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MCQs in General Medicine *for Dental Students*

SR Prabhu

Foreword
DF Wilson

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chapter 2

Investigations

1 The normal urine is:

a. Brown in color
b. Clear-yellow in color
c. Faint red in color
d. Colorless

2 Brown-colored urine may suggest which of the following?

a. Albuminuria
b. Bilirubinuria
c. Excessive coffee intake
d. Excessive alcohol intake

3 Red-colored urine may suggest which of the following?

a. Hematuria, beet root meals and myoglobin in the urine
b. Hematuria, heavy meal rich in red meat and pus in the urine
c. Hematuria, beet root meals and glycosuria
d. Hematuria, alcohol intake and albumin in the urine

4 Which of the following statements is true?

a. Urine is usually acidic and clear yellow in color
b. Urine is usually alkaline and colorless
c. Urine is usually neutral and colorless
d. Urine is usually alkaline and colorless

5 Glycosuria is a sign of which of the following?

a. Obesity
b. Diabetes mellitus
c. Menopause
d. Renal disease

6 Proteinuria is a sign of which of the following?

a. Multiple myeloma, renal failure and endocarditis
b. Multiple myeloma, heart failure and infectious mononucleosis
c. Multiple myeloma, respiratory failure and leukemia
d. Multiple myeloma, liver failure and pneumonia

7 Nitrites in the urine indicate which of the following?

a. Urinary tract infection
b. Renal failure
c. Cardiac failure
d. Respiratory failure

8 Bilirubinuria is a sign of which of the following?

a. Hepatocellular jaundice
b. Antibiotic use
c. Heavy meal
d. Excessive alcohol intake

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9 Creatinine clearance is an indication of which of the following?
a. Glomerular filtration rate
b. Glomerulonephritis
c. Presence of sugar in the urine
d. Presence of albumin in the urine

10 Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is usually raised in which of the following?
a. Chronic inflammatory conditions and anemia
b. Acute viral infections and anemia
c. Asthma and acute bronchitis
d. Leukemia and psoriasis

11 Urea and creatinine levels in the blood are raised in which of the following?
a. Liver cirrhosis
b. Heart failure
c. Renal failure
d. Viral infections

12 A posteroanterior (PA) chest X-ray reveals which of the following features?
a. Cardiomegaly, pulmonary edema and pleural effusion
b. Congenital heart disease, mitral regurgitation and pulmonary edema
c. Aortic stenosis, heart failure and cystic fibrosis
d. Angina, myocardial infarction and emphysema

13 Doppler ultrasound reveals which of the following features of the cardiovascular disease?
a. Assesses the extent of coronary artery occlusion
b. Assesses the rate of blood flow through the heart vessels
c. Allows calculation of ejection fraction which is a marker of cardiac function
d. Assesses the venous return to the heart

14 Chest radiographs assist the clinician in diagnosing which of the following respiratory diseases?
a. Pulmonary fibrosis, pulmonary tumors and pulmonary edema
b. Asthma, hyperventilation and pulmonary edema
c. Lung abscess, pulmonary tumors and bronchitis
d. Lung infections, bronchitis and pulmonary edema

15 Reticular opacities on chest X-rays are indicative of which of the following?
a. Pulmonary fibrosis
b. Pulmonary tumors
c. Pulmonary edema
d. Pulmonary tuberculosis

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16 Lung abscesses, granulomas and pulmonary tumors are seen on chest X-ray with which of the following appearances?

a. Nodular opacities
b. Reticular opacities
c. Consolidation
d. Cavitations

17 In pulmonary edema and pneumonia which of the following radiographic features are seen?

a. Nodular opacities
b. Reticular opacities
c. Consolidation
d. Cavitations

18 A condition characterized by fluid filled pleural spaces seen on chest X-rays is called:

a. Pneumothorax
b. Pleural effusion
c. Hydrothorax
d. Empyema

19 A condition characterized by air filled pleural spaces seen on chest X-rays is called:

a. Pneumothorax
b. Empyema
c. Hydrothorax
d. Pleural effusion

20 A condition characterized by pus filled pleural spaces seen on chest X-rays is called:

a. Pneumothorax
b. Empyema
c. Hydrothorax
d. Pleural effusion

21 Radiographic images of the barium swallow are useful in the diagnosis of which of the following conditions?

a. Stomach ulcers
b. Esophageal cancer
c. Duodenal ulcers
d. Colon cancer

22 Radiographic images of barium meal are useful in the diagnosis of which of the following?

a. Stomach cancer
b. Pancreatic cancer
c. Infections of the small intestine
d. Infections of the large intestine

