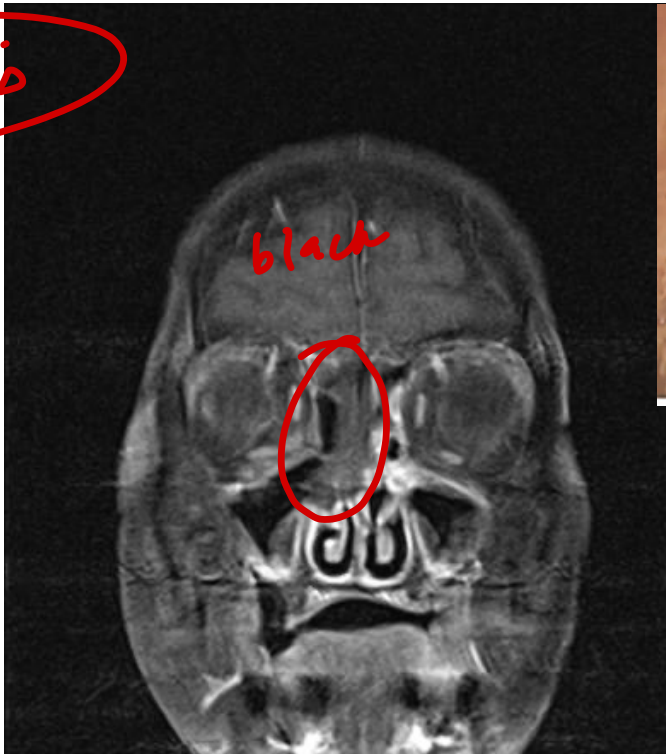
A. Septate hyphae

B. Aspetate, ribbon shaped hyphae

C. True yeast

D. Pseudo-yeast

Mucormycosis



33. Which of the following has a poor prognosis with exposure and response prevention in OCD?

A. Pathological doubt

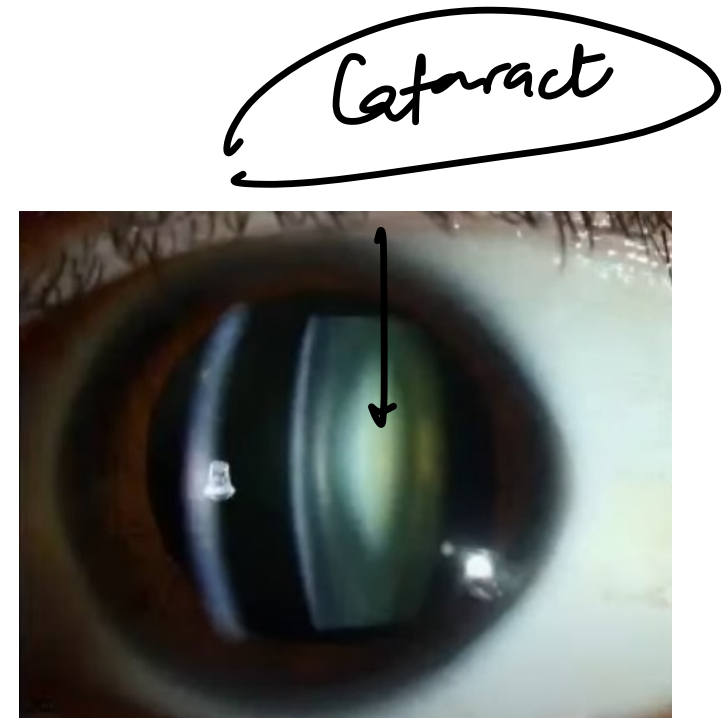
B. Magical thinking

C. Hoarding

D. Contamination obsession

34. A 60-year-old patient complains of decreased distant vision but he does not use spectacles for near vision. The image of his ocular examination is given below. What is this type of refractive error called?

- A. Index myopia
- B. Axial myopia
- C. Curvatural myopia
- D. Positional myopia



35. A 4-year-old boy is brought to the OPD due to hoarseness. Flexible laryngoscopy is performed and is shown below. Histopathologic analysis shows a fibrovascular core with benign squamous cells. The physician explains to the parents that this is likely due to infection acquired through which of the following routes of transmission?

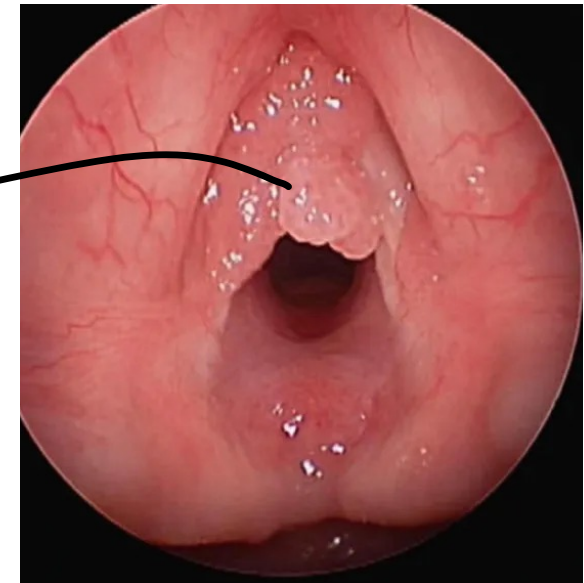
A. Arthropod vector \times

B. Direct droplet \times

C. Water borne \times

D. Vertical contact

~~B-11y3~~
HPV
6, 11
RRP



36. Identify the incorrect pair:

A. SCOFF: Eating disorders ✓

B. CAM: ~~ADHD~~ Delirium

C. CAGE: Alcohol abuse

D. PEARLS: Child abuse
Inspire
Party.

C A G E

37. A 42-year-old woman, gravida 1 para 1, comes to the OPD for evaluation of insomnia following the birth of her son 5 weeks ago. The patient says she wakes up each night to breastfeed him but is unable to go back to sleep. She stays up most of the night thinking, "Why did I have a child so late in life? I'm already failing as a mother." The patient has a decreased appetite and no interest in seeing friends or family members other than her mother. She has no medical history and the delivery was uncomplicated. Physical examination shows no abnormalities. On mental status examination, the patient appears restless and is tearful. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Adjustment disorder

B. Generalized anxiety disorder

~~C. Major depressive episode~~

D. Postpartum blues

< 2wks

> 2wks



38. The FDA approved medication to aid in smoking cessation include all except

A. NRT-Nicotine Replacement Therapy ✓

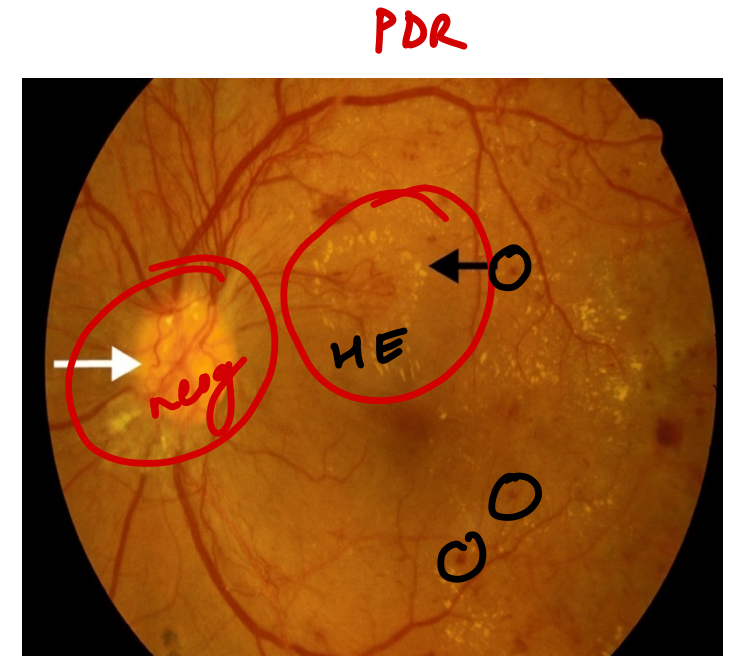
B. Bupropion ✓

C. Varenicline ✓ $\alpha_4 \beta_2$ partial NN ACh.

~~D. Buspirone~~
Anti-anxiety

39. A 68-year-old woman is evaluated for vision impairment. The patient has a decrease in both distant and near vision and has had occasional floaters. She has had no pain or redness in her eyes, headache, focal weakness, or sensory loss. Medical history is notable for type 2 diabetes mellitus, hypertension, and chronic kidney disease. Fundusoscopic examination is shown here. Which of the following contributed most to the pathogenesis of this patient's current ocular condition?

