

1. A 78-year-old woman is transferred from a long-term care facility with vomiting and increased confusion. She has a history of dementia, hypertension, type 2 diabetes mellitus, and mild chronic renal insufficiency. Vital signs are blood pressure 106/45, pulse 75, respirations 24, temperature 38.9°C (102°F), and oxygen saturation 95% on room air. On physical examination, the patient is frail, confused, and minimally cooperative with the examination. The skin is intact without rash. Which of the following tests is most likely to reveal the diagnosis?
 - A. Abdominal and pelvic CT
 - B. Blood culture and WBC count
 - C. Chest radiography and urinalysis
 - D. Head CT with lumbar puncture

2. A 32-year-old woman presents with chest pain that has worsened over the past 2 months. She says it gets worse when she lies flat or exercises and after she eats or drinks quickly. She has no significant past medical history, but her husband says she has lost about 10 pounds recently and has been throwing up undigested food. What are the expected diagnostic findings?
 - A. Diffuse ST-segment elevation and PR-interval depression
 - B. Dilated esophagus proximal to a beaklike lower esophageal sphincter
 - C. Gastric inflammatory changes
 - D. White matter plaques in the brainstem

3. What is the medication of choice in the initial treatment of acute aortic dissection without shock?
 - A. Diltiazem
 - B. Esmolol
 - C. Nitroglycerin
 - D. Sodium nitroprusside

4. A 48-year-old man presents with pruritic rashes after a hiking trip (Figure 1). The affected body areas were not covered by clothing. Which of the following statements regarding this condition is correct?
- A. Clothes worn during hiking should be discarded
 - B. Previous sensitization prevents recurrence
 - C. The rash is spread by ruptured bullae
 - D. Treatment for significant cases includes oral steroids



Figure 1

5. Which of the following statements regarding adrenal insufficiency is correct?
- A. Cytomegalovirus is the most common cause worldwide
 - B. Hyperkalemia is common in secondary adrenal insufficiency
 - C. Hyponatremia is common in both primary and secondary adrenal insufficiency
 - D. Hypotension fails to respond to standard resuscitation
6. The latent phase of acute radiation syndrome caused by whole-body irradiation is characterized by:
- A. A symptom-free interval followed by the manifest illness phase
 - B. Early decline in the lymphocyte count followed by declines in granulocytes and platelets and resultant pancytopenia
 - C. Self-limiting symptoms that usually include autonomic nervous system response with anorexia, nausea, and vomiting
 - D. Severe nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal pain with denuding of the gastrointestinal mucosa and fulminant enterocolitis

7. A 12-year-old girl presents with left ear pain. The external ear appears normal, but the tragus and pinna are tender to manipulation. The ear canal is swollen, and the tympanic membrane cannot be visualized. Which of the following is an important element in her treatment?
- A. Cortisporin otic solution used rather than suspension
 - B. Oral corticosteroids to reduce canal swelling
 - C. Temporal bone CT to rule out skull-based osteomyelitis
 - D. Topical antibiotics applied using an ear wick
8. A 34-year-old woman with a history of leukemia presents with bleeding gums. She says that her menses is heavier and longer than usual, that she has never had bleeding from her gums before, and that she has been bruising easier. Review of tests performed during a recent office visit shows normal results; current testing reveals abnormalities: Hgb, 10 g/dL; platelets, 20,000/mcL; PT, 17 seconds; PTT, 30 seconds; and an elevated D-dimer level. Which of the following is the likely diagnosis?
- A. Blast crisis
 - B. Disseminated intravascular coagulation
 - C. Liver cirrhosis
 - D. Primary fibrinolysis
9. A 44-year-old woman presents with pain in the fingers of both hands. She says they started to hurt while she was mixing drinks but that it has happened before. She is otherwise asymptomatic and denies trauma and any other medical problems. On examination, her hands are pale white, and the skin is shiny and taut. What is the most appropriate next step?
- A. Administer prazosin intra-arterially
 - B. Arrange urgent interventional radiology consultation
 - C. Start hand-warming and consider oral nifedipine
 - D. Start tPA and heparin
10. Which of the following presentations is most consistent with *Entamoeba histolytica* infection?
- A. Copious, watery stools for 3 days with overt signs of significant dehydration
 - B. Diarrhea with occasional blood and mucus and intermittent fever with abdominal pain for 3 weeks
 - C. Nonbloody diarrhea with bloating and flatulence for 3 weeks
 - D. Several episodes of nonbloody diarrhea for 3 days with nausea, vomiting, and low-grade fever

11. A 45-year-old man presents after outpatient MRI reveals cauda equina syndrome. Which of the following additional findings is most likely present?
 - A. Decreased deep tendon reflexes
 - B. Distal motor weakness greater than proximal motor weakness
 - C. Saddle anesthesia
 - D. Urinary retention

12. A 45-year-old man presents with persistent seizure activity. The paramedics report that he has exhibited tonic-clonic movements for the past 35 minutes. Which of the following features is characteristic of this patient's condition?
 - A. Increased incidence in persons 25 to 50 years old
 - B. Ongoing seizure activity that persists after tonic-clonic movements end
 - C. Seizure activity that is easily controlled with a single agent
 - D. Seizure activity that recurs after the patient returns to baseline mental status

13. The suspect in a sexual assault investigation is brought to the emergency department for forensic examination. Which of the following is a required element of this evaluation?
 - A. Law enforcement presence
 - B. Performing the examination before interviewing the victim
 - C. Positive identification by the victim
 - D. Treatment for sexually transmitted diseases

14. Which of the following statements regarding management of drug psychoses from suspected phencyclidine toxicity is correct?
 - A. Activated charcoal should be used in multiple doses to limit the duration of symptoms and increase clearance
 - B. Associated seizures are typically resistant to treatment with phenytoin
 - C. It is safe to assume that the patient's altered mental status is not associated with an intracranial bleed
 - D. Performing a routine urine drug screen in the emergency department can confirm the diagnosis