



## Family Medicine Quiz

Group G2 B1  
27/7/2025

**Q1-Which of the following is not a typical symptom of dyspepsia ?**

- A. Epigastric pain
- B. Postprandial fullness
- C. Bloody diarrhea ✓
- D. Early satiety

**Q2- In a patient with refractory dyspepsia, which of the following medications has shown benefit in some clinical trials?**

- A. Tricyclic antidepressants ✓
- B. Statins
- C. Beta-blockers
- D. Steroids

**Q3- Drug cause Hyperlipidemia :**

- A. Hydrochlorothiazide ✓

**Q4- Hearing loss or tinnitus always implies a peripheral cause.**

- A. True
- B. False ✓

**Q5-All of the following diseases cause Acute vestibular syndrome except:**

- A. Cerebellar stroke
- B. Vestibular neuritis
- C. Meniere's disease ✓

**Q6-Which of the following medications is associated with the highest risk of osteoporosis?**

- A. Proton pump inhibitors
- B. Oral glucocorticoids ✓
- C. Calcium channel blockers
- D. Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors

**Q7-What was the reason for creating the specialty of Family Medicine?**

- A. Limited Resources
- B. Growth of subspecialization ✓
- C. Better doctor-patient relationship
- D. Fragmentation of the health care delivery system





**Q8-A 35-year old woman presents with fatigue, cold intolerance, and constipation - most appropriate initial laboratory test is:**

- A. Complete blood count
- B. Thyroid-stimulating hormone
- C. Iron studies
- D. Vitamin B12 level

**Q9- Which of the following cases should be referred to a specialist?**

- A 38-year-old woman with a potassium level of 2.9 mmol/L

**Q10- patient with heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia is on maximum tolerated statin therapy but still has LDL-C of 190 mg/dL. Which medication would be most appropriate to add?**

- A. Fibrate
- B. Niacin
- C. Ezetimibe
- D. Omega-3 fatty acids

