1. A 26 year-old female presented with two months of excessive menses and gum bleeding. Physical examination revealed pale conjunctiva, petechiae and ecchymosis. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
   A. Hemophilia
   B. Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura
   C. Scurvy
   D. Vitamin K deficiency

2. A 21 year-old woman presented with fatigue and light headedness. Physical examination showed marked conjunctival and palmar pallor. Which of the following physical findings is most likely to be seen in this patient?
   A. Apical diastolic murmur
   B. Ejection systolic murmur
   C. Narrow pulse pressure
   D. Rumbling mid diastolic murmur

3. A health officer was evaluating an anemic patient. Laboratory test revealed: Hgb = 7 g/dl, MCV = 77 fl, WBC = 5400/µl, Platelet = 650,000/µl. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
   A. Acute myelogenous leukemia
   B. Aplastic anemia
   C. Iron-deficiency anemia
   D. Megaloblastic anemia

4. A 45 year-old woman presented with fatigue and orthostatic dizziness of two months duration. She has conjunctival pallor. Complete blood count revealed: Hgb = 8 g/dl, WBC = 4200/µL and platelet = 170,000/µl. Which of the following co-morbidities is LEAST likely?
   A. Chronic kidney disease
   B. Chronic obstructive lung disease
   C. Colorectal cancer
   D. Disseminated tuberculosis

5. A 57 year-old man is admitted to the Medical Ward with hemorrhagic stroke. After a week the patient suddenly developed plueritic chest pain and shortness of breath. Physical examination revealed signs of respiratory distress and a swelling involving his right calf and thigh. What is the most likely cause for his deterioration?
   A. Acute myocardial infarction
   B. Aspiration pneumonia
   C. Fat embolism
   D. Pulmonary embolism

6. A 26 year-old man with rheumatic heart disease came for follow-up. He has active precordium and rumbling mid-diastolic murmur. What valvular lesion is most likely in this patient?

   A. Aortic regurgitation
   B. Mitral regurgitation
   C. Mitral stenosis
   D. Tricuspid regurgitation

7. A 65 year-old male with type 2 diabetes mellitus presents to the Emergency Department with a squeezing, retrosternal chest pain of one hour duration. He has vague discomfort in his right arm and shoulder. The physical examination is notable for diaphoresis and mild tachycardia. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

   A. Acute coronary syndrome
   B. Acute pericarditis
   C. Aortic dissection
   D. Pulmonary embolism

8. Which of the following is a major criteria for the diagnosis of rheumatic fever?

   A. Elevated ESR
   B. Fever
   C. Prolonged PR segment
   D. Polyarthralgia

9. A 29 year-old woman came to the OPD with shortness of breath and body swelling of three weeks. On physical examination she has raised JVP, accentuated P2 and grade IV diastolic murmur at the apex. Which of the following drug delays disease progression?

   A. Frusemide
   B. Penicillin
   C. Enalapril
   D. Digoxin

10. A 45 year-old male with heart failure is comfortable at rest. He develops dyspnea and fatigue to walk to a nearby shop and is forced to rest for five minutes before symptoms improved. What is the stage and functional status of this patient?

    A. Stage A, Class II
    B. Stage B, Class III
    C. Sage C, Class IV
    D. Stage C, Class III

11. A 50 year-old man was found to have a BP=170/100. He has a history of asthma. Which one is the most appropriate drug of choice?

    A. Atenolol
    B. Enalapril
    C. Hydralazine
    D. Furosemide

12. A 40 year-old man presented with fever, shaking chills of three days duration. He also has non-productive cough and right-sided pleuritic chest pain. He has no significant past medical history. Physical examination revealed crepitation on the posterior right lower chest. Which one is the best initial investigation to confirm the diagnosis?
    A. Chest X-ray
    B. Culture of sputum
    C. Gram stain of sputum
    D. White blood cell count

13. A 25 year-old woman who was diagnosed with pulmonary tuberculosis and started anti-tuberculosis treatment two weeks ago is found to be HIV positive on screening. On physical examination, she has pale conjunctiva and laboratory investigation shows CD4 count of 100cells/µl. Which one is the most appropriate first line antiretroviral regimen for this patient?
    A. ABC/3TC/NVP
    B. TDF/3TC/EFV
    C. AZT/3TC/EFV
    D. D4T/3TC/NVP

14. A 24 year-old man has generalized lymphadenopathy, aphthous ulcers, and gray-white plaques around his scrotum. Dark field microscopic examination demonstrates spirochetes. Which of the following is the treatment of choice?
    A. Ceftriaxone
    B. Erythromycin
    C. Penicillin
    D. Tetracycline

15. A 30 year-old prisoner presents with intermittent fever and headache of two days duration. He claims that three of his roommates had similar symptoms and were treated in the prison. Blood film examination showed a spirochete. Which one of the following is the most appropriate antibiotic choice for this patient?
    A. Ceftriaxone
    B. Ciproflocacillin
    C. Procaine penicillin
    D. Vancomycin

16. A 20 year-old male patient presents with abdominal swelling of three weeks duration. She lives in a rural village where the water source used is river water. Ultrasound examination reveals peri-portal fibrosis. Which one of the following is most likely cause for the patient's condition?
    A. River blindness
    B. Ascariasis
    C. Leishmaniasis
    D. Schistosomiasis

17. A 22 year-old HIV positive patient who presented with shortness of breath was suspected to have Pneumocystis jiroveci pneumonia but he has no signs of respiratory distress and his CD4 count is 150/µL. Which of the following drugs is recommended for this patient?
    A. Co-trimoxazole
    B. Fluconazole
    C. Prednisolone
    D. Pyrimethamine

18. A 60 year-old male had cough for five years with clear sputum production and shortness of breath. He has smoked a pack of cigarettes per day for 20 years. Laboratory examination reveals haemoglobin of 19 g/dl. X-ray of the chest shows hyperinflation without infiltrates. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
    A. Bronchial asthma
    B. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
    C. Interstitial lung disease
    D. Pulmonary Tuberculosis
19. A 40 year-old alcoholic develops productive cough and fever. Chest x-ray shows an air-fluid level in the superior segment of the right lower lobe. Which of the following is the most appropriate pharmacotherapy?
    A. Ceftazidime and ciprofloxacillin
    B. Ceftriaxone and gentamycin
    C. Metronidazole and crystalline penicillin
    D. Vancomycin and chloramphenicol
20. A 25 year-old man presents with abdominal pain, headache and fever of five days duration. The Health officer suspected the diagnosis of typhoid fever .Which of the following investigations confirms the diagnosis?
    A. Stool examination
    B. Blood culture
    C. Weil-Felix titer
    D. Widal test
21. A 27 year-old man complains of fever, rigors, productive cough with rusty-coloured sputum and pleuritic chest pain. Chest examination revealed increased tactile fremitus and dullness to percussion in the right lower lung field. What is the most likely diagnosis
    A. Lobar pneumonia
    B. Bronchopneumonia
    C. Lung abscess
    D. Pleural effusion
22. A 35 year-old woman presented with trismus for a day. She also has shoulder and back pain. She reported that she sustained a puncture over the left foot a week ago. She is fully conscious. Which of the following is the most appropriate pharmacotherapy?
    A. Carbamazepine
    B. Diazepam
    C. Phenobarbital
    D. Phenytoin

23. A 30 year-old man presented with epistaxis, easy fatigability and intermittent fever for one month. Physical examination revealed hepatosplenomegaly. Which of the following is the best investigation to confirm the diagnosis?
    A. Blood culture
    B. Bone marrow aspiration
    C. Stool examination
    D. Ultrasound of abdomen