23 In which of the following areas the presence of normal air bubbles of the stomach can be identified on chest X-rays?

a. Just under the left hemidiaphragm
b. Just under the right hemidiaphragm
c. Just under the center of the diaphragm
d. Under both right and left diaphragm

24 In salivary gland disorders scinitgraphy provides information on which of the following?

a. Salivary gland function
b. Salivary gland vascularity

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c. Salivary gland function and vascularity
d. Salivary flow

25 In salivary gland disorders sialography provides information on which of the following?
a. Ductal pathology and salivary flow
b. Parenchymal pathology and salivary flow
c. Ductal and parenchymal pathology
d. Salivary flow and buffering capacity of saliva

26 Which of the following radiographic view is most appropriate to localize submandibular salivary stones?
a. Panoramic view
b. Upper occlusal view
c. Lower periapical view
d. Water's view

27 Microcytosis is a feature of which of the following?
a. Iron deficiency anemia and aplastic anemia
b. Thalassemia and pernicious anemia
c. Iron deficiency anemia and thalassemia
d. Leukemia and pernicious anemia

28 Macrocytosis is a feature of which of the following?
a. B_{12} vitamin deficiency and iron deficiency
b. Folate deficiency and iron deficiency
c. B_{12} vitamin and folate deficiencies
d. Sickle cell anemia and aplastic anemia

29 Glucose tolerance test is indicated in which of the following?
a. If blood sugar values are above the normal range
b. If blood sugar values are below the normal range
c. If blood sugar values are borderline
d. If blood sugar values are within the normal range

30 Glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) levels are useful in which of the following situations?
a. Diagnosis of diabetes mellitus
b. Diagnosis of hypoglycemia
c. Diagnosis of ketoacidosis
d. Diagnosis of complications of diabetes

31 Minor salivary gland biopsy from the lower labial mucosa is often used to diagnose which of the following?
a. Mucocele
b. Sjögren's syndrome
c. Pemphigus vulgaris
d. Xerostomia

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32 Anticoagulants added to the blood samples perform which of the following?

a. Remove potassium ions and prevent blood from clotting
b. Remove calcium ions and prevent blood from clotting
c. Add calcium ions and prevent blood from clotting
d. Add sodium ions and prevent blood from clotting

33 Which of the following anticoagulants are used for hematological investigations?

a. Potassium oxalate and ammonium oxalate (Double oxalate mixture)
b. Ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA)
c. Isotonic saline and potassium oxalate
d. a and b above

34 For estimation of erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) which of the following anticoagulants is preferred?

a. Potassium oxalate and ammonium oxalate (Double oxalate mixture)
b. Ethylene diamine tetracetic acid (EDTA)
c. Sodium citrate
d. Heparin

35 If an anticoagulated blood sample in a test tube is allowed to stand on the bench which of the following changes take place?

a. 45 % of red blood cell sediments settle down at the bottom of the tube covered by white blood cells
b. Platelet layer covers the white blood cell layer at the top which is usually not visible
c. 95 % of red blood cell sediments settle down at the bottom of the tube covered by white blood cells
d. a and b above

36 Clean fluid recovered after the clot formation is called:

a. Serum
b. Plasma
c. Exudate
d. Fibrinogen

37 Fluid component of the unclotted blood is called which of the following?

a. Serum
b. Plasma
c. Exudate
d. Fibrinogen

38 Normal value (range) of red blood cells is:

a. $4.5–5.00 \times 10^6$ cells per ml of blood for males
b. $4.0–4.5 \times 10^6$ cells per ml of blood for females

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c. 5.0–5.5 × 10^6 cells per ml of blood for females
d. a and b above

39 Which of the following erythrocyte indices are commonly used?
a. Mean cell hemoglobin, mean cell volume and mean cell hemoglobin concentration
b. Mean cell hemoglobin, mean cell diameter and mean cell hemoglobin concentration
c. Mean cell hemoglobin, mean cell shape and mean cell hemoglobin concentration
d. Mean cell hemoglobin, mean cell sedimentation rate and mean cell hemoglobin concentration

40 Which of the following statements is correct?
a. Normal range of mean cell volume (MCV) is a sign of normocytosis
b. Increased mean cell volume (MCV) is a sign of microcytosis
c. Increased mean cell volume (MCV) lower than the normal range is a sign of macrocytosis
d. Increased mean cell volume (MCV) is a sign of normocytosis