- A. Age-related degeneration of retinal pigment epithelium
- B. Chronic hyperglycemia-induced microvascular injury
- C. Ganglion cell death due to high intraocular pressure
- D. Retinal arterial occlusion from atherosclerotic disease



40. What is the maximum period of voluntary self-admission under the Mental Healthcare Act 2017?

A. 48 hours

B. 7 days

C. 30 days

D. 90 days


↓
30d

~~7d~~

90d

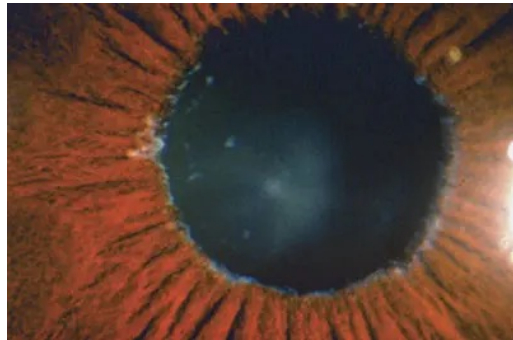
2 psychi

41. A 36-year-old man is rushed to the emergency department after sudden onset of shortness of breath and difficulty swallowing. He has visited the emergency department several times before due to food and skin allergies. The patient is unconscious on arrival. Examination shows excessive accessory respiratory muscle use and edematous swelling of the face, lips, and tongue. There is also scattered urticaria over the upper body. Attempts at intubation are unsuccessful due to massive soft tissue edema involving the pharynx. A decision is made to perform an emergency cricothyrotomy. The incisions made during this procedure will most likely pass through which of the following structures?

-
- A. Buccopharyngeal fascia and platysma
- B. Platysma and thyroid isthmus
- C. Pretracheal fascia and cricoid cartilage
- D. Superficial cervical fascia and cricothyroid membrane
- 
- skin
 - subcut fat
 - platysma
 - sup cervical fascia
 - pretracheal fascia
 - cricothyroid mem

42. Identify the incorrect pair

A. Pseudoexfoliation syndrome



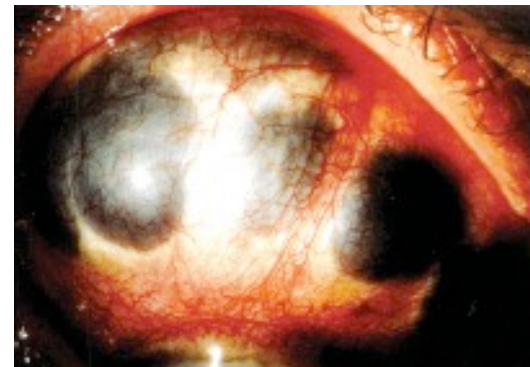
B. Corneal abrasion



C. Vossius ring



~~D. Coloboma~~



*w/o RA:
Scleromalacia!
Staphyloma*

43. A 32-year-old woman comes to the OPD due to "feeling anxious and d own" for the past 2 weeks. The patient cries frequently and has been making mistakes in her accounting job due to poor concentration. She feels tense throughout the day and has difficulty staying asleep most nights because she is awakened by episodes of palpitations, shortness of breath, and sweating. The patient was mugged 3 weeks ago while walking home from work but is reluctant to discuss what happened. She does not use alcohol or illicit drugs and takes no medication. On mental status examination, the patient makes minimal eye contact, looks down at the floor, and wrings her hands repeatedly. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

-
- ~~A.~~ Acute stress disorder < 1 m m
 - B. Generalized anxiety disorder X > 6 m m
 - C. Panic disorder X X
 - D. Posttraumatic stress disorder > 1 m m

44. A patient presents with the complaint of loss of wrinkles on forehead, inability to close the eye, drooling of saliva, and deviation of the angle of the mouth. Which of the following nerves is most likely to be affected?

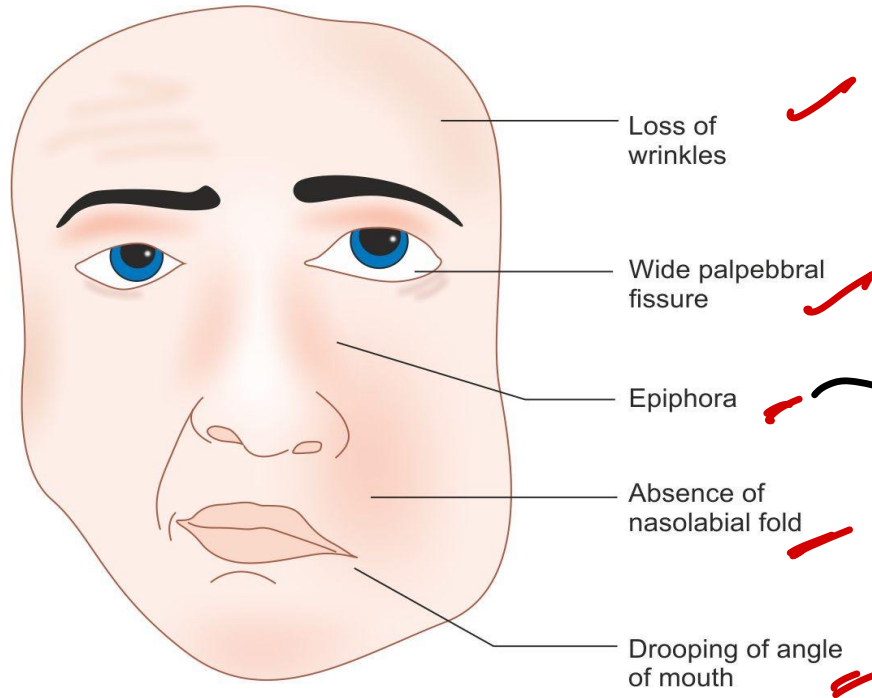
Bell's palsy

A. ~~I/L Facial UMN~~

B. ~~C/L Facial UMN~~

C. C/L Facial LMN

~~D. I/L Facial LMN~~



Exp keratitis

red tears:

OP poisoning

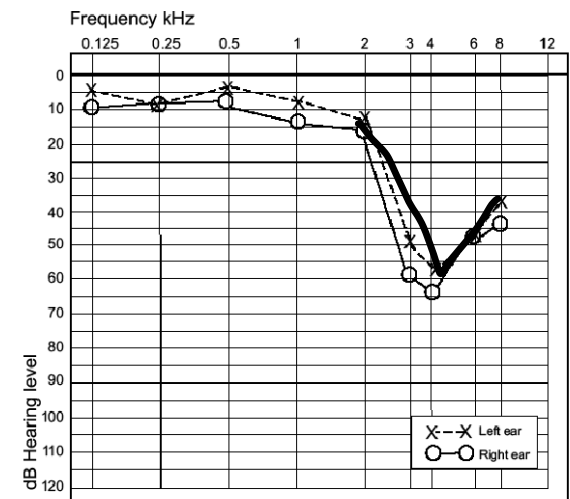
red-diaper /
pseudo hemoptysis
Serratia

45. 56-year-old previously healthy man comes to the OPD due to decreased hearing in both ears. He reports difficulty understanding conversations in crowded rooms. For the past 12 years, he has worked in a factory where he has to shout to communicate with coworkers and has seldom worn hearing protection. An audiogram is obtained as shown in the image below. Which of the following is most likely abnormal in this patient?