24. A 60 year-old man presented with sudden onset of right sided weakness on both upper and lower extremities before a day. The weakness is maximal at onset and during sleep. He is hypertensive but does not take medications. What is the most likely diagnosis?
    A. Hemorrhagic stroke
    B. Ischemic stroke
    C. Subarachnoid hemorrhage
    D. Transient ischemic attack

25. Which of the following is the most common cause of hemorrhagic stroke in Ethiopia?
    A. Aneurysm
    B. Anticoagulation
    C. Brain tumor
    D. Hypertension

26. A 24 year-old HIV positive woman presents with fever and skin rash over the left chest two days ago. The rash is vesicular and follows dermatomes (T4-5). She is confused and meningeal signs are positive. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
    A. *Fungal meningitis*
    B. *Pyogenic meningitis*
    C. *Tuberculos meningitis*
    D. *Viral Meningoencephalitis*

27. A 30 year-old male presented with headache, fever and progressive weakness on the left side of his body two weeks ago. He has right ear discharge since two months. On physical examination BP=140/80 mmHg, PR=102/min, T=39^{0}C. He is mentally alert and power on the left upper and lower extremities is 3/5. What is the most likely diagnosis?
    A. Brain abscess
    B. Brain tumor
    C. Ischemic stroke
    D. Subdural hematoma

28. A 60 year-old alcoholic patient presented with fever, headache and neck pain of two days duration. On examination body T=39^{0}C and has neck stiffness. Bacterial meningitis was suspected but lumbar puncture was deferred because he has papilledema. Which of the following is the best empiric therapy for this patient in addition to Ampicillin?
   A. Vancomycin and Cholramphenicol
   B. Ceftriaxone and Vancomycin
   C. Ceftriaxone and Chloramphenicol
   D. Cloxacillin and Ciprofloxacin

29. A 36-year-old male presented with fatigue and tea-colored urine for five days. Physical examination revealed jaundice and tender Hepatomegaly. Laboratory investigation revealed: Aspartate aminotransferase (AST) = 2400 U/L, Alanine aminotransferase (ALT) = 2500 U/L, Alkaline phosphatase=210 U/L and total bilirubin = 8.6 mg/dL.
   Which of the following is the LEAST likely cause for the patient's condition?
   A. Acetaminophen poisoning
   B. Acute Viral hepatitis
   C. Alcoholic liver disease
   D. Ischemic liver injury

30. A 56 year-old man presented with progressive abdominal distension and leg swelling of two months duration. He is a known patient with cirrhosis for the past one year on follow up but not on medication. On examination, he was not in distress and has moderate ascites and bilateral leg swelling. Which of the following is the best initial management?
   A. Furosemide
   B. Furosemide and Spironolactone
   C. Hydrochlorothiazide
   D. Paracentesis and Frusemide

31. Which of the following is the most common complication of Peptic ulcer disease?
   A. Hemorrhage
   B. Gastric outlet obstruction
   C. Malignancy
   D. Perforation

32. A 50 year-old woman presented with fever, cough and chest pain for two days. Chest X– ray showed pleural effusion. Pleural fluid analysis showed: WBC = 5,000/mm^3, with 90% neutrophils, PH = 7.2, blood culture was positive for streptococcus pneumonia.
   What is the next best step in management of this patient besides antibiotics?
   A. Dexamethasone
   B. Chest CT scan
   C. Chest tube insertion
   D. Lung function test

33. A 46 year-old man is brought to the Emergency Department because he was vomiting fresh blood. He reports that he has no abdominal pain or nausea. On physical examination; BP=70/40 mmHg, PR=118/min, RR= 24/min. He also has gynecomastia, dilated abdominal veins and ascites. Which of the following is the most likely cause of the bleeding?

A. Esophageal cancer
B. Esophageal varices
C. Mallory Weiss
D. Reflux esophagitis

34. A 47 year-old man comes to a Hospital complaining of epigastric pain that is exacerbated by eating. Antigenic test for Helicobacter pylori is positive. Endoscopic examination reveals a duodenal ulcer. Which of the following is the most appropriate therapy?

A. Amoxicillin, clarithromycin and omeprazole
B. Amoxicillin, metronidazole and anti-acid
C. Omeprazole and anti-acid
D. Ranitidine, amoxicillin and metronidazole

35. A 29 year-old man with HIV infection presents with chronic diarrhea associated with anorexia, abdominal cramps and significant weight loss. His recent CD4 count =20 cells/mm3. A modified acid-fast stain of a stool specimen shows 4-6 μm oocysts. Which of the following is the most likely cause?

A. Cryptosporidium parvum
B. Microsporidia
C. Mycobacterium avium complex
D. Pneumocystis jiroveci

36. Which of the following is the best early indicator for diabetic nephropathy?

A. Rising blood urea nitrogen
B. Albuminuria
C. Hypertension
D. Rising creatinine level

37. A 35 year-old man presents with generalized body swelling of two months. Physical examination reveals BP=120/70mmHg, ascites and +3 pretibial edema. Protein = 4.5g/24hour urine collection. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Chronic liver disease
B. Heart failure
C. Nephrotic syndrome
D. Glomerulonephritis

38. A 55 year-old man comes to the Emergency OPD because of excruciating pain in his right big toe. He was diagnosed to have gouty arthritis. Which of the following is the most appropriate pharmacotherapy?

A. Allopurinol
B. Ceftriaxone
C. Indomethacin
D. Morphine

39. A 28 year-old lactating woman presented to the emergency OPD with a complaint of right breast pain of five days duration. On examination body T=38^{0}C with right breast tenderness but no fluctuation. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Breast Abscess
B. Breast Cancer
C. Fibroadenoma
D. Fibrocystic Change

40. A 32 year-old man presented to the surgical OPD with complaint of neck mass of one year duration. On examination he has a hoarse voice and a solitary 2cm x 2cm thyroid mass on the right side which has firm consistency and fixed to underlying structures. There was no lymphadenopathy. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Thyroid adenoma
B. Thyroid cancer
C. Thyroiditis
D. Toxic Nodule

41. A 35 year-old man with a chronic peptic ulcer disease presented with features of acute abdomen and chest x-ray revealed pneumoperitoneum. His symptoms lasted for six hours and his vital signs were stable after infusion of one liter of Normal Saline solution. What should be the next step in the management of this case?

A. Barium meal study
B. Endoscopy
C. Triple therapy
D. Laparotomy

42. A 50 year-old woman brought an ultrasound imaging result which showed Gall Bladder Stone. She has no abdominal pain and no known medical illness. Which of the following is the recommended management?

A. Cholecystectomy
B. Extracorporal Shockwave Lithotripsy (ESWL)
C. Reassurance
D. Ursodeoxycholic acid

43. A 68 year-old man is admitted to a Hospital with complaint of intermittent lower abdominal pain, bowel habit change and rectal bleeding of one month duration. He has tenesmus and incomplete sense of defecation and had lost weight. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Amebic dysentery
B. Colorectal cancer
C. Sigmoid Volvulus
D. Ulcerative colitis

44. A 55 year-old man presented to the surgical OPD with a complaint of rectal bleeding of one month duration. He has no protruding mass per rectum and digital rectal examination was non-revealing. What is the investigation of choice?