41 Which of the following statements is correct?
a. A low mean cell hemoglobin (MCH) is found in macrocytic or hypochromic anemias
b. A low mean cell hemoglobin (MCH) is found in microcytic or hypochromic anemias
c. A low mean cell hemoglobin (MCH) is found in megaloblastic or hypochromic anemias
d. An increased mean cell hemoglobin (MCH) is found in microcytic or hypochromic anemias

42 Which of the following statements is correct?
a. Mean cell hemoglobin (MCH) is the average hemoglobin content by weight of a red cell
b. Mean cell hemoglobin (MCH) is the average hemoglobin content by volume of a red cell
c. Mean cell hemoglobin (MCH) is the average hemoglobin content by size of a red cell
d. Mean cell hemoglobin (MCH) is the average hemoglobin content by shape of a red cell

43 Which of the following statements is correct?
a. Mean cell hemoglobin concentration (MCHC) of a cell is an expression of hemoglobin content by size of a red cell
b. Mean cell hemoglobin concentration (MCHC) of a cell is an expression of the average hemoglobin concentration per unit volume of the packed cells

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c. Mean cell hemoglobin concentration (MCHC) of a cell is an expression of hemoglobin content by weight of a red cell
d. Mean cell hemoglobin concentration (MCHC) of a cell is an expression of hemoglobin content by volume of a red cell

44 Study of white blood cells (WBCs) helps in which of the following situations?

a. Establishing diagnosis of leukemia and acute infections
b. Monitoring the course of disease and effects of chemotherapy and radiotherapy
c. Establishing the diagnosis of anemia and clotting disorders
d. a and b above

45 Which of the following percentages indicate the normal range of white blood cell differential count (DC)?

a. Neutrophils 80–85%, Lymphocytes 2–5%, Monocytes 2–20%, Eosinophils 1–6% and Basophils 0–1%
b. Neutrophils 40–55%, Lymphocytes 10–25%, Monocytes 2–10%, Eosinophils 1–6% and Basophils 0–1%
c. Neutrophils 40–75%, Lymphocytes 20–45%, Monocytes 2–10%, Eosinophils 1–6% and Basophils 0–1%
d. Neutrophils 60–75%, Lymphocytes 20–45%, Monocytes 2–10%, Eosinophils 1–6% and Basophils 0–1%

46 Neutrophil leukocytosis indicates which of the following?

a. Bacterial infections, valvular heart disease, anemia and corticosteroid therapy
b. Bacterial infections, myocardial infarction, leukemia and corticosteroid therapy
c. Rheumatoid arthritis, angina pectoris, anemia and antibiotic therapy
d. Bacterial infections, myocardial infarction, leukemia and physical exercise

47 Eosinophil leukocytosis (eosinophilia) is common in which of the following?

a. Asthma, hay fever, bacterial diseases, and non-Hodgkin's disease
b. Asthma, lung cancer, viral diseases, and Hodgkin's disease
c. Asthma, hay fever, parasitic diseases, and Hodgkin's disease
d. Asthma, pneumonia, fungal diseases, and Crohn's disease

48 Monocytosis is common in which of the following?

a. Tuberculosis, asthma, bacterial endocarditis and fungal infections
b. Pneumonia, typhoid, bacterial endocarditis and protozoan infections

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76 High values of serum creatinine are seen in which of the following?

a. Chronic bacterial infections and liver cirrhosis
b. Parasitic infections, and congenital heart disease
c. Viral infections and hepatitis
d. Kidney disease and acromegaly

77 High values of creatinine phosphokinase (CPK) are seen in which of the following?

a. Myocardial infarction
b. Liver disease
c. Kidney disease
d. Cardiac arrhythmias

Answers

1 b	2 b	3 a	4 a
5 b	6 a	7 a	8 a
9 a	10 a	11 c	12 a
13 c	14 a	15 a	16 a
17 c	18 c	19 a	20 b
21 b	22 a	23 a	24 c
25 c	26 a	27 c	28 c
29 c	30 a	31 b	32 a
33 d	34 c	35 d	36 a
37 b	38 d	39 a	40 a
41 b	42 a	43 b	44 d
45 c	46 b	47 c	48 d
49 b	50 c	51 b	52 d
53 a	54 c	55 a	56 b
57 c	58 b	59 a	60 a
61 c	62 b	63 b	64 c
65 a	66 a	67 a	68 b
69 b	70 a	71 d	72 a
73 c	74 a	75 a	76 d
77 a			

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