3rd Year Quiz 1

1. A 48-year old male is being seen for chest pain. In the initial evaluation of this patient which of the following is the most important diagnostic test?
	1. Chest X-Ray
	2. EKG
	3. Serum cardiac markers
	4. Computed tomography
	5. Cholesterol levels
2. A 58 year old male is seen in the emergency room and reports history of 2 hour duration of substernal chest pain and dyspnea. Which of the following is the most important next step in management?
	1. Administration of propanolol
	2. Aspirin to chew
	3. Sublingual nitroglycerin
	4. Administration of a diuretic
	5. Chest radiograph
3. An 18 year old adolescent female is brought to the ED with suspected anaphylaxis. Which of the following most suggests anaphylaxis rather than a simple allergic reaction?
	1. Hives
	2. Watery eyes
	3. Blood Pressure of 80/40 mm hg
	4. Swollen lips
	5. Flushing
4. An otherwise healthy 65 year old female is taken to the Ed with probable stroke. Which of the following are the most urgent diagnostic studies?
	1. Coagulation studies
	2. ECG and cardiac enzymes
	3. Bedside blood glucose and Ct scan of the head
	4. MRI of the head with and without contrast
5. Which of the following patients is a CT of the abdomen contraindicated?
	1. A 60 year old man with persistent left lower quadrant pain, fever and a tender mass
	2. A 45 year old man with diffuse abdominal pain, WBC of 18,000 cells/mm3, and a serum amylase of 2000
	3. A non-pregnant 18 year old female with suprapubic and right lower quadrant pain, fever and a WBC of 15,000 cells/mm3
	4. A 70 year old man with abdominal and distention, a 10cm pulsatile mass in the epigastrium and a blood pressure of 70/40 mm hg
6. A 58 year old woman is brought into the ED complaining of bright red blood per rectum that was acute onset. She denies abdominal pain. Which of the following is the most likely etiology of her condition?
	1. Varices
	2. Gastritis
	3. Diverticulosis
	4. Mallory-Weiss tear
7. A 22 year old female complains of headache of 2 hour duration that is described as unilateral and throbbing with nausea, photophobia, and phonophobia. Which of the following is most likely the diagnosis?
	1. Cluster headache
	2. Brain tumor
	3. Migraine headache
	4. Tension type headache
8. A 34 year old woman is brought into the ED for the “worst headache of her life”. She has some lethargy, photophobia, and nuchal rigidity. A lumbar puncture is performed after examining her eye grounds. Which of the following findings in the cerebrospinal fluid is the most concerning for subarachnoid hemorrhage?
	1. Red blood cells
	2. White blood cells
	3. Elevated opening pressure
	4. Xanthochromia
9. Patients with spinal stenosis:
	1. Most commonly present with radiculopathy that is worse with walking
	2. Typically feel relief when leaning forward
	3. Often have a lumbar radiculopathy at several levels
	4. All of the above
10. Which of the following is the most common mode of completed suicide?
	1. Drug ingestion
	2. Firearms
	3. Carbon monoxide
	4. Hanging
	5. Wrist cutting

**Extra Credit:**

1. In an otherwise normal X-ray, the finding of a “posterior fat pad” on a lateral x-ray of the elbow in adult and pediatric patients is suggestive of which of the following?
	1. Normal finding in adults, supracondylar fracture in children
	2. Supracondylar fracture in adults and children
	3. Radial head fracture in adults, supracondylar fracture in children
	4. Olecranon fracture in adults, supracondylar fracture in children
	5. Radioulnar dislocation in adults, supracondylar fracture in children

**ONCE COMPLETED PLEASE PUT IN THE MAILBOX FOR NICK (TOP DRAWER IN BREAK ROOM)**