A. Abdominal CT-Scan
B. Barium Enema
C. Colonoscopy
D. Upper GI Endoscopy

45. A 30 year-old man was seen at the Emergency surgical OPD with perianal pain of two days duration. He has fever and chills. He has left perianal induration with tenderness but no fluctuation. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Anal fissure
B. Perianal Abscess
C. Perianal fistula
D. Thrombosed Hemorrhoids

46. A 20 year-old man was seen at the emergency department following road traffic accident of one hour duration. He has sustained trauma to the abdomen. On examination; Vital signs: BP= 80/50 mmHg and PR=120/min. He has tire marks on the abdomen and it was tender. The patient is started on IV fluids. What is the next step in the management?

A. Abdominal CT-scan
B. Exploratory laparotomy
C. Observation
D. Plain abdominal x-ray

47. A 50 year- old man came complaining of fatigue and dyspepsia of three months duration. Physical examination revealed a pale conjunctiva with a palpable mass at the epigastrium that moves with respiration. What is the gold standard diagnostic modality?

A. Abdominal Ultra sound
B. CT scan of the abdomen
C. Upper GI Endoscopy
D. Plain abdominal film

48. A man was stabbed to the abdomen and presented to the Health Center with eviscerated small bowel which was getting dark. Which of the following is the correct initial measure before referral?

A. Cover the intestine with saline gauze
B. Refer to a nearby hospital without intervention
C. Replace the intestine back into the peritoneal Cavity
D. Widen the stab wound under local anesthesia

49. A 23 year-old farmer presented to the OPD with abdominal pain and frequent vomiting of one day duration. On examination the abdomen is slightly distended and has visible peristalsis. Plain abdominal x-ray showed step ladder pattern air-fluid level. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Caecal Volvulus
B. Compound Volvulus
C. Sigmoid Volvulus
D. Small bowel Volvulus

50. A 65 year-old man was seen at the Emergency OPD with abdominal pain, distension and failure to pass feces and flatus of two days duration. He had two similar attacks in the last three years and was successfully treated with rectal tube deflation. On Examination BP=90/60 mmHg and PR=110/min. The abdomen was tender and bowel sounds were absent. Which of the following measures is to be avoided?

A. Analgesics
B. Antibiotics
C. IV fluid
D. Rectal tube deflation

51. A 45 year-old housewife presented with progressive submandibular swelling of two days duration. She visited a dentist and undergone tooth extraction a day prior to the start of her symptoms. Examination showed tense, shiny bilateral submandibular swelling with no area of fluctuation. She also has drooling of the saliva and protruded tongue. What is the diagnosis of this patient?

A. Ludwig's angina
B. Periodontal abscess
C. Submandibular cellulites
D. Submental abscess

52. A 20 year-old man presented to the OPD forty minutes after he sustained stab injury to his left posterior chest. He has shortness of breathing. He is acutely sick looking; BP= 110/60 mmHg, PR= 90/min, RR=26/min. He has decreased air entry on the lower left chest with visible air rush through the stab wound. What is the best first step in the management of this patient?

A. Apply airtight dressing
B. Apply triangular dressing
C. Suture the wound
D. Take chest X-ray

53. A 35 year-old male patient came to emergency OPD 12 hours after he started to have sudden onset of epigastric pain. He has long standing history of dyspepsia for which he has been taking anti-acids repeatedly. Examination revealed tachycardia, rigid and tender abdomen. What is the appropriate imaging study to reach a definitive diagnosis?

A. Barium follow through
B. Barium meal
C. Chest X-ray
D. Plain abdominal X-ray

54. A 27 year-old patient was involved in a road traffic accident. He was brought to the Hospital by the driver. He is agitated; PR=140/min and feeble, BP=80/40 mmHg. He has pale conjunctiva and his chest is clear with good air entry. He has an echymosis over his left flank area. Abdominal Ultrasonography showed a significant collection of fluid in his abdomen. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Cardiogenic shock
B. Hemorrhagic shock
C. Neurogenic shock
D. Septic shock

55. A 64 year-old male patient presented to the Emergency OPD after he failed to pass urine for a day. He had difficulty of urination for the last one year. The previous night he took seven bottles of beer with friends. On examination he is acutely sick looking and in pain. Bladder is palpable 10 cm above the pubic bone and tender. What is the most likely cause for acute urinary retention?

A. Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia
B. Bladder cancer
C. Bladder stone
D. Urethral Stricture

56. An 18 years old male presented with right scrotal swelling of 1 day duration. He also has associated pain and it started while he was asleep, it woke him up. He also has fever and pain during urination. On examination right testis is tender, hot to touch, swollen, and the testicular cord is not thickened. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Testicular torsion
B. Epididymo-orchitis
C. Infected hydrocele
D. Testicular tumor

57. A 36 year-old male patient came with difficulty of urination for the last two years. He had previous history of whitish urethral discharge for which he was treated with tablets and injections. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Benign prostatic hyperplasia
B. Prostatic Cancer
C. Sexually transmitted disease
D. Urethral Stricture

58. A 43 year-old male patient came to the Emergency OPD after being involved in a road traffic accident before a day. He has failed to urinate since the incident and is unable to move his right lower limb. On examination his vital signs are normal, there is right pubic tenderness and blood on the penile meatus. What should be the next step in management?

A. Decompress with percutanous needle puncture
B. Do image-guided catheterization
C. Inset a folley catheter to decompress the bladder
D. Perform emergency suprapubic cystostomy

59. A 24 year-old man came to the Emergency OPD with severe pain originating in the flank, radiating inferiorly and anteriorly. He also has nausea and vomiting. His vital signs are within normal limits. Abdominal examination showed marked costovertebral angle tenderness. Urinalysis showed microscopic hematuria. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Cystitis
B. Pyelonephritis
C. Pyonephrosis
D. Ureteric colic

60. A 60 year-old female patient presented with right sided flank pain and hematuria of one month duration. She also has significant weight loss, night sweats and malaise. On physical examination, she is chronically sick looking with normal vital signs, a bimanually palpable mass on the right flank. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Chronic pyelonephritis
B. Neuroblastoma
C. Renal cell cancer
D. Wilm's tumor

61. A 56 year-old man presented with a scrotal mass of three months duration. Physical examination revealed a 3cm x 4 cm firm mass on the lower pole of the right testis. Scrotal ultrasound showed a well-defined hypoechoic lesion within the testis. Serum ß-hCG was elevated. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Orchitis
B. Hydrocele
C. Testicular Tumor
D. Testicular torsion

62. A 35 year-old male patient presented to the Emergency Room after sustaining a bullet injury to his left forearm three hours back. Up on evaluation vital signs were normal and a deformed and rotated forearm, intact distal neurovascular examination. X-ray showed comminuted displaced radio-ulnar fracture. Which of the following is a temporary means of immobilization?

A. Apply POP cast
B. External fixation
C. Lateral arm traction
D. Plating and screw

63. A 65 year-old male patient sustained a fall down accident three hours prior to presenting to the Emergency Room. He fell down with the arms extended. On examination vital signs were normal with a right wrist deformity. X-ray showed displaced Colle's fracture. Which one is the best management option?

A. Application of a POP Cast
B. Closed reduction and casting
C. Open reduction and plating
D. Skin traction for few days then casting

64. A 20 year-old male patient had an external fixator applied for a compound comminuted right tibio-fibular fracture three weeks prior to presentation. He now complains of pain at the pin site. On examination there is seropurulent discharge from the two distal pins. Which of the following is the best diagnosis?