NIHL

- A. Auditory nerve
- B. Cochlear cupula
- C. Middle ear ossicles

~~D. Organ of Corti~~



46. What is the indication of this procedure?

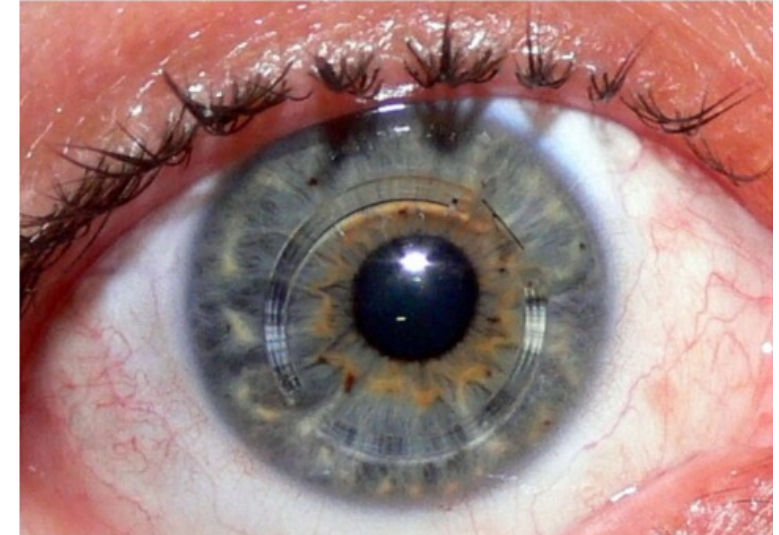
A. Keratoconus

B. Vogt's limbal girdle

C. Keratoglobus

D. Corneal dystrophy

C3R + vit A



47. During bedside rounds, a medical student is asked by the senior resident to describe the differential diagnosis of hematuria. After listing several diagnostic possibilities, but neglecting to mention nephrolithiasis, the resident sarcastically says, "What year of medical school are you in? When I was a student, I could recite this in my sleep." Earlier that day the resident was reprimanded by the chief of service for mismanaging the care of a private patient. Which of the following defense mechanisms is exhibited by the resident's behavior toward the student?

A. Acting out

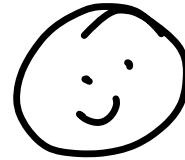
B. Displacement

C. Projection

D. Reaction formation

Passive-aggressive

48. Identify the incorrect pair:



A. Vogt striae-Keratoconus ✓

~~B. Vogt triad-POAG~~ ✓✓

ACG

C. Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada disease: Melanocyte defect + granul panuveitis

D. Limbal girdle of Vogt: Corneal opacity that occurs in an arc concentric pattern ✓✓

49. A 5-year-old girl is brought to the emergency department after having a seizure at home. Her mother says that the girl has had a mild headache and fatigue for the past few days. CT scan of the head is shown in the image below. Which of the following historical details is most relevant in establishing this patient's diagnosis?

- A. Family history of seizures
- B. Maternal history of perinatal infection
- C. Previous recurrent gingival bleeding
- ~~D. Recent episode of otitis media~~

CSOM



50. Identify the incorrect pair

A. Acute trachoma



Sago grain

B. Follicular conjunctivitis



pale

C. Giant papillary conjunctivitis



pale

Artl's line

D. Spring catarrh



✓✓

h/o lens

51. A 25-year-old woman complains of a creepy crawling sensation in her legs. It is more at night and prevents her from sleeping. She is relieved of these symptoms by either walking or moving her legs. Which of the following drugs is used in treating the condition?

ALS

A. Pramipexole

B. Gabapentin

C. Vitamin B12

D. Iron tablets

R/O IDA
uremia

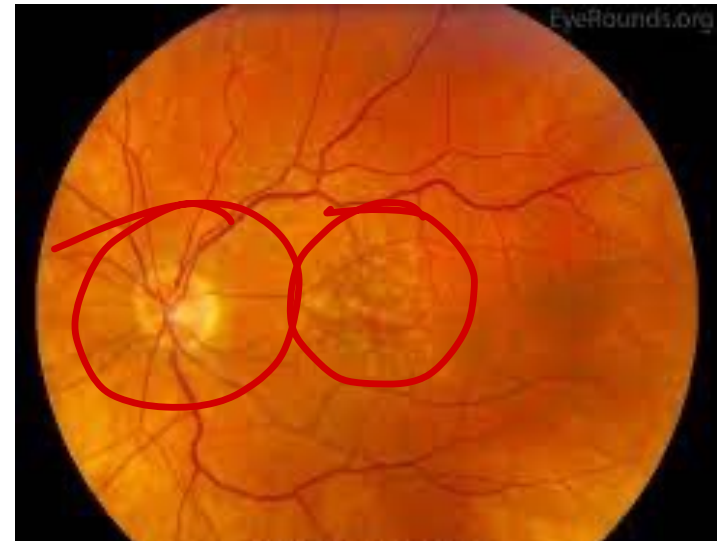
52. A 42-year-old man is admitted to the hospital after sustaining fractures of his right femur and tibia in a motor vehicle collision. The patient becomes agitated, hypervigilant, and paranoid 12 hours after admission. He repeatedly tells the nurses that he can hear people in the corridor making insulting remarks about him. When hospital staff check the area near the patient's room, no one is found. On examination, the patient is alert and oriented. He is slightly tremulous and diaphoretic. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis in this patient?

-
- A. Acute stress disorder ~~xx~~
 - ~~B. Alcoholic hallucinosis~~
 - C. Delirium tremens > 48 hrs
 - D. Phencyclidine intoxication ~~xxx~~

53. A 65-year-old male complains of painless bilateral visual difficulty that has progressed over the last year. Fundoscopy is shown. Which of the following would you expect most on visual field examination?

ARMD

- A. Bitemporal-hemianopsia
- B. Arcuate scotomas
- C. Central scotomas
- D. Macular sparing



54. A 4-hour-old girl is examined in the newborn nursery with the following appearance. This patient's abnormal findings most likely resulted from which of the following intrauterine processes?

A. Failed fusion of the medial nasal ^x prominences

med nasal - med maxillary

~~B.~~ Failed fusion of the maxillary prominence and intermaxillary segment

C. Failed fusion of the palatine shelves ^x

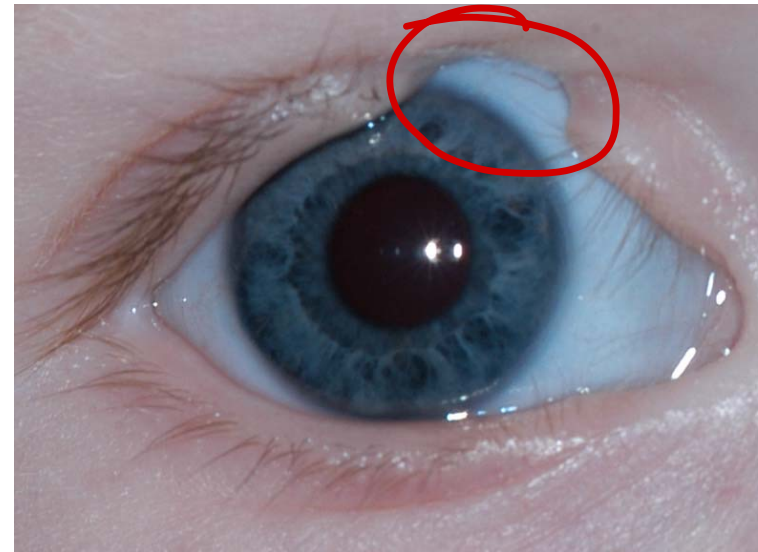
D. Hyperplasia of the frontonasal prominence

^{xx}



55. What is the most common complication associated with the following abnormality?

- A. ~~Exposure keratopathy~~**
- B. Restricted eye movements**
- C. Diplopia**
- D. Amblyopia**



56. A 60-year-old man who recently lost his wife complains that his intestines have rotted. He believes he is to blame for his wife's death and should be imprisoned. He complains that he is constantly depressed and has lost interest in daily activities since his wife's death. What is the most likely cause?

Cotard's

A. Normal grief reaction ✗

B. Psychotic depression

C. Delusional disorder ✗

D. Schizophrenia ✗

57. A 6-year-old **asthmatic** has the finding shown in the image below on routine examination. Which of the following is the most appropriate pharmacotherapy for the lesions on this patient's oral mucosa?

- A. Acyclovir
- B. Amphotericin-B
- C. Griseofulvin
- D. Nystatin



58. A 32-year-old woman with bipolar disorder comes to the OPD for follow-up. The patient was diagnosed and treated for a manic episode at age 29 and has been stable on a combination of lithium and risperidone. After a staff meeting a few weeks ago, her supervisor said she was repeatedly frowning while others were presenting. Since then, the patient has been increasingly self-conscious and has started eating lunch alone at her desk. Physical examination is unremarkable except for occasional grimacing and slow inversion and tapping movements of her right foot. Lithium level is 0.9 mEq/L. Which of the following is the most appropriate next step in pharmacological management?

