**MMCFD AKT Summative Assessment Sample Questions**

The following gives a sample of questions that are used in the MMCFD AKT Summative Examination.

Questions are derived from accredited and referenced sources. Questions relate to current best practice. They should be answered in relation to published evidence and not according to an individual’s local arrangements.

Calculators are NOT necessary for statistical questions, and so will NOT be allowed.

Pictorial data such as photographs may be included in the questions.

Questions have different lengths and some may take longer to complete. This variation in question time will have been taken into account in constructing the total paper.

The paper would contain two types of questions – Single-Best Answer (SBA) questions and Extended-Matching questions, with a predominance of SBA questions.

**Single Best Answer (SBA) questions**

These are questions in which a statement or stem is followed by a variable number of items, only one of which is correct. These can also have pictures in the stem.

1. A 28-year-old teacher presents because of persistent headaches. He has been getting a severe headache every night for the past three weeks. The pain often wakes him from sleep. The pain is intense and starts from around his right eye and radiates back to the whole head. He has noticed that he gets a runny nose during attacks. He has had similar attacks a couple of times a year for the past few years but they usually subside after a couple of weeks. He smokes 20 cigarettes daily. Full examination revealed no abnormality.

What is the **most** likely diagnosis?

A. Chronic sinusitis  
B. Cluster headaches  
C. Migraine  
D. Space occupying lesion  
E. Tension headaches
2. A 35-year-old lady presents with pain in her breasts. The pain is bilateral and located in the upper outer quadrant. She noticed that this is happening every month, two to three days before her period. The pain is bearable. She has never done any tests before. Her mother has just died of breast cancer. On examination, her breast feels lumpy but no distinct lump can be felt. There is no lymphadenopathy.

What would be your first line of management?

A. Advise the patient to reduce caffeine intake.
B. Prescribe Danazol 200mg daily.
C. Prescribe Evening Primrose Oil.
D. Reassure the patient.
E. Refer for a mammogram.

3. A 28-year-old gentleman calls at the health centre on a Sunday morning because he cannot extend his wrist. He admits that he drank heavily the night before and found himself in the morning sitting on a chair with his armpit pressing against the back of the chair. On examination, Phalen’s test is negative.

What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Radial nerve injury
B. Median nerve injury
C. Ulnar nerve injury
D. Wrist extensors myopathy
E. Wrist fracture

4. You are called on a home visit, to review a 72-year-old gentleman who suddenly developed a deep-seated abdominal pain. The pain is located to the centre of the abdomen and radiates to the back. On examination, he is pale and sweaty. Pulse is regular at 95 bpm. His blood pressure is 100/70 mmHg. His respiratory rate is 8 breaths per minute. He is very tender in the central region of the abdomen. Guarding and slight rebound tenderness are present in the same area. A bruit could be auscultated over the same area.

How would you immediately manage this patient?

A. Administer an intramuscular injection of hyoscine and review after 2 hours.
B. Arrange for an ambulance to take the patient to hospital urgently.
C. Elevate his lower limbs and wait for the patient to recover.
D. Refer the patient for a specialist outpatient opinion as soon as possible.
E. Rehydrate the patient and review after 2 hours.
5. A 60-year-old farmer presents with myalgia and a severe frontal headache. He is running a
temperature that is swinging between 39°C and 41°C. A petechial rash is involving his whole body
including the hands and soles of feet. He also points out that his urine is dark coloured. On
examination, no other abnormality was detected.

What is the **most** likely diagnosis?

A. Brucellosis
B. Giant cell arteritis
C. Infectious mononucleosis
D. Subacute bacterial endocarditis
E. Typhus

6. A 39 year old lady presents with an itchy rash on her left foot. On examination, she has flaking on
the underpart of her toes and maceration in the toe web spaces. She doesn’t usually wear socks but
recalls wearing a soaked pair of slippers for a whole morning whilst doing the housework.

How would be the **best** treatment for this patient?

A. Clobetasol propionate cream
B. Emollient
C. Fusidic acid cream
D. Retapamulin ointment
E. Terbinafine cream

7. A 23 year old gentleman presents with a one week history of blocked nose, sneezing and congested
itchy eyes. He is also suffering from headaches and cannot concentrate at work. He is afebrile. He
is not experiencing any coughing. Symptoms do not get worse with exercise. The patient used to
suffer from eczema when he was a young boy. He has no known drug allergies. He does not
swallow tablets.

What medication would you **best** prescribe for this patient?

A. Intranasal fluticasone spray
B. Intranasal xylometazoline spray
C. Oral cefuroxime
D. Oral cetirizine
E. Oral prednisolone
8. A 33 year old primigravida, at 20 weeks gestation, attends for her antenatal visit. She complains of new-onset epigastric pain and nausea. She has no abnormal vision symptoms. On examination, her blood pressure is 140/90mmHg. Urinalysis gave a + for protein. Symphyseal–fundal height corresponds to dates.

What would you be highly suspicious of?

A. Acute Cholecystitis
B. Acute Gastritis
C. Eclampsia
D. Gastro-oesophageal Reflux
E. Pre-eclampsia

9. A 3 year old boy is brought over to your clinic by his mother because he is febrile and coughing. The barking cough is frequent and occasionally a wheezing sound is heard on inspiration. The child is alert and on examination, respiratory rate is normal but some suprasternal recession is noted. This is the first such episode and the mother is very agitated and anxious.

What would be your next line of management?

A. Advise steam inhalation.
B. Prescribe diclofenac suppositories.
C. Prescribe prednisolone suppositories.
D. Prescribe Amoxycillin + Clavulanic acid.
E. Refer immediately to the A&E department.
Extended Matching Questions

These are questions in which a scenario has to be matched to an answer from a list of options. You may feel that there are several possible answers but you must choose only the most likely from the option list.

Theme – Back Pain

A. Nerve Root Compression  
B. Cauda Equina Syndrome  
C. Non-Specific Low Back Pain  
D. Ankylosing Spondylitis  
E. Metastatic Disease  
F. Compression Fracture  
G. Spinal Cord Compression  
H. Back pain aggravated by psychosocial problems

For each of the descriptions below, select the most appropriate diagnosis from the list of options. Each option can be used once, more than once or not at all.

10. A 65 year old woman sees you after developing pain in the middle of her back a week ago. It worsened over the week. The pain is not moving down the leg and she does not have any weakness or numbness in the limbs. She was diagnosed with breast cancer a year ago and sees an oncologist every three months. On examination, there is an irregular and tender mass in the mid thoracic spine that is not mobile. Neurological examination is normal.

11. You are asked to see a 30 year old man on a home visit. He has been experiencing severe pain in his back since he lifted some weights at the gym two days ago. He tells you that he hasn’t passed urine in 24 hours and that his groin area feels numb. On examination, he has a distended bladder and saddle anaesthesia (reduced sensation or numbness over the thighs, buttocks, and groin areas).

12. You see an 80 year old patient with lung cancer, on a home visit. He has had pain in the middle of his back for the last five days. Over the last two days he has found it difficult to pass urine. On examination he is tender over the seventh thoracic vertebra. He has reduced sensation and increased tone in the lower limbs. His reflexes are brisk.

Answers to the above questions can be found overleaf.

Dr. Patricia De Gabriele  
AKT Lead  
MMCFD Summative Assessment
## Answers

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