A. Cellulitis
B. Osteomyelitis
C. Osteonecrosis
D. Pin tract infection

65. A 20 year-old male patient came to you with right knee pain of five days duration. On examination BP=120/70 mmHg, PR= 84/min. The knee is swollen and tender with signs of knee effusion. X-ray showed a wide joint space. Joint fluid analysis revealed turbid fluid with 100,000WBC/mm^3. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Acute osteomyelitis
B. Osteoarthritis
C. Pyogenic arthritis
D. Tuberculos arthritis

77. A 38 year-old primigravida comes for a routine visit at 39 weeks of gestation. Her blood pressure is persistently 140/90 mm Hg, and her urine protein is +2. Physical examination is otherwise unremarkable, and she is completely asymptomatic. Her cervix is 2 cm dilated and 90% effaced, vertex presentation and at station 0.
Which of the following is the most appropriate management option for this case?
A. Admission for observation
B. Immediate cesarean section
C. Outpatient follow-up till 40 weeks
D. Start induction of labor

78. A 34 year-old primigravida comes with cessation of fetal movement of four days duration at gestational age of 35 weeks from LNMP. She is otherwise asymptomatic and has no medical problem. Examination shows stable vital signs, symphysio-fundal height of 34cms, no uterine contraction and absent FHB.
Which of the following is the initial best step in the management of this patient?
A. Consider Termination
B. Do coagulation profile
C. Prophylactic antibiotics
D. Ultrasound for confirmation

79. A 63 year-old woman who came for regular gynecologic check-up was incidentally diagnosed to have cystocele. Which of the following is the most appropriate management for this patient?
A. Anterior colporaphy
B. Kegel's exercise
C. Pessaries
D. Vaginal hysterectomy

80. A 21 year-old GII PI mother at 24 weeks gestation complains of sever vulvar itching and cotton cheese like discharge. A wet mount slide show no clue cells but hyphae. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
A. Bacterial vaginosis
B. Candida albicans
C. Chlamydia trachomatis
D. Trichonomas vaginalis

81. A 29 year-old woman presents with vaginal pruritus associated with white curd like discharge. On examination there is erythromatous macular lesion but no vesicles. Investigation shows no clue cell, negative whiff test. Which of the following is the treatment of choice for this case?
A. Azithromycin
B. Fluconazole
C. Metronidazole
D. Oral acyclovir

82. A 26 year-old GIIPI woman at 26 weeks of gestation from her LNMP, comes for ANC follow up. She hasn't appreciated fetal movement yet. She had one episode of bleeding a month back and noticed failure of increase in uterine size. Her uterine size measures 20 weeks and you are unable to hear fetal heart tone.
Which of the following is the most descriptive diagnosis?
A. Incomplete abortion
B. Inevitable abortion
C. Missed abortion
D. Threatened abortion

83. A 42 year-old healthy nulliparous woman has a firm, irregular shaped, 12 week-sized midline abdominal mass.
Which of the following is the best initial step in evaluating this patient?
A. Abdominal x-ray
B. CT scan
C. MRI
D. Ultrasound

84. Which of the following is NOT a component of active third stage management?
A. Controlled cord traction
B. Nipple stimulation
C. Uterine massage
D. Oxytocin provision

85. A GIII PII mother came to a clinic at gestational age of 16 weeks for ANC follow up.
Which of the following is LEAST likely to be requested as part of a routine work up?
A. Blood group and Rh
B. Ultrasound
C. Urinalysis
D. VDRL

86. A primigravida was admitted to a Health Center due to pushing down pain of 6 hours. Physical examination; vital signs were normal, uterine size 36 weeks, longitudinal, cephalic, FHR=146/min, two contractions in 10min each lasting for 30-45 seconds; cervix is 3 cm dilated and 60 % effaced. After 4 hours she was reevaluated and had same findings except the cervical effacement changed to 75 %.
Which of the following is the best management option?
A. Augmentation
B. Rehydration
C. Referral to hospital
D. Close follow up

87. Obstetric forceps was applied to effect delivery of an alive female neonate at station +2 in left occipito-anterior position with a 45°rotation.
Which of the following best describes this type of forceps delivery?
A. High
B. Low
C. Midpelvic
D. Outlet

88. A pregnant lady had a uterine size which is five centimeters less than the stated LMP.
Which of the following is LEAST likely as a possible cause for this discrepancy?
A. Fetal infection
B. Congenital malformation
C. Wrong date
D. Concealed abruption

89. Which of the following is an essential prerequisite for application of forceps?
A. Cervix more than 8 cm
B. Gestational age beyond 37 weeks
C. Ruptured membranes
D. Vertex presentation

90. A PIII mother who gave birth to an alive healthy term neonate vaginally before an hour was found to be restless and pale. On physical examination BP= 60/40 mmHg, PR=120/min, RR=24/min, T=36°C; uterus 22 week and soft and active vaginal bleeding
Which of the following is the most appropriate first step in the management of this patient?
A. Administer crystalloids
B. Administer intra-nasal oxygen
C. Blood transfusion
D. Call for help

91. In the active management of third stage of labor, placenta failed to be delivered by controlled cord traction.
Which of the following is the next best step in management?
A. Fundal pressure
B. Manual removal of placenta
C. Pitocin IV drip
D. Wait for spontaneous expulsion

92. A 15 year-old girl came to Gynecology OPD with a complaint of abdominal pain of six months duration. The pain is crampy and recurrent. She had never seen menses before. On examination there is a central 14 week-sized abdomino-pelvic mass.
Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
A. Dermoid cyst
B. Full bladder
C. Imperforate hymen
D. Myoma

93. A 32 year-old nulligravida woman came to gynecology OPD with a complaint of heavy menstrual flow of one year duration. She also gave history of constipation and pelvic heaviness and failure to conceive of four years duration. On examination there is central, 12 weeks size firm abdomino-pelvic mass. Which one is the most likely diagnosis?
A. Endometrial hyperplasia
B. Ovarian tumor
C. Uterine myoma
D. Uterine sarcoma

94. A 35 year-old GVPIV mother at gestational age of 8 weeks presented to gynecology OPD with a complaint of vaginal bleeding of four days duration. She had excessive vomiting her uterus is big-for-date. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
A. Cervical polyp
B. Ectopic pregnancy
C. Incomplete abortion
D. Molar pregnancy

95. Which of the following contraceptive methods is the most effective?
A. Combined oral contraceptive pills
B. Female condom
C. Intrauterine contraceptive device
D. Medroxy progesterone acetate

96. A 17 year-old student came to a Clinic seeking pregnancy termination service at gestational age of 10 weeks. She gave a history of sexual assault.
Which of the following is the best method of termination of pregnancy for this case?
A. Dilatation and curettage
B. Intramuscular methotrexate
C. Manual vacuum aspiration
D. Mifepristone and misoprostol

97. A 24 year-old primigravida who came for a routine ANC visit tested positive for HIV. When should a health officer initiate ARV drugs for this woman?
A. As soon as possible
B. At 20 weeks of gestation
C. At 28 weeks of gestation
D. At 36 weeks of gestation

98. A primigravida came to clinic with a complaint of lower abdominal pain of one day duration at GA of 22 weeks. She has previous history of excessive menstrual flow and uterine tumor which was not treated. On examination Vital signs-within normal limits
Abdomen localized tenderness, uterus 24 weeks size, No contraction FHR- 150bpm
Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis in this case?
A. Abdominal pregnancy
B. Acute appendicitis
C. Degenerative myoma
D. Ovarian cyst torsion

99. A Para III mother who gave birth to an alive male neonate at home before one hour brought to a Hospital because of restlessness and protrusion of mass per vaginum. On examination she is acutely sick looking, BP is not recordable, PR=132/minute and feeble RR=20/min, T=36°C. Abdomen-uterus not palpable, globular fleshy mass with minimal bleeding protruding through the vaginum. Which of the following is the most appropriate initial management of this case?
A. Intra nasal oxygen 6 L/minute
B. Reposition the uterus
C. Resuscitation with IV fluids
D. Start oxytocin drip

100. A 20 year-old primigravida at 38 weeks was admitted in second stage of labor and stayed for 90 minutes. Fetal heart beat is ranging between 80 – 90/min, vertex presentation with the occiput direct anterior, station +3, grade-I molding, no caput and grade-II meconium stained fluid. Which of the following is the next best step in management?
A. Expedite delivery right away by vacuum
B. Refer her for cesarean section
C. Re-position her into the left lateral position
D. Secure IV line and await spontaneous vaginal delivery

101. A 6-year old diabetic patient is admitted to ER with the diagnosis of sever DKA and has received normal saline and insulin for the last 3 hours. Which of the following electrolyte abnormalities is expected?
A. Hypocalcemia
B. Hypokalemia
C. Hyponatremia
D. Hypophosphatemia

102. Which of the following electrolytes is found in high concentrations in ReSOMal when compared with standard WHO oral rehydration solution?