- A. Add benztropine
- B. Add daily propranolol
- C. Discontinue lithium and start valproic acid

D. Taper and discontinue risperidone

TD anticholinergic

EPS - Risperidone

→ Valbenazine D2 hyps

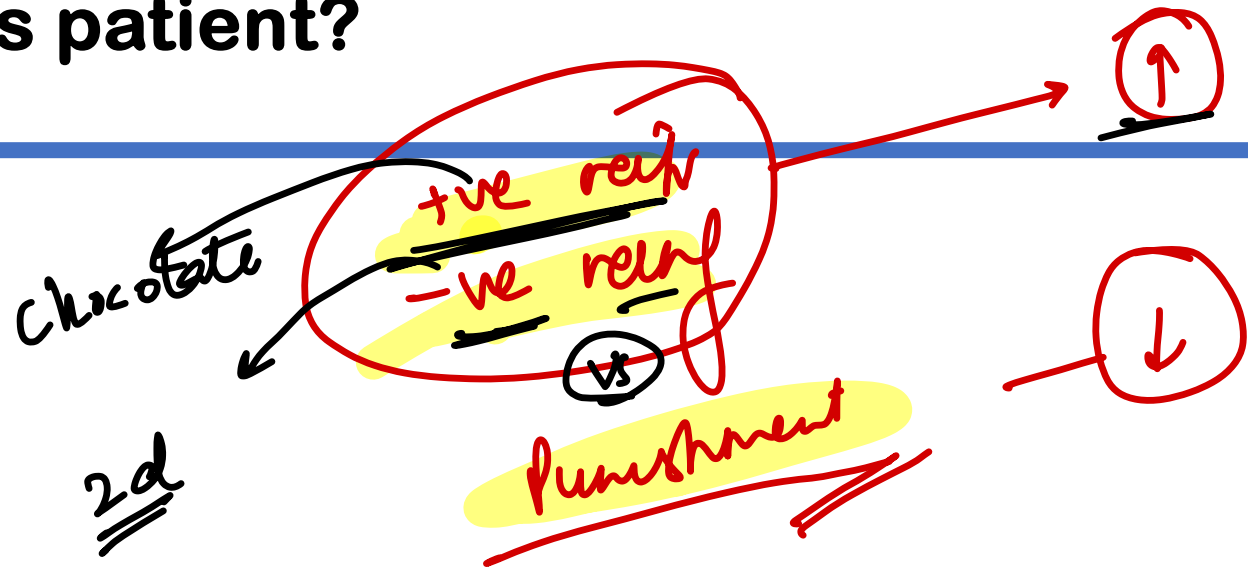
59. An industrial worker was admitted to the hospital after an eye injury sustained while cutting stone with a hammer and iron chisel. A foreign body was suspected to be impacted in his eye. Which investigation can be detrimental to this patient?

~~A. MRI~~

B. CT

C. X-ray

D. B mode scan



60. A 6-year-old boy comes to the emergency department due to sore throat and fever. The patient also has right neck pain and earache but no cough or shortness of breath. Enlarged and tender cervical lymph nodes are present. The patient is not able to fully open his mouth, but examination of the oral cavity shows pooling of saliva, a large right tonsil with swelling of the right soft palate, and deviation of the uvula to the left. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute tonsillitis ✗
- B. Adenoidal hypertrophy ✗✗
- C. Herpangina ✗✗
- D. Peritonsillar abscess ⊖

*devⁿ of uvula
&
neck swelling
PPS abscess*



61. Identify the incorrect pair:

- A. Moraxella lacunata: Angular conjunctivitis (mac)
- B. Pneumococcus: Ulcus serpens //
- C. Acute hemorrhagic conjunctivitis: Enterovirus 70, Coxsackievirus A24
- D. 100 day glaucoma: ~~Coxsackie B virus~~

CRYO

Coxsackie A1b
↓
HMF
Herpangina

62. A 4-month-old boy is brought to the OPD by his mother due to noisy breathing. The noise has become progressively louder and persistent. When the patient is placed supine on the examination table, inspiratory stridor is heard, which resolves quickly when he is placed in the prone position. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Airway foreign body
- B. Choanal atresia
- C. Laryngomalacia**
- D. Laryngotracheobronchitis (croup)

63. All of the following are responsible for corneal transparency except:

- A. ~~Hydrated~~ ^{dehydrated} status of cornea
- B. Regular arrangement and peculiar refractive index of corneal lamellae
- C. Avascularity
- D. Presence of keratan sulfate

64. A 37-year-old man is brought to the emergency department by ambulance after his sister found him unresponsive. Several days ago, he was discharged from an inpatient addiction centre, where he was treated for multiple substance use disorders and long-standing bipolar disorder. The patient's sister states that he has been depressed and has not taken any of his prescribed medications since discharge. Temperature is 36.7 C (98.1 F), blood pressure is 80/40 mm Hg, pulse is 62/min, and respirations are 10/min. The patient is obtunded and unresponsive to verbal commands. Physical examination shows 2-mm pupils. The patient is ventilated by bag valve mask, and supplemental oxygen and intravenous fluids are initiated. Which of the following should be administered next?

A. Buprenorphine .

B. Lithium carbonate .

C. Naloxone .

D. Naltrexone .

65. Identify the incorrect pair

A. ~~McGovern's~~ manouever



↓
choanal atresia

B. Cottle manouever



DNS

C. Hippocratic method =



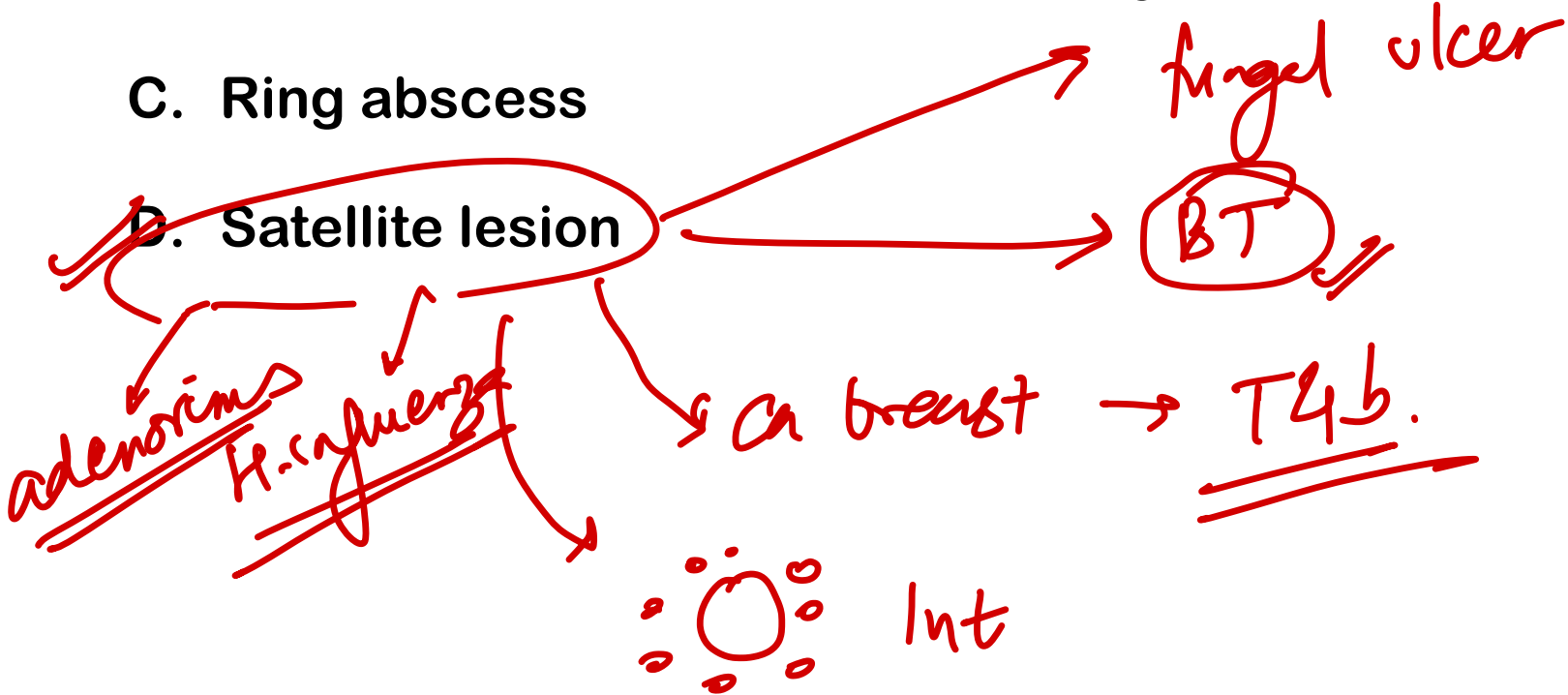
~~D. Epley~~ manouever




Dix Hallpike



66. What is the characteristic feature of a fungal ulcer?

- A. Reverse hypopyon
- B. Dendritic ulcer on a fluorescein dye
- C. Ring abscess
- D. Satellite lesion



contact ✓
close, BBT =
- near 
- int 
distant 

67. 50-year-old man comes to the OPD due to a lump in his neck that has been present for 4 months and is enlarging. On examination, there is a firm, nontender, nonmobile mass in the right anterior neck. Otoscopic examination shows a clear right middle ear effusion. Needle biopsy of the neck mass is consistent with regional nodal spread of squamous cell carcinoma. Which of the following is the most likely site of the primary tumor?

