

ASSESSMENT OF 15 MCQs

FPSC No : 71
MCQS ON LABORATORY MEDICINE
Submission DEADLINE: : 12 December 2017, 12 NOON

INSTRUCTIONS

- To submit answers to the following multiple choice questions, you are required to log on to the College Online Portal (www.cfps2online.org)
- Attempt ALL the following multiple choice questions.
- There is only ONE correct answer for each question.
- The answers should be submitted to the College of Family Physicians Singapore via the College Online Portal before the submission deadline stated above.
- There will be NO further extension of the submission deadline

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| <p>1. Persons with latent TB infection (LTBI):</p> <p>A. Have a 10-percent lifetime risk of progression to active TB.</p> <p>B. May infect their close contacts.</p> <p>C. Have the same risk for progression to active TB throughout their lives regardless of when they acquired the infection.</p> <p>D. Have abnormal chest X-rays.</p> <p>E. Should all receive preventive therapy.</p> <p>2. The commonest phase of the total testing cycle giving rise to errors is:</p> <p>A. Pre-analytical.</p> <p>B. Analytical.</p> <p>C. Post-analytical.</p> <p>D. Ultra-analytical.</p> <p>E. Intra-analytical.</p> <p>3. TSI monitoring is useful in:</p> <p>A. Accessing relapse of GD.</p> <p>B. TSI titre at time of drug withdrawal may be predictive of long term remission.</p> <p>C. Measuring thyroid-blocking autoantibody.</p> <p>D. Differential diagnosis of hyperthyroidism.</p> <p>E. Graves' ophthalmopathy with a presence of 98 percent and correlating with activity and severity.</p> <p>4. Advantages of the IGRAs over the tuberculin skin test include the following except:</p> <p>A. Increased specificity in BCG-vaccinated persons.</p> <p>B. Superior performance in children under the age of 5 years old.</p> <p>C. No need for a return visit.</p> <p>D. Test result is not subject to intra/inter-reader variability.</p> <p>E. No boosting phenomenon.</p> | <p>5. Fasting for blood tests should last how many hours?</p> <p>A. 6 hours</p> <p>B. 8 hours</p> <p>C. 10 hours</p> <p>D. 12 hours</p> <p>E. 14 hours</p> <p>6. The rate of failure to follow up on laboratory results in primary care can be as high as:</p> <p>A. 10 percent.</p> <p>B. 20 percent.</p> <p>C. 30 percent.</p> <p>D. 40 percent.</p> <p>E. 50 percent.</p> <p>7. What percentage of important clinical decisions about admissions, discharge and medications are estimated as being based on laboratory results?</p> <p>A. 10 percent.</p> <p>B. 20 percent.</p> <p>C. 30 percent.</p> <p>D. 40 percent.</p> <p>E. 50 percent.</p> <p>8. The following conditions increase the risk of progression of LTBI to active TB except:</p> <p>A. End-stage renal failure on haemodialysis.</p> <p>B. HIV infection.</p> <p>C. Head and neck malignancy.</p> <p>D. Chronic obstructive airway disease.</p> <p>E. Diabetes.</p> <p>9. A negative IGRA test result:</p> <p>A. Rules out latent TB.</p> <p>B. Rules out active TB.</p> <p>C. May be due to anergy.</p> <p>D. May be falsely negative if the test was performed within</p> |
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2–8 weeks after initial infection.

E. May be due to previous TB treatment.

10. Thyroid associated orbitopathy may be seen in up to what percentage of Graves' Disease patients?

- A. 80 percent.
- B. 20 percent.
- C. 40 percent.
- D. 50 percent.
- E. 10 percent.

11. The suggested criteria for TRAb measurement in pregnancy are:

- A. Mother whose previous neonate has GD.
- B. Mothers previously treated with I131 or thyroidectomy.
- C. Mothers with a history of GD.
- D. Mothers with current GD.
- E. All of the above.

12. Delayed separation of blood specimens will cause an increase in all of the following except:

- A. Potassium
- B. CK
- C. Phosphate
- D. Glucose
- E. LDH

13. Anti-TSH receptor antibodies are measurable:

- A. As ELISA TRAb.
- B. As immunoassay TSI.
- C. As bioassay TSI.
- D. As RIA TRAb.
- E. All of above.

14. Graves' Disease:

- A. Is a form of hypothyroidism.
- B. Is predominantly found in elderly male subjects.
- C. Is a form of hyperthyroidism found predominantly in middle-aged female subjects.
- D. Is a component of screening in young children.
- E. Has the same prevalence as diabetes in Singapore.

15. Interferon-gamma release assays (IGRAs):

- A. Can be used to distinguish latent infection from active disease.
- B. Detect the production of interleukin-I by CD4 lymphocytes.
- C. Provide information regarding the viability of the TB bacilli in the host tissue.
- D. Are less specific than the tuberculin skin test.
- E. Utilize antigens ESAT-6 and CFP-10 found in the RD1 genomic region of M. tuberculosis.

FPSC No. 70
"Managing Complex Patients in Family Medicine Settings"
Answers to 30 MCQ Assessment

1. E	11. D	21. D
2. C	12. E	22. A
3. B	13. C	23. E
4. E	14. C	24. E
5. C	15. E	25. B
6. D	16. A	26. C
7. B	17. E	27. D
8. B	18. A	28. B
9. A	19. A	29. A
10. E	20. E	30. B