A. Chloride
B. Phosphorous
C. Potassium
D. Sodium

103. An 11-month old male infant is brought to the ER with watery diarrhea of 2days duration. Physical examination reveals irritable infant, weight=10 kg, sunken eye balls and eagerness to drink. What is the correct type and volume of fluid for this infant?

A. Ringer's lactate , 300ml
B. 0.45% Normal saline,700ml
C. Oral rehydration solution,750ml
D. Ringer's lactate 500ml then ORS 500ml

104. An 8-year old boy is diagnosed with acute rheumatic fever three weeks after an episode of sore throat. Which drug should have been given for the sore throat to prevent the rheumatic fever?

A. Clindamycin within 11 days
B. Cloxacillin within 7 days
C. Erythromycin within 16 days
D. Penicillin within 9 days

105. An 8-month old infant is brought to ER with fever, cough, and fast breathing of three days duration. Further inquiry reveals history of repeated chest infection, interruption during breast feeding and poor weight gain. Precordial examination reveals active precordium and pan systolic murmur at left lower sternal border.
Which of the following heart lesions most likely explains these findings?

A. Atrial septal defect
B. Tetralogy of Fallot
C. Tricuspid atresia
D. Ventricular septal defect

106. A 9-week old girl who was apparently healthy two days ago is brought to the ER. She is pale and has dyspnea with RR=80/min, T= 37.7°C. PR=195/min, heart sounds are distant, a gallop is heard, liver is 6 cm below right costal margin. Chest X-ray shows cardiomegaly and echocardiogram reveals poor ventricular function and dilated left heart chambers.
Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis based on this clinical scenario?

A. Dilated cardiomyopathy
B. Endocarditis
C. Myocarditis
D. Pericarditis

107. An 8-year old boy known cardiac patient on follow up has a 3-week history of low-grade fever of unknown source, fatigue, weight loss, myalgia, and headaches. On repeated examinations during this time, he is found to have developed a new heart murmur, petechiae, and mild splenomegaly. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Acute rheumatic fever
B. Rheumatic recurrence
C. Infective endocarditis
D. Dilated cardiomyopathy

108. A 6-year old boy is diagnosed with acute rheumatic fever with the following findings: migratory polyarthritis, fever, elevated ESR, and evidence of preceding streptococcal infection. Which of the following is the appropriate regarding the management of the above patient?

A. Amoxicillin for 7 days
B. Aspirin
C. Penicillin prophylaxis life long
D. Prednisolone

109. After a diagnosis of pertussis in a toddler, the parents are worried about the transmission to other house hold members. Which house hold members should receive erythromycin prophylaxis?

A. All house hold members
B. Immuno-compromised
C. Unvaccinated against pertussis
D. Younger than 7 year

110. Which of the following clinical conditions that appear after pertussis vaccination is an absolute contraindication to subsequent administration of the vaccine?

A. Fever and convulsion within three days
B. Immediate anaphylactic reaction
C. Inconsolable cry longer than two hours
D. Shock-like state after two days

111. Which of the following vaccine should NOT be given for an infant with severe immune suppression?

A. Hepatitis B
B. Measles
C. Meningococcal
D. Pneumococcal vaccine

112. You are evaluating an HIV exposed neonate immediately after delivery. The mother had proper ANC follow up and was managed according PMTCT option B+. Which of the following is the appropriate recommendation for this newborn?

A. Avoid breast feeding
B. Cotrimoxazole prophylaxis within the first week of life
C. DNA- PCR test within 48 hours
D. Nevirapine for 6 weeks

113. A 3 month old infant has rhinorrhea, cough and noisy breath. Physical examination reveals RR=72/min, PR=142/min and T= 37.8°C. He is irritable and has diffuse wheezes and chest retraction. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Bronchiolitis
B. Gastro-esophageal reflux disease
C. Hyper active airway disease
D. Severe pneumonia

114. Which of the following best describes clinical features of Guillain-Barré syndrome?
A. Ascending symmetric paralysis without sensory change
B. Asymmetric paralysis and sensory change
C. Symmetric paralysis and cranial nerve palsy
D. Symmetric paralysis and sensory changes

115. A 5 year-old boy with HIV infection is receiving Zidovudine, Lamivudine and Nevirapine. He presents with progressive difficulty of breathing for three weeks He has no history of fever. On examination PR=108/min, RR=72/min, T= 37°C and Oxygen saturation is 70 %. Chest radiograph reveals bilateral diffuse alveolar disease. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. Heart failure
B. Pneumocystis pneumonia
C. Pulmonary tuberculosis
D. Severe bacterial pneumonia

116. The recommended time to start folate supplementation for a mother who had a baby with myelomeningocele to prevent its recurrence in future pregnancies is:
A. At the first missed period
B. End of first trimester
C. One month before conception
D. Third trimester

117. Which of the following CSF profile is expected in a child with meningoencephalitis?
A. Leukocytosis with neutrophil predominance
B. Normal protein level
C. Normal or slightly reduced glucose level
D. Organism on Gram stain

118. A 12 hour old neonate presented with a boggy diffuse scalp swelling. Forceps was applied for prolonged second stage of labor. On examination he is in respiratory distress, grossly pale, and the capillary refill was 5 seconds. What is the most likely explanation for the above scenario?
A. Caput succedaneum
B. Cephalhematoma
C. Intracranial hemorrhage
D. Subgaleal hemorrhage

119. A 6 week-old infant presented with high grade fever three hours after he took the first of his scheduled vaccines. He was well before the vaccine .On examination he is febrile and irritable otherwise there are no findings in the other system. What is the most appropriate management of this infant?
A. Admit for observation
B. Initiate oral antibiotics
C. Investigate for infection
D. Paracetamol suppository

120. Which of the following CSF profiles suggests pyogenic meningitis in neonates?
A. High cell count
B. High protein
C. Low glucose
D. Positive gram stain

A 10 years old boy bled from multiple sites after he sustained an accident while riding a bicycle. On examination he has tachycardia and the blood pressure is not recordable. What will be the correct amount of crystalloid you will administer as the initial bolus?

A. 10 ml/kg
B. 20 ml/kg
C. 30 ml/kg
D. 40 ml/kg

122. A 5 year-old boy presented to the OPD with abdominal swelling of one month duration. On examination BP is normal, PR=100/min, RR= 42/min. He has stony dullness on the posterior right two third of the lung field, shifting dullness and fluid thrill on abdominal examination. He has pitting pedal edema. Urinalysis showed protein 4+. Which one of the following serum levels should you measure?