A. Base of tongue

~~B. Nasopharynx~~

EBV

C. Parotid gland

D. Piriform sinus

68. Where is the electrode placed in cochlear implant procedures?

A. Round window

B. Oval window

C. Scala vestibuli

D. Scala tympani

69. A 5-year-old boy is brought to the clinic by his parents due to hearing loss. Over the past year, the patient has had increased difficulty hearing normal conversations. A tuning fork held over the middle of the forehead sounds louder in the left ear. Tuning fork sounds are better heard with air conduction bilaterally. Which of the following is the most likely etiology of this patient's hearing loss?

A. Cholesteatoma ^x

B. Chronic otitis media ^x

~~C. Congenital infection~~

D. Foreign body ^x

SNHL → C/L

CHL — same

RE SNHL

70. A 42-year-old man is brought to the emergency department by police officers after he was found wandering aimlessly at an airport. The man is alert and answers questions appropriately; however, he appears to be confused about his identity and does not recognize the name on his driver's license in his wallet. Extensive inquiry fails to reveal any helpful information as the patient is perplexed and does not remember where he lives, how he got to the airport, his family members, or his profession. His cognitive function is otherwise intact. A search of his personal belongings reveals an airline ticket from Las Vegas to Arlington, Virginia. An emergency contact on the patient's phone leads to his wife, who reports that her husband "just disappeared" after he found out that his father had passed away that morning. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute stress disorder
- B. Brief psychotic disorder
- C. Depersonalization/derealization disorder
- D. Dissociative amnesia

stress

||

Dissociative
fugue

"as-if"



71. A 25-year-old male presented to the clinic with a complaint of the feeling of insects crawling under the skin. Which of the following drug abuse can cause the symptoms of this patient?

A. Cannabis

B. Cocaine

C. Amphetamine

D. Alcohol

72. A 48-year-old woman comes to the OPD due to an intermittent ear discharge over the last 2 years. She has also noticed decreased hearing in the right ear recently. Otoscopy shows a small perforation in the right tympanic membrane and a pearly mass behind the membrane. Conduction hearing loss is noted in the right ear. The remainder of the ear, nose, and throat examination is normal. Which of the following is the most likely cause of this patient's aural mass?

A. Cholesterol and lipid accumulation

B. Malignant squamous cell neoplasm

C. Noncaseating granuloma

D. Squamous cell debris

~~CHOLESTERATOMA~~

Chylax

73. The drug increasing uveoscleral flow is?

A. Timolol

~~B. Latanoprost~~

C. Pilocarpine

D. Carbonic anhydrase inhibitor

74. 43-year-old man comes to the emergency department due to painless, progressive visual impairment. The patient was diagnosed with sexually acquired HIV infection 4 years ago. He was previously started on antiretroviral therapy but has been noncompliant with his prescribed medications. His most recent CD4 count was 37 cells/mm³. Physical examination shows no skin rash or corneal lesions. Funduscopy reveals the findings seen in the image below. Which of the following medications is the best initial therapy for this patient?

- A. Acyclovir
- B. Amphotericin B
- C. Steroids

D. Ganciclovir

Pizza pie
CMV retinitis
CD4 < 50



75. A patient presents with a firm, tender, slow-growing mass below the ear as shown in the image below. What could be the diagnosis?

SCM

A. Bezold abscess

~~B. Parotid abscess~~

C. Upper cervical lymphadenopathy *X*

D. Osteoma of the mandible *X*



76. A 33-year-old woman comes to the OPD for management of chronic headaches with shoulder and neck pain as well. The patient has been under a lot of stress lately and describes difficulty falling asleep, poor concentration, fatigue, and feeling overwhelmed. Although she has always been a "worrier," she reports worsening anxiety and irritability since she started a new job 8 months ago. The patient says that her boss and coworkers are supportive, but she has a difficult time as she is preoccupied with how her children are doing and worried about their safety at school. At 3:00 PM she makes multiple phone calls to check that they have arrived home safely. The patient also finds herself making mental lists of all the things she must do the next day rather than concentrating on her work.. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Adjustment disorder ~~xx~~ < bmm
- B. Generalized anxiety disorder > bman
- C. Obsessive-compulsive disorder
- D. Obsessive compulsive personality disorder

free floating'

ego syntic

77. A 40-year-old diabetic patient presented with the squint. On examination, the secondary deviation was found to be more than the primary deviation. Forced duction test is negative. Which of the following types of squint is most likely to be present in this patient?

A. Concomitant squint

B. Restrictive squint

✓ C. Paralytic squint → $2^\circ > 1^\circ$

D. Pseudosquint

Differential criterion	Concomitant strabismus	Paralytic strabismus
Onset	At an early age, initially only periodically.	At any age, sudden onset.
Cause	Hereditary, uncorrected refractive error, perinatal injury.	Disease of or injury to ocular muscles, supplying nerves, or nuclei.
Diplopia	None: image suppressed (except in late strabismus with normal sensory development).	Diplopia is present.
Compensatory head posture	None	Constant
Depth perception	Not present	Only present when patient assumes compensatory head posture (see symptoms).
Visual acuity	Usually unilaterally reduced visual acuity.	No change in visual acuity.
Angle of deviation	Constant in every direction of gaze.	Variable, increasing in the direction of pull of the paralyzed muscle.

78. A 52-year-old man comes to the OPD for evaluation of hearing loss in the left ear. The patient works in sales and is frequently on the phone. Over the past several months, he has had difficulty hearing phone conversations in the left ear and must move the headset to the right. He has no pain or vertigo but sometimes feels off-balance when walking at night and holds onto walls. A tuning fork placed on the forehead is heard best in the right ear. Air conduction is greater than bone conduction bilaterally. There is decreased sensation to touch on the left side of the face. Bilateral upper and lower extremity strength, deep tendon reflexes, and sensation are normal. Which of the following is the most likely cause of this patient's symptoms?

