

Paper One B Web Specimen Paper - Answer Key		
Question Number	Answer Key	Answer and Description
	<b>Extended Matching</b>	
1	F	Microdeletion
	D	Chromosomal
	B	Autosomal dominant
2	J	Slipped upper femoral epiphysis
	D	Juvenile idiopathic arthritis
	H	Reactive arthritis
3	B	Ice pack on the face
	A	Defibrillation
	I	Radiofrequency ablation
4	D	Ethosuximide
	E	Explanation and reassurance
	E	Explanation and reassurance
5	A	Coagulase negative staphylococcus
	F	Proteus vulgaris
	C	Group A streptococcus
6	F	Obstructive sleep apnoea
	J	Vascular ring
	A	Choanal atresia
7	F	Hypernatraemic dehydration
	E	G6PD deficiency
	D	Galactosaemia
8	C	Infectious mononucleosis
	D	Kawasaki disease
	B	Enterovirus infection
9	G	HUS
	E	Crohn's disease
	C	Colonic polyp
10	I	Short synachthen test
	A	Bronchoscopy
	J	Ultrasound of chest
11	D	HbE/ $\beta$ thalassaemia major
	J	Sickle cell anaemia
	B	G6PD deficiency
12	F	Crohn's disease
	I	Lymphoma
	A	Anorexia nervosa

	Multiple True/False	
13	C E	has a recognized association with inflammatory bowel disease is associated with the use of oral contraceptives
14	D E	nutritional rickets vitamin K deficiency
15	A C	Down's syndrome myotonic dystrophy
16	A B E	gonadectomy is indicated in androgen insensitivity syndrome (testicular feminization ) after puberty hydrocolpos results from an anomaly of the Mullerian system ultrasound is the most appropriate initial investigation in a baby with bilateral undescended testes
17	A B C	acute toxicity is potentially fatal it induces release of serotonin from nerve terminals it is an amphetamine derivative
18	A C	Fractional excretion of sodium of 0.8% (low) Urine / plasma urea ratio of 15 (high)
19	D E	predict lung maturity predict the severity of rhesus haemolytic disease
20	A E	lesions of the cortico-spinal fibres result in ipsilateral defects trauma to the cervical cord typically causes urinary retention
21	A C D	Defects of mitochondria disrupt oxidative phosphorylation Mitochondria proliferate in response to energy requirements Mitochondrial genes are heteroplasmic
22	B C	delayed language development having a sibling with cerebral palsy
23	C D	IgM is the first immunoglobulin to be made by the fetus Levels of C3 complement decrease after streptococcal nephritis
24	B E	Erythromycin and carbamazepine Lamotrigine and sodium valproate
25	A D E	Bartter's syndrome pyloric stenosis type 1 (distal) renal tubular acidosis
26	A C D E	achalasia of the cardia gastro-oesophageal reflux measles pertussis
27	B D	maternal short stature residence in inner cities

	Best of Five	
-3	C	Tetralogy of Fallot
29	C	EEG
30	B	Lung hypoplasia
31	A	Eye examination
32	D	Creatinine
33	A	CT
34	A	6 attacks
35	D	Restrictive lung disease
36	B	Autistic spectrum disorder
37	C	Maternal Kleihauer test for fetal haemoglobin
38	E	X-ray of wrist
39	C	Intracranial tumour
40	E	Hirschprung's disease
41	A	Chromosome abnormality
42	C	Intoxication
43	E	Urinary VMA and HVA
44	D	Marfan's syndrome
45	A	Ingestion of aspirin
46	E	Retinal haemorrhages
47	C	Long Q-T syndrome
48	E	Repeat nebulized salbutamol
49	E	PDA
50	D	Streptococcus pneumonia
51	B	Enthesitis-related arthritis
52	E	Observation only
53	E	Spinal muscular atrophy
54	A	Chronic glomerulonephritis
55	C	Oral isotretinoin
56	C	Thyroid stimulating immunoglobulin
57	D	Prolonged glucose tolerance test
58	A	Give chemoprophylaxis with isoniazid and rifampicin for 3 months
59	C	Chronic hepatitis B carrier (low infectivity)
60	C	Karyotype
61	E	X-ray of hips
62	C	Nightmares
63	C	Referral to a paediatric ophthalmologist
64	A	0.9% sodium chloride
65	E	Start oral diuretic therapy
66	D	Spastic diplegia
67	A	Agree not to treat unless fit frequency increases
68	E	Vitamin K deficiency bleeding
69	B	Ask a nurse to telephone the Police
70	A	Isoniazid
71	E	UTI
72	C	IgA nephropathy
73	A	Atypical mycobacterial infection
74	C	Lamotrigine
75	D	Short syncthen test