A. Alanine transaminase
B. Bilirubin
C. Cholesterol
D. Creatinine

123. A 36 month-old male infant presented with high grade fever and vomiting of two days duration. He has right costovertebral angle tenderness. White cell count showed leukocytosis with left shift and blood film is negative for hemoparasite. Urine is positive for nitrite and leukocyte esterase. What is the most likely diagnosis in this child?

A. Pyelonephritis
B. Hepatitis
C. Appendicitis
D. Lobar pneumonia

124. A 5-year old boy sustained a penetrating injury to his right leg. Two weeks later he developed swelling of the injured leg and high grade fever. X-ray of the affected limb showed features of acute osteomyelitis. What is the most likely etiology?

A. Pseudomonas aeruginosa
B. Klebsiella pneumonia
C. Streptococcus pyogenes
D. E. coli

125. A 2 year-old child has delay in all developmental mile stones for his age. On examination he has macrocephaly, severe stunting, protruded tongue, umbilical hernia and coarse facial features. The best initial test is to determine serum level of :

A. Cortisol
B. Growth Hormone
C. Thyroid Stimulating Hormone
D. Vitamin D

126. Which one of the following drugs is an appropriate antidote for Malathion poisoning?

A. Atropine
B. Flumazenil
C. N acetyl cysteine
D. Naloxone

127. A 3 year-old boy presented with a complaint of intense pruritis worse at night. On examination there are vesicular and papular eruptions at the interdigital spaces. Which one is the best treatment for this child?

A. Acyclovir
B. Erythromycin
C. Mebendazole
D. Permethrin

128. A 2-hour term neonate is delivered by elective C/S for placenta previa. On physical examination PR=170 /min, RR=72/min and oxygen saturation of 80%.
What is the most likely cause of respiratory distress in this neonate?

A. Congenital pneumonia
B. Perinatal Asphyxia
C. Respiratory distress syndrome
D. Transient tachypnea of the newborn

129. A 2-year old child presented with difficulty of breathing of 2 hours. Mother reported that he barking cough and hoarseness of voice in the last two days. On physical exam he is agitated, has audible stridor at rest and lower chest indrawing. What is the most likely diagnosis in this child?

A. Croup syndrome
B. Foreign body aspiration
C. Pertussis
D. Severe pneumonia

130. A 7-year old female patient who is on follow-up for bronchial asthma presented with shortness of breath of three hours. On physical examination she is conscious, able to talk in complete sentence, RR= 46/min and PR=110/min. Chest examination reveals diffuse expiratory wheeze. What is the initial best step in the management of this patient?

A. Aminophylline
B. Magnesium sulphate
C. Oral prednisolone
D. Salbutamol puff

131. A 3 year-old boy is brought to the ER with high grade fever and shortness of breath of two days. On physical examination RR= 62/min, T=39°C, lower chest indrawing with bilateral basal coarse crepitation. The chest X-ray showed left basal lung pneumatocele. Which of the following is the most likely etiology?

A. Haemophilus Influenzae
B. Staphylococcus aureus
C. Streptococcus pneumonia
D. Streptococcus pyogenes

132. A 13-year old street boy presented to the ER with high grade fever of 5 days. He has epistaxis, fatigue and headache. On physical examination heart rate 120/min, respiratory rate

32/min, temperature 39°C and has petechial rash on trunk. Which of the following is the best initial test for diagnosis?

A. Blood film
B. Complete blood count
C. CSF analysis
E. Widal test

133. Infeetious diseases may have more than one mode of transmission. The number of modes of transmission has an effect on the control, elimination or eradication of that specific disease. From this perspective, which of the following diseases is more difficult to control?

A. Pulmonary tuberculosis
B. Relapsing fever
C. Syphilis
D. Trachoma

134. A health officer is delegated to lead a team travelling to West African countries to control the epidemic of Ebola Virus Disease (EVD). The role of the team includes giving supportive care to the cases of EVD and teaching them to avoid contact with the rest of the community members. To which prevention level (s) can this be categorized?

A. Primary prevention both to the patients and the community
B. Primary prevention to the patients but secondary prevention to the community
C. Primary prevention to the community but secondary prevention to the patients
D. Primary prevention to the community but tertiary prevention to the cases

135. An estimated 90 people out of 100 cases of Ebola die. What does this proportion show?

A. Cause specific mortality rate
B. Case fatality rate
C. Proportionate mortality ratio
D. Crude death rate

136. Suppose psychosis is a rare health problem in a specific country. Researchers want to study whether khat chewig causes psychosis in this country. Which one of the following study designs is most appropriate to assess this association?

A. Cross sectional study
B. Case control study
C. Cohort study
D. Experimental study

137. Considering the nature of the diseases, for which of the following health problems is screening LEAST recommended?

A. Screening for HIV infection
B. Screening pregnant women for syphilis
C. Screening for relapsing fever
D. Screening for cervical cancer

138. Suppose 'Test X' is used as a screening test for 'Disease Y'. The sensitivity and specificity of 'Test X' are 90% and 80% respectively. Which of the following is correct interpretation of these findings?

A. 'Test X' can correctly identify 90% of individuals with 'Disease Y'
B. 'Test X' can correctly identify 90% of individuals without 'Disease Y'
C. 'Test X' can correctly identify 80% of individuals with 'Disease Y'
D. 20% of the individuals with 'Disease Y' will be missed by 'Test X'

139. Patients may be grouped based on different characteristics for reporting. Which of the following grouping represent ordinal data?

A. Blood group
B. Ethnic group
C. Disease severity
D. Sex

140. A researcher is interested to determine whether there is malaria outbreak in a given zone of a region. Which method is the best to collect data for the intended purpose at community level?

A. Conduct Sample Survey
B. Conduct Census
C. Review record of patients in all providers
D. Focus group discussions

141. Which of the following diagrammatic presentation turns cumulative frequency distribution in to graphs?

A. Ogive curve
B. Frequency polygon
C. Stem and leaf plot
D. Histogram

142. The dietary assessment on patients from a refugee camp shows many of the patients subsist on a diet of corn meal and boiled greens. They have little appetite for food and alternate between diarrhea and constipation. They also have scaly dermatitis. What is the most probable dietary deficiency in these patients?

A. Niacin
B. Pyridoxine
C. Vitamin E
D. Vitamin K

143. The serum level of 1, 25 di-hydroxy vitamin D in adolescent girls is believed to be normally distributed with mean 65 pg/ml and standard deviation 12.5 pg/ml. What percent of adolescent girls will have a level higher than 65 pg/ml?

A. 10%
B. 25%
C. 50%
D. 100%

144. A medical director at a regional hospital wanted to assess prevalence of Malaria in the town in order to make sufficient preparation for a possible outbreak. The town is composed of urban and rural kebeles. Which sampling methods give better precision for estimating parameter of interest?

A. Simple random sampling
B. Cluster sampling
C. Stratified sampling
D. Quota sampling

145. A woman usually prepares food for her family from cereals and legumes. She usually uses wheat for making a number of food items. She hardly gets vegetables and fruits foods in the diet of the family. What dietary deficiency is this family likely to face?

A. Cholecalceiferol
B. Folic acid
C. Niacin
D. Pyridoxine

146. A large number of under-five children were diagnosed with serious neurological problems and anemia in a certain Woreda. The families of these children were strictly vegetarian. What is the most likely nutritional deficiency of this community?

A. Vitamin B12
B. Folic Acid
C. Niacin
D. Pyridoxine

147. A four year-old child is brought to the Health Center with acute respiratory tract infection for the first visit. What dose of vitamin A will be given for this child?