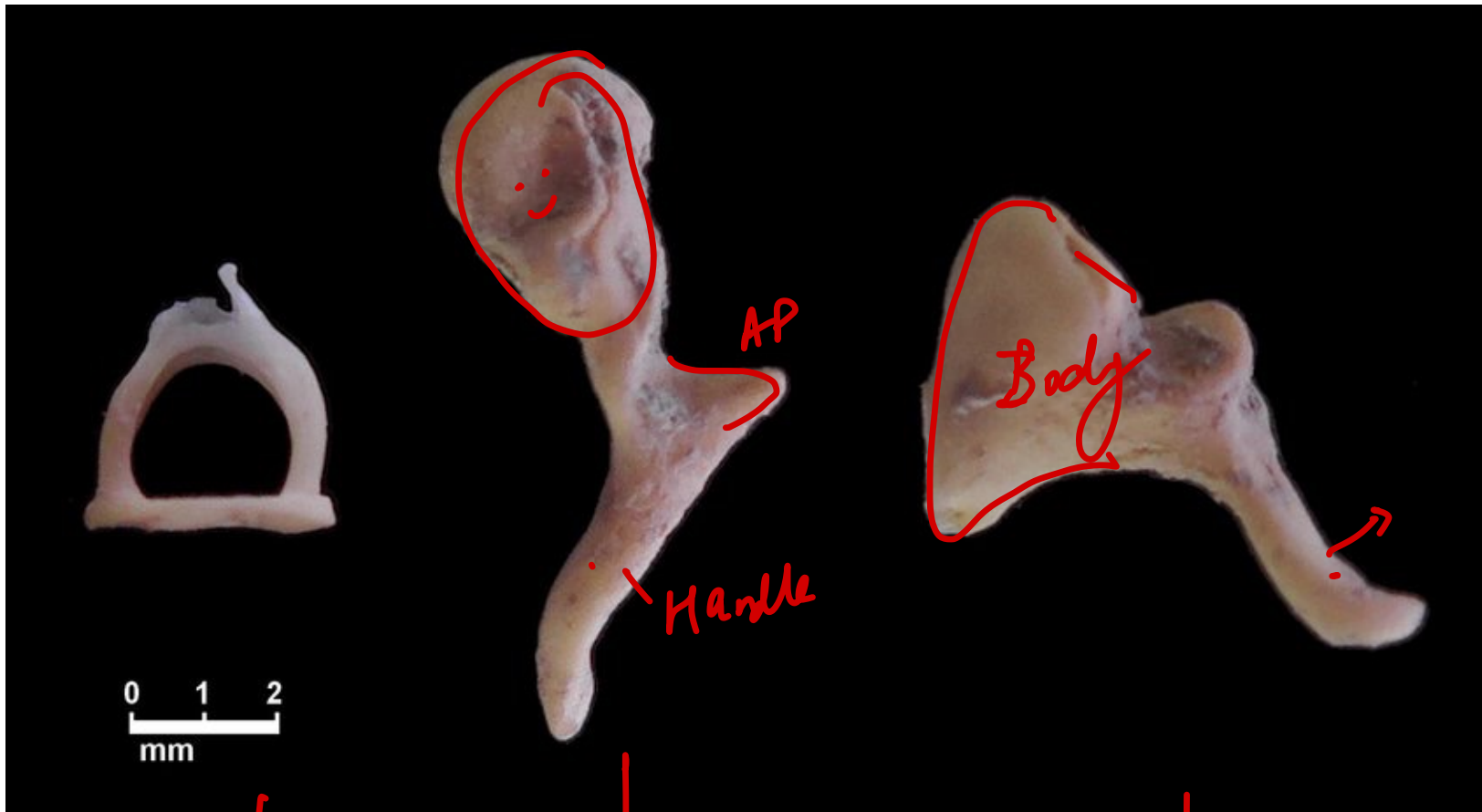
- A. Cholesteatoma ~~X~~
- B. Eustachian tube dysfunction ~~X~~
- C. Ménière disease ~~X~~
- D. Vestibular schwannoma

LE SNHL
V₃ 7⁺
VIT

79. Identify the structure given in the image:

- ~~A.~~ Malleus
- B. Incus
- C. Stapes
- D. Vomer

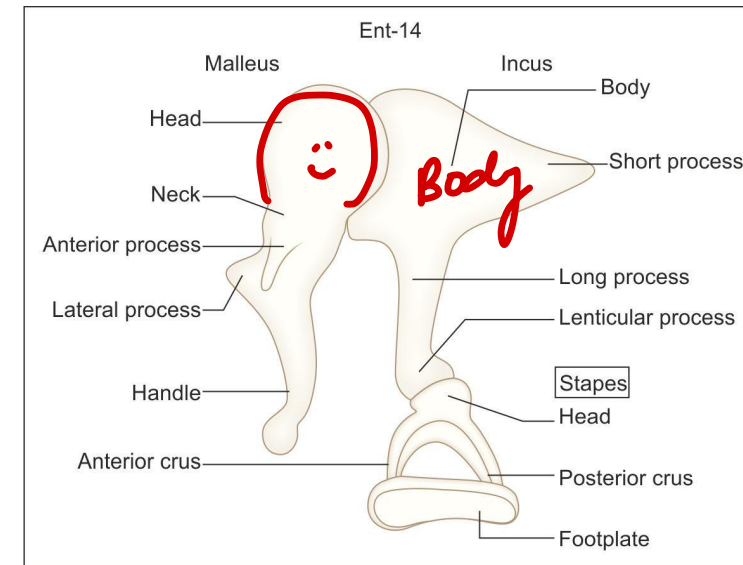




Stapes

Malleus

Incus.



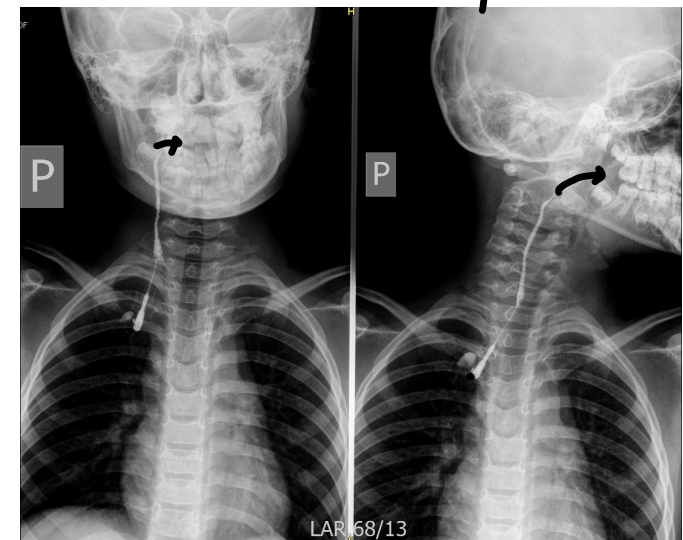
80. A 12-year-old boy is brought to the OPD due to a left neck mass and a small pit anterior to the sternocleidomastoid muscle that is leaking mucopurulent fluid. One month ago, he had a fever and upper respiratory tract infection symptoms. Fluoroscopy is shown below. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis of this lesion?

A. Branchial cleft cyst

B. Cystic hygroma X

C. Laryngocele X air

D. Thyroglossal duct cyst midline



81. A 20-year-old male patient presents with unilateral nasal obstruction and recurrent bleeding for the past 1 year. Transnasal endoscopic results are shown below. A contrast-enhanced CT revealed a mass extending from the posterior choana to the nasopharynx. What is the most likely diagnosis?

~~A. Nasopharyngeal angiofibroma~~

B. Antrochoanal polyp

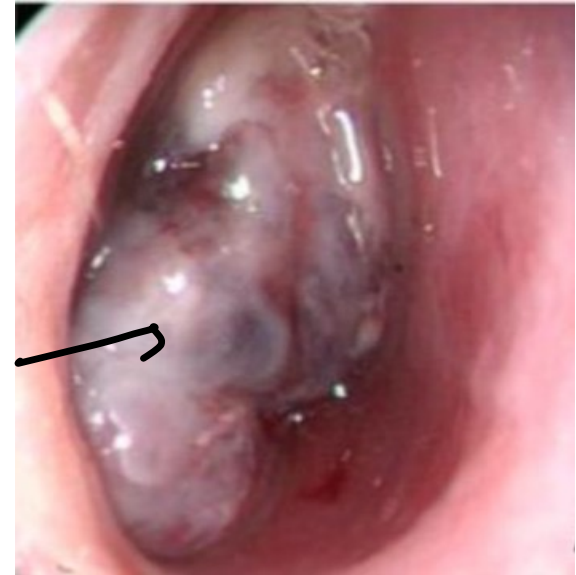
(X) bleed

C. Rhinoscleroma

strawberry

D. Concha bullosa

X X



82. A 34-year-old woman comes to the OPD with her husband due to behavioral changes over the past 6 weeks. The husband says, "She's not an angry person, but ever since she was in a car accident, little things seem to set her off. She yells and honks at people for not using their turn signals and gets upset when we have to wait for a table at restaurants." The patient describes difficulty sleeping due to thoughts "swirling" in her head and feeling panicked every time she wakes up. Which of the following is the best next step in management of this patient?

PTSD

- A. Begin buspirone ✗ ✗
- B. Provide reassurance and prescribe short-term alprazolam ✗ ✗
- C. Recommend cognitive-behavioral therapy 1st line
- D. Start lithium ✗ ✗

83. Which of the following is not a feature of tubercular otitis media?

painless otorrhea

A. Ear ache ✓

B. Multiple perforations ✓

C. Pale granulation ✓

D. Foul smelling ear discharge ✓

TB

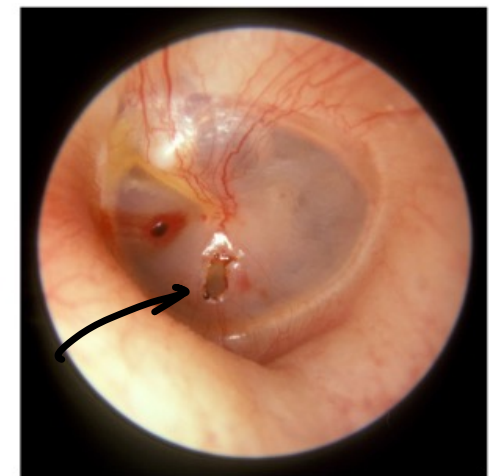
- xx very
painful



URT + flight

84. A 30-year-old woman comes to the OPD due to hearing loss in her right ear. A week ago, the patient developed symptoms of nasal congestion, cough, and rhinorrhea. Three days ago, she traveled from New York to Delhi. On her return flight yesterday, the patient developed hearing loss and severe pain in her right ear and noticed a drop of blood on her finger when she scratched her ear canal. All symptoms have resolved except for persistent hearing loss in the right ear. Which of the following is the most appropriate next step in management?

