

Starter Quiz

University Medicine

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. Which is the best FIRST question about a patient’s headache?

- ☐ ”Tell me about the headache.”
- ☐ ”Is it worse in the morning?”
- ☐ ”Is it a throbbing pain?”
- ☐ ”Have you had migraines before?”

2. In a patient with abdominal pain, the painful area should be palpated first, because it is the most important.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

3. A broad differential for sudden breathlessness should include which of these? Select all that apply.

- ☐ A clot in the lung
- ☐ Chest infection
- ☐ Anaemia
- ☐ Heart failure

Tick every correct option.

4. A warning shot before bad news is unkind, because it adds suspense.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

5. Which are parts of the test of capacity? Select all that apply.

- ☐ Weigh it to reach a choice
- ☐ Agree with the doctor’s advice
- ☐ Understand the information
- ☐ Communicate the choice
- ☐ Retain it long enough to decide

Tick every correct option.

6. In the Swiss cheese model, harm reaches the patient when –

- ☐ one person makes a mistake
- ☐ the hazard is very large

- ☐ any single layer has a hole

7. Testing a patient who comes in with a breast lump is an example of screening.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

8. ”Angina” is a good way to record what the patient described in the history.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

9. (Fictional) Reduced movement on the right, dull percussion and absent breath sounds at the right base. The most likely cause is –

- ☐ air around the right lung
- ☐ an asthma attack
- ☐ a normal chest
- ☐ fluid around the right lung (pleural effusion)

10. A diagnosis with only a 2% probability can be crossed off the list straight away.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

1. **”Tell me about the headache.”**

An open question gets the story in the patient’s own order; closed questions come after to fill gaps.

2. **False**

Examine it last. Pain causes guarding, which hides findings in every other region.

3. **A clot in the lung; Chest infection; Anaemia; Heart failure**

Heart, vessels, lungs and blood can all cause breathlessness. A broad first list costs little; a missing item can cost a life.

4. **False**

It gives the patient a moment to prepare, so the news itself is easier to take in.

5. **Weigh it to reach a choice; Understand the information; Communicate the choice; Retain it long enough to decide**

Capacity is about how the decision is made, not whether the doctor agrees with it.

6. **holes in every layer of defence line up**

Every layer has holes; harm passes only when they line up, so defences in depth matter.

7. **False**

The patient has a symptom, so this is diagnosis. Screening tests people who feel well.

8. **False**

Record the evidence (”tightness on climbing stairs”). A diagnosis written too early hides what was actually said.

9. **fluid around the right lung (pleural effusion)**

Dullness means fluid or solid tissue; absent breath sounds mean sound is not reaching the surface. Air would sound more resonant, not dull.

10. **False**

If it is dangerous (a must-not-miss), it stays until it has been actively excluded, however unlikely.