A. 50,000
B. 100,000 IU
C. 200,000 IU
D. 400,000IU

148. A patient admitted to a Hospital ate a 57 gram serving of whole-wheat spaghetti containing 8 grams protein, 40 grams carbohydrate and 2 grams fat. What is the estimate of energy intake of this patient in Kcal?

A. 200
B. 210
C. 280
D. 400

149. A health officer aims to initiate a behavioral change among individuals by considering the socio-cultural factors after identifying the personal characteristics of the people. Which one is the best theory or model to apply?

A. Health belief model
B. Social cognitive theory
C. Theory of planned behavior
D. Trans-theoretical model

150. While giving health education to a group of mothers to introduce a new family planning method, which of the following learning materials are preferred?

A. Model
B. Photograph
C. Poster
D. Real object

151. Which of the following sites is ideal place to display a message using information education communication materials to create awareness of a new family planning method in a rural village?

A. Homes
B. Market places
C. Prisons
D. Religious institutions

152. Some community-based preventive interventions initiated by the government have failed to meet the desired objectives even though they have good plans. Which of the following is the main reason for the failure?

A. Absence of appropriate technology
B. Higher cost of interventions
C. Lack of good policy in the country
D. Lack of planning with the community

153. A communal well water source development project was planned to be developed in a rural village. For the outcome of the project to be effective, what needs to be identified in the process?

A. Acceptance of the water source by the community
B. Cost of materials for development purpose
C. Electrolyte composition of the water source
D. Level of trace minerals in the water source

154. A report from a health center showed most residents of that district were affected by water-related diseases. An assessment in the district revealed that most of the residents drink water from few sources of untreated wells by treating it with Water Agar. But the culture of keeping personal hygiene was poor. Which water related diseases would affect the residents of the district most?

A. Water arthropod disease
B. Water borne infection
C. Water impounding disease
D. Water washed disease

155. Hazardous waste disposal was found to be a critical problem in a Health Center. A disposal options for hazardous wastes was required for a public health action.
Which waste disposal option is the most appropriate for the health center?

A. Burying
B. Composting
C. Incinerating
D. Offsite Disposal

156. The malaria prevalence in a town is increasing from time to time. A team has been established to develop malaria epidemic control and prevention program. What priority intervention needs to be included in the program to effectively limit the progress of the epidemic?

A. Application of outdoor residual spray
B. Destruction of mosquito breeding sites
C. Enforce usage of insect repellants
D. Timely treatment of cases

157. In a rural district, an ordinary millhouse is known for recruiting uneducated, economically poor individuals as permanent employees. The employees do not use any kind of Personal Protective Equipment. Which of the following is the most effective intervention to prevent noise-induced hearing loss?

A. Early diagnosis and treatment
B. Enforce earmuff usage
C. Noise-proofing the mill
D. Reduce working hours

158. Reproductive health experts use maternal mortality as indicator of maternal health status although it has limitations. What is the main limitation of using this indicator?

A. It is difficult to measure it at community level
B. It is not standard measure of deaths
C. It over-represents maternal health problems
D. It under-represents maternal health problems

159. The 2011 Ethiopian demographic and health survey reported that institutional delivery service utilization was 10% which was unacceptably low. What was the most important reason reported by women for not delivering in a health facility?

A. High cost of delivery services
B. Lack of access to health services
C. Lack of awareness
D. Lack of transportation

160. If an organization wants to design a strategy targeting the most important direct cause of maternal mortality globally. Which cause should get the first priority?

A. Abortion
B. Hemorrhage
C. Hypertension
D. Sepsis

161. A health officer wants to know risk of maternal death due to level of fertility and risk of maternal death per pregnancy or per birth. Which measure of maternal mortality should he/she use?

A. Life time risk of maternal mortality
B. Maternal mortality rate
C. Maternal mortality ratio
D. Proportion maternal

162. Of the strategies to reduce maternal mortality, which of the following interventions is most effective in reducing the likelihood of developing pregnancy-related complications?
   A. Antenatal care
   B. Emergency obstetric care
   C. Family planning
   D. Nutrition intervention

163. A manager of a Health Center wants to provide BCG vaccine for infants on Fridays. Which of the following is the best management function that the manager used?
   A. Organizing
   B. Planning
   C. Controlling
   D. Implementing

164. A Hospital manager allocated a budget for three different activities. Which of the following is the next step in planning?
   A. Designing strategy
   B. Prioritizing problem
   C. Setting objective
   D. Situational analysis

165. An EPI coordinator of a district and his subordinates were implementing the program for according to national standard of EPI coverage. Which one is the best method to assess their performance at the end of six months?
   A. Comparing performance against the standard
   B. Implementing controlling process
   C. Measuring actual performance
   D. Standardization of performance

166. A zonal Health Department head assigned a budget for different tasks for a fiscal year. Which decisional role did he play?
   A. Negotiation role
   B. Dissemination role
   C. Resource allocation role
   D. Monitoring role

167. The total population of certain locality was around 25, 000. Which of the following health facilities is suitable to provide health service to that community?
   A. District hospital
   B. Health center
   C. Health post
   D. Health station

168. A college dean who has experts in different professions as employees left them to do their activities. What leadership style did he apply?
   A. Autocratic
   B. Bureaucratic
   C. Democratic
   D. Laissez faire

169. There was interpersonal conflict in the same department of a certain health facility. What was the best management option that they do?
   A. Leave the issue for those involved
   B. Manage the conflict after a month
   C. Switch one of them to another department
   D. Resolve the conflict as soon as possible

170. A 24 year-old woman comes to your office for follow up on her depression. She has decided to try to get pregnant and wants to stop taking her fluoxetine. She had a history of suicidal attempt and severe peri-partum depression in the past. Which of the following is appropriate management?

A. Continue to take fluoxetine
B. Shift to another antidepressant
C. Shift to antipsychotic drug
D. Start mood stabilizer

171. A 26 year-old woman brought by her sister to the Hospital with seven months history of unusual behavior. The patient gradually develops poor self-care, isolation and sleep problem. She hears the voices of several people talking to her. His sister says she talks to herself and laughs alone. On mental state examination she has blunt affect, auditory hallucination & has no insight to her illness. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Delusional disorder
B. Schizoaffective disorder
C. Schizophrenia
D. Schizophreniform disorder

172. A 28 year-old man diagnosed as a case of Major depressive disorder with psychotic features. He is treated with haloperidol and amitriptyline. Two months later, his mood symptoms have resolved and he is no longer psychotic. Which of the following best describes the next step?

A. Both drugs should be tapered and discontinued
B. Haloperidol should be tapered and discontinued
C. Amitriptyline should be tapered and discontinued
D. Both drugs should be continued for 6 months

173. A 53 year-old man comes to the Hospital complains of poor appetite, loss of pleasure in daily activities, sleeplessness, & decreased libido for 3 weeks. He is contemplating retiring, expressing concern that his poor performance in his job. On mental state examination he shows empty feeling & makes two errors in subtraction serial 3's from 20.Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Bipolar disorder
B. Cyclothymia
C. Dysthymic disorder
D. Major depressive disorder

174. A 35 year-old man diagnosed to have Major depressive disorder was given 75 mg amitriptyline at bed time. On the third day he starts hearing voices which tell him that "he is a bad person". On mental state examination he feels sad and has auditory hallucinations. Which of the following is the most appropriate treatment?