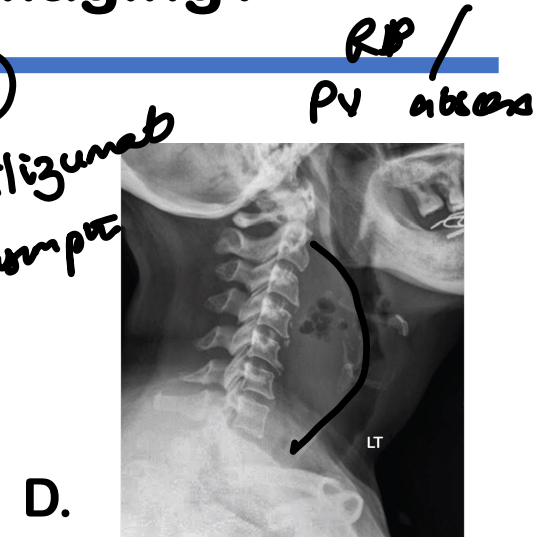
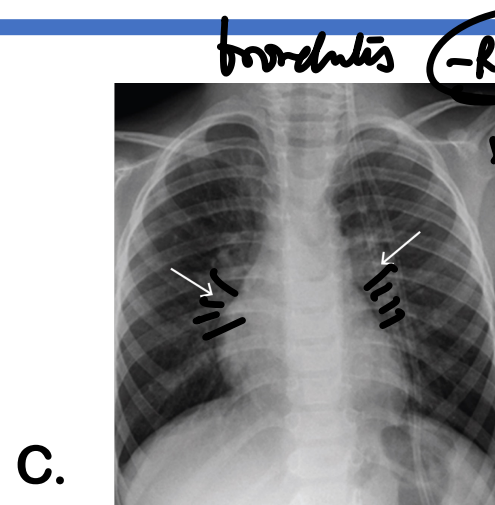
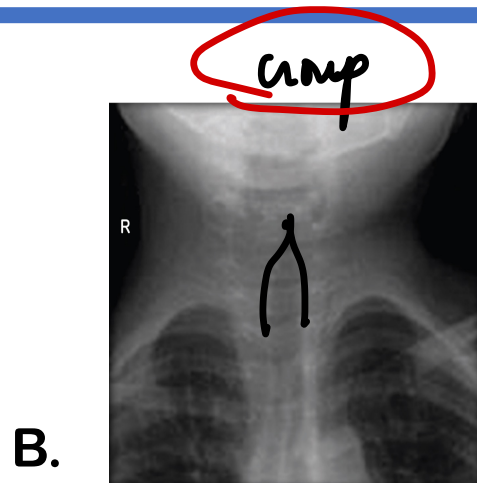
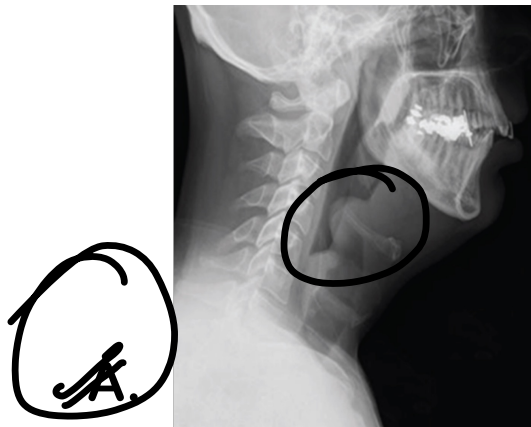
- A. Aural irrigation ✗
- B. Oxymetazoline ✗
- C. Reassurance and follow-up examination
- D. Tympanoplasty ✗



85. A 32-year-old woman with a history of bipolar disorder with psychotic features comes to the office for evaluation of infertility. The patient's last menstrual period was 4 months ago; her menses tend to be erratic, occurring every 30-60 days and lasting 4-8 days. Which of the following medications is most likely responsible for this patient's infertility?

-
- A. Aripiprazole D2 (+) partial α (Partly)
 - B. Carbamazepine xx
 - C. Quetiapine x
 - D. Risperidone D2 (-)

86. A 5-year-old boy is brought to the emergency department by his parents due to sudden onset difficulty breathing. The patient developed a mild cough and sore throat yesterday, his parents gave him acetaminophen, which improved his throat pain. Temperature is 39.1 C (102.4 F), blood pressure is 100/65 mm Hg, pulse is 130/min, and respirations are 46/min. Oxygen saturation is 92% on room air. The patient appears anxious, is drooling, and has inspiratory stridor. The uvula is midline, and there is no oropharyngeal or tonsillar erythema. Lung examination shows transmitted upper airway noises without wheezing or crackles. Which of the following is the most likely finding on imaging?



87. A patient presented with unilateral proptosis and bilateral abducent palsy. What is the most probable cause?

B/L 6th CN — CST

A. Retinoblastoma X

B. Orbital pseudotumor — Painful — Proptosis — (X) CN

C. Orbital cellulitis

D. Cavernous sinus thrombosis

SOF
Sx

Orbital
apex
(SOF + optic
chord)

CST



↓
v/L
3, 4, 6

↓
v/L
② + 3, 4, 6

↓
B/L
⑥, 3, 4,
v1, v2

↓
vision loss

SUDDEN

← v/L gradual →

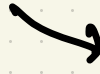
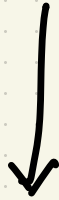
Orbital
cellulitis
2nd N + painful
proptosis

preseptal
cellulitis
x proptosis
swelling of
eyelid

88. A 32-year-old man comes to the OPD due to erectile dysfunction and decreased libido for the past month. The patient has never experienced these symptoms before and finds them to be very upsetting. The patient has a history of schizophrenia and was discharged from a psychiatric hospital 3 months ago on risperidone. He has no current delusions, and his auditory hallucinations have decreased in frequency and intensity. Review of systems is negative except for a recent 3-kg (6.6-lb) weight gain. Physical examination shows bilateral breast enlargement. Which of the following is the most likely mechanism responsible for this patient's decreased libido?

- A. Decreased dopamine activity in the mesolimbic pathway
- B. Decreased dopamine activity in the nigrostriatal pathway
- C. Decreased dopamine activity in the tuberoinfundibular pathway
- D. Independent of dopamine decrease

DZ ⊖



nigrostriatal
EPS

mesolimbic



the dopamine hypothesis

tuberoinfundibular

metab-galactinemia

inferiority

PRL

⊖ GnRH

89. A 68-year-old woman comes to the office due to oral pain. For the last 3 days, she has had mild pain in the left lower jaw associated with swelling of the gums. The patient had a loose molar extracted 3 weeks ago, and the extraction site never completely healed. Medical history is notable for osteoporosis treated with calcium, vitamin D, and zoledronic acid. She has never used tobacco or alcohol. Vital signs are normal. Examination shows gingival edema and erythema surrounding an area of exposed bone at the left lower jaw. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Mucormycosis

~~B. Osteonecrosis~~

C. Periodontal abscess

D. Squamous cell carcinoma

90. During psychotherapy, the therapist had mixed conscious and unconscious feelings towards his patient. This is known as?

~~A.~~ Countertransference

B. Transference

C. Dissociation

D. Preoccupation

91. A 52-year-old man with a history of schizoaffective disorder is admitted to the hospital for treatment of a lower extremity cellulitis. He is continued on his home medications-lithium, risperidone, and sertraline-and cephalosporin therapy is initiated to treat his infection. His infection improves over the next 10-14 days, but prior to discharge, he develops repeated episodes of vomiting and diarrhea. At the same time, the patient becomes tremulous and uncoordinated, which makes it difficult for him to walk without falling. In addition, he seems confused. Vital signs are normal. Physical examination shows fasciculations and bilateral tremor. Which of the following medications is most likely to have caused this?

