

# Family Medicine

- 1) For anxiety, each of the following pathologies should be considered in the differential EXCEPT:
  - a) Arrhythmia
  - b) Asthma/COPD
  - c) Drug-induced
  - d) Acute renal failure
  - e) Pheochromocytoma
- 2) A poor response to anti-hypertensive therapy could be attributed to each of the following EXCEPT:
  - a) Suboptimal regimen (e.g. insufficient dose, inappropriate combination)
  - b) Poor compliance
  - c) Oral contraceptives
  - d) Licorice
  - e) Low sodium diet
- 3) Which statement is correct regarding fecal occult blood testing?
  - a) Every 1 to 2 years starting at 40 years old for the general population
  - b) Every 1 to 2 years starting at 50 years old for the general population
  - c) Every 3 to 5 years starting at 55 years old if a family history of colorectal cancer
  - d) Every 5 years starting at 50 years old for the general population
  - e) Unnecessary if the patient has ever had a colonoscopy
- 4) Which of the following is NOT a major risk factor for coronary artery disease?
  - a) Smoking
  - b) Hypertension
  - c) Sedentary Lifestyle
  - d) Family History
  - e) Diabetes
- 5) A patient presents to the office requesting assistance with quitting smoking. You are considering prescribing bupropion. Contraindications to this prescription include all of the following EXCEPT:
  - a) Concurrent use of nicotine replacement therapy
  - b) Seizure disorder
  - c) Eating disorder
  - d) Previous anaphylactic reaction to bupropion
  - e) MAOI use in the past 14 days
- 6) You suspect that a patient may have developed a drinking problem over the last few years, so decide to order some bloodwork. All of the following are in keeping with your suspicions EXCEPT:
  - a) Elevated GGT
  - b) Elevated platelets
  - c) Elevated AST
  - d) Decreased hemoglobin
  - e) Increased INR
- 7) The following is TRUE with regards to asthma:
  - a) Onset typically occurs > age 10
  - b) It is a restrictive airway disease
  - c) Warm air is a common asthma attack precipitator
  - d) Symptoms are due to bronchial inflammation and bronchodilation
  - e) Chest x-ray is often normal
- 8) Patient SL presents with symptoms typical of a common cold. The organism most likely to be responsible is:
  - a) Respiratory syncytial virus
  - b) Parainfluenza virus
  - c) Adenovirus
  - d) Rhinovirus
  - e) Coxsackie virus

9) Which of the following is NOT a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor?

- a) Venlafaxine
- b) Paroxetine
- c) Fluoxetine
- d) Sertraline
- e) Citalopram

10) Which of the following IS a diagnostic criteria for diabetes mellitus?

- a) HbA1c greater than 6%
- b) Fasting blood glucose greater or equal to 6.0 mmol/L
- c) Random blood glucose greater than 10 mmol/L
- d) Blood glucose 2 hours post OGTT greater than 10 mmol/L
- e) HbA1c greater or equal to 7%

11) Which of the following is NOT TRUE when considering treatment of a patient with dysuria?

- a) Risk factors for complicated UTIs include male sex, indwelling catheter and immunosuppression
- b) Patients should always be treated for both gonorrhoea and chlamydia, even if a positive result for only one of these is obtained
- c) Prophylactic antibiotics may be considered in a patient with recurrent UTIs (>3 per year)
- d) Pregnant women with bacteruria should not be treated if asymptomatic
- e) In adulthood, dysuria is more common in women than men

12) Mrs. HA presents to your office for the first time complaining of headaches. Of the following symptoms, which is the LEAST worrisome?

- a) Sudden onset of severe headache
- b) Headache is accompanied by nausea and vomiting
- c) Headache is present on awakening
- d) New onset headache > 50 years of age
- e) Headache accompanied by neck stiffness

## **ANSWERS**

1. D  
2. E  
3. B

4. C  
5. A  
6. B

7. E  
8. D

9. A  
10. E

11. D  
12. E