A. Diazepam
B. Fluoxetine
C. Haloperidol
D. Sodium valporate

175. A 20 year-old male brought by his cousin to the Hospital. His cousin says that after smoking marijuana he became suspicious and started to hear voices. He talks alone and is easily irritable. These behavioral changes persisted for the last two days. On mental state examination he has thought & perceptual disturbance. He has no past psychiatric illness. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Cannabis induced delirium
B. Cannabis induced psychosis
C. Cannabis intoxication
D. Cannabis withdrawal

176. A 55 year-old alcoholic is brought to the Emergency Room with a problem of irrelevant talking. Three days ago he quit alcohol after he was counseled. On mental state examination he is disoriented to time, place & person. He has visual hallucination and agitation. There is no history of head injury or medical illness. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Alcohol induced psychosis
B. Alcohol intoxication
C. Delirium tremens
D. Wernicke's encephalopathy

177. A 30 year-old woman came to Medical OPD accompanied by her husband. She delivered a healthy baby three weeks ago at a Health center. Her husband reports that she has irritability, tearfulness, & sleeplessness for the last two weeks. The past week she has started to feel worthlessness and have loss of concentration. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Dysthymia
B. Postpartum blues
C. Postpartum depression
D. Postpartum psychosis

178. A 55 year-old man comes to Emergency Room with acute retention of urine for 12 hours. He was suffering from depression and taking drugs for the last ten days. On examination there is distended bladder. No other physical findings. Which drug is the most likely culprit?

A. Amitryptyline
B. Fluoxetine
C. Paroxetine
D. Sertraline

179. A patient comes to your clinic with a compliant of hearing difficulty of one month duration. There is only a set of tuning forks for hearing assessment at the Clinic. Which tuning fork should be used for the assessment?

A. 256 Hz
B. 512Hz
C. 1024Hz
D. 2048Hz

180. A patient comes demanding for ear wash. Which of the following would be a contraindication for ear wash?

A. Beads
B. Chronic otitis media
C. Cockroach
D. Impacted wax

181. A 3 year-old female child presented to the Emergency OPD with foreign body in the right nasal cavity of three days duration. On physical examination, there was an alkaline small button battery inside with discharge and necrotic nasal mucosal surface. What is the best management plan?

A. Give acidic nasal drops for two days and remove it
B. Give nasal decongestants for two days and remove it
C. Immediately removal
D. Irrigate with saline and give antibiotics

182. A 37 year- old female presented with a cockroach in the right ear canal. She is so much in discomfort because of the movement of the insect. On physical examination, the right ear has big dry central perforation of the tympanic membrane. What is the management?

A. Add 3% hydrogen per oxide to kill the insect
B. Add ethyl alcohol to kill the insect
C. Irrigation with warm water
D. Take the insect out with a small artery while alive

183. A 22 year- old male patient has left sided ear pain with no discharge. He has no history of trauma and physical examination revealed tenderness over the tragus. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Acute otitis externa
B. Acute otits media
C. Cerumen impaction
D. Chronic otitis media

184. A 25 year-old man came to a Primary Hospital's OPD after a fertilizer was splashed into his eyes while working in his farm. He has redness on both eyes with photophobia. What is the best initial management?

A. Take comprehensive history and ocular physical examination
B. Refer urgently to the nearest ophthalmologic center
C. Wash the eyes with normal saline
D. Give anti-inflammatory and antibiotic eye drops

185. Which of the following is a cause for constricted pupil?

A. Atropine
B. Acute angle closure glaucoma
C. Oculomotor palsy
D. Organophosphate poisoning

186. During a school survey on refraction, a 6 year-old girl was found to have a refractive error of (+3) on the left eye while the right eye was (+6). If the refractive error is not corrected by spectacles, which of the following is LEAST expected to happen?

A. Amblyopia
B. Floaters
C. Poor school performance
D. Strabismus

187. What is the leading cause of visual impairment globally?

A. Cataract
B. Diabetic retinopathy
C. Glaucoma
D. Uncorrected refractive error

188. What is the most common cause of unilateral cataract in young adults?
   A. Metabolic
   B. Uveitis
   C. Trauma
   D. UV radiation

189. A 51 year-old man came to your OPD complaining he can't read contact numbers from his mobile phone since 6 months. He used to be able to read by holding the phone further away. He and no other ocular complaints. He had 6/6 distance vision on both eyes. What is the most likely diagnosis?
   A. Age-related macular degeneration
   B. Astigmatism
   C. Cataract
   D. Presbyopia

190. A mother brought her 1 year old boy to the health center claiming the child has poor vision. Which of the following is the least likely to suggest congenital glaucoma?
   A. Blepharospasm
   B. Epiphora
   C. Increased corneal diameter
   D. Redness

191. A 55 year-old man came to medical OPD with a chief compliant of pain during mastication for the last one year. Intra-oral examination shows horizontal teeth mobility around 1mm, gingival recession with exposed root surfaces, intra-oral periapical x-ray shows alveolar bone resorption. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
   A. Periodontitis
   B. Gingivitis
   C. Pulpitis
   D. Stomatitis

192. A 30 year-old woman who had tooth extraction four days ago came with severe pain in the socket. On examination the socket is dry with no clot formation. The alveolar margin was tender. What is the best next step in management?
   A. Apply local paste
   B. Do Debridement
   C. Pack with guaze
   D. Prescribe antibiotics

193. A 25 year-old women with gestational age of 11 weeks came to Medical OPD with recurrent toothache. On examination maxillary first molar hopelessly decayed and slightly tender to percussion. Which one of the following is the most appropriate management?
   A. Extraction
   B. Pain control
   C. PO tetracycline
   D. Root canal therapy

194. Which one of the following is typical feature of bilateral anterior TMJ dislocation?

A. Deviation of chin
B. Lateral cross bite
C. Posterior cross bite
D. Protrusion of chin

195. A 45 year-old man presented to the Emergency Department with a chief compliant of jaw swelling and difficulty of breathing. Physical examination showed non-pitting, firm, board like swelling over the primary mandibular facial spaces bilaterally with raised floor of mouth, dysphagia, tenderness on palpating the area and trismus of mouth. Which one of the following is most likely diagnosis?

A. Ameloblastoma
B. Facial cellulitis
C. Ludwing's angina
D. Submandibular abscess

196. A 25 year-old woman presented with gum bleeding and bad breath odor for one month. Examination shows interdental papillae full of debris and multiple ulcers, easily bleeding gum, linear erythema and free gingival margin with full of ulcers. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Acute necrotizing periodontitis
B. Acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis
C. Chronic gingivitis
D. Puberty induced gingivitis

197. A 25 year old women came with chief complaint of swelling related with lower right jaw of about one week duration. History and clinical examination confirms submandibular space abscess. Which of the following tooth is the most likely cause?

A. Lower canine
B. Lower premolars
C. Lower 1st molar
D. Lower 2nd molar

198. A 35 year-old woman came to a hospital with a chief compliant of inability to close her eyes. Physical examination shows dropping of the corner of the mouth, leakage of saliva, inability to close the right eye. Deviation of mouth to the right side. Which one of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Trigeminal neuralgia
B. Facial nerve palsy
C. Glossopharyngeal neuralgia
D. Trigeminal nerve paralysis

199. A 30 year-old patient came with chief compliant of mobility of teeth. Which one of the following would suggest the diagnosis of periodontitis?

A. False pocket
B. Gum growth
C. Gum recession
D. Short clinical crown

200. A 25 year-old man presented with fighting accident of 24 hours. Physical examination shows laceration of upper lip, fractured upper incisor. X-ray result shows apical half fracture of the offending tooth. Which one of the following is the best management option?

A. Extraction
B. Inter-dental wiring
C. Root canal therapy
D. Splinting