Linezolid

-
- A. ~~Lithium~~ ↓ GFR Nat Li⁺ Li toxicity ✓ A33a
 - B. Risperidone X
 - C. Sertraline - diarrhea + clonus SCRIT DIR??
 - D. Cephalosporin

92. Not true about retinitis pigmentosa is:

- A. Pigmentary retinal dystrophy predominantly affecting the rods more than the cones
- B. Pale waxy disc
- C. Most common mode of inheritance is autosomal recessive
- ~~D. ERG – normal~~ LOL

93. A husband and wife presented to the OPD with complaints of premature ejaculation during intercourse. What is the non-pharmacological technique you will advise to the patient?

- A. Cognitive behavioral therapy
- B. Exposure and response prevention therapy
- C. Squeeze technique**
- D. Sensate focus therapy

94. A 38-year-old man is evaluated for a 2-month history of depressed mood. After physical examination and laboratory workup, major depressive disorder is diagnosed and antidepressant therapy is initiated. The patient's symptoms do not respond to monotherapy, so an antipsychotic medication is added. Over the course of several months, the patient's antidepressant dose is increased to the maximal therapeutic dose. At his 6-month follow-up, he has also new-onset hypertension. Which of the following medications is the most likely cause of this adverse effect?

A. Aripiprazole X

B. Mirtazapine NS5A

C. Paroxetine SSRI

D. Venlafaxine

SNRI

95. The image of a drug is given below. It is used in which of the following conditions?

- ~~A. Subglottic stenosis~~
- B. Rhinocerebral mucormycosis
- C. Adenoidectomy
- D. Tympanoplasty



96. A 27-year-old woman, gravida 1 para 0 at 30 weeks gestation, comes to the OPD due to increasing difficulty hearing, especially on the right side. A tuning fork held over the middle of the forehead sounds louder in the right ear. Tuning fork sounds are better heard with bone conduction on the right side and with air conduction on the left. The remainder of the neurologic examination shows no abnormalities. Which of the following is the most likely cause of this patient's current symptoms?

A. Chronic otitis media

CHL

Weber

CHL

Rt

B. Medication ototoxicity

SNHL

Rt

C. Ménière disease

SNHL

~~D. Otosclerosis~~

97. Which of the following would be prescribed for simple myopic astigmatism?

A. +1.00 DS^X

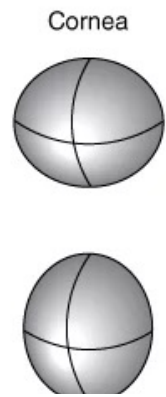
✓ B. -1.00 DC X 180 degree ^{WTR}

C. -1.00 DS^X

D. -1.00 DS -1.00 DC X 180 degree

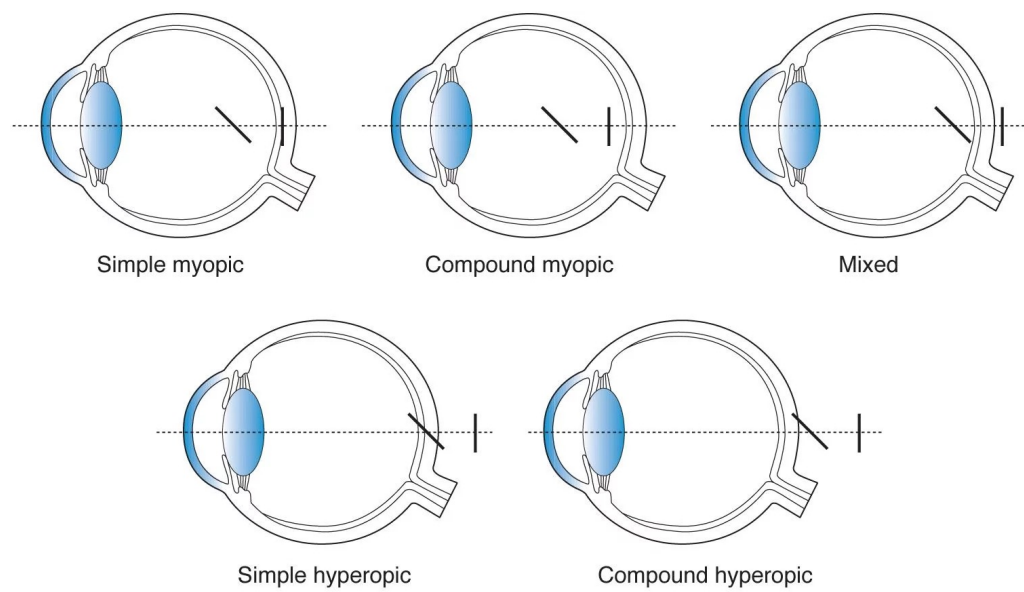
Compound myopic

"With the rule"
astigmatism



Typical age
Young
Old

	180	90
<i>Concave</i>		<i>Convex</i>
<i>Convex</i>		<i>Concave</i>



98. A 1-hour-old boy is evaluated in the newborn nursery for feeding difficulty. He was able to latch and begin feeding but within 1 minute, his face developed a blue tinge. The boy cried, and his color improved. Chest radiograph is normal. Which of the following is the best next step in evaluation of this patient's symptoms?

A. Draw blood cultures ~~X~~

B. Measure blood methemoglobin level ~~X~~

C. Obtain an echocardiogram ~~X~~

D. Pass a catheter through the nares

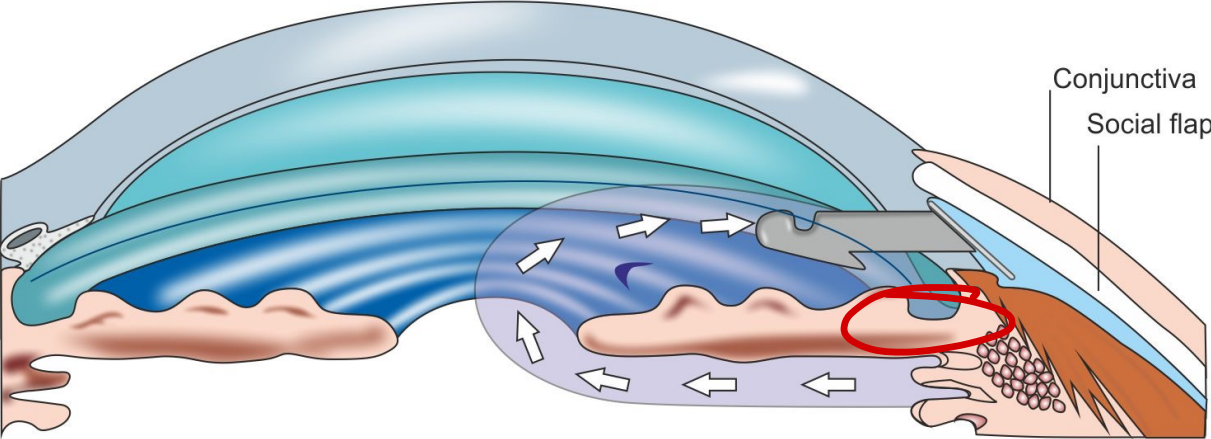
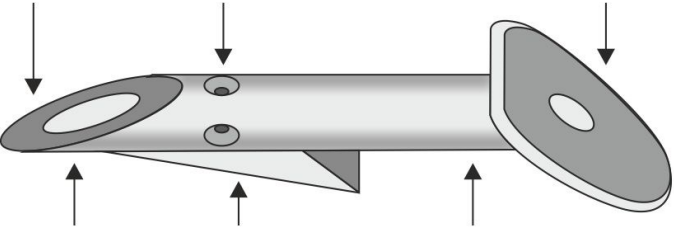
99. Identify the device?

A. Ex-Press™ implant

B. Ahmed glaucoma valve

C. Molteno implant

D. Baerveldt implant



100. A 7-year-old boy is brought to the OPD. His mother says that her son's behavior has been difficult to manage over the past year. "He is always running around (even during dinner), does not listen, and keeps his room a mess. He is always bothering his younger brother, interrupting him when he talks, and taking his toys without asking. The boy's second-grade teacher has reported that he cannot sit still, answers questions impulsively and out of turn, and becomes irritable when she redirects him. The physician recommends a trial of methylphenidate. Which of the following side effects is the patient most likely to experience while taking this medication?

A. Agitation

B. Decreased appetite

C. Hypersomnia

D. Tics

w/ loss

Thank You!

GT - 2nd Feb 10am -
4th Feb 4pm

Recording - 4th 4pm
5th

10th EBD - 4 systems

1-2-3

5-6-7

12-14

19-21

