1. A 57 year-old man with hypertension and obstructive sleep apnea presents with several weeks of palpitations. His ECG is shown below. What is the rhythm? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. Normal sinus rhythm  
B. Sinus tachycardia  
C. Atrial Fibrillation  
D. Atrial flutter  
E. Sinus rhythm with 1st-degree AV block
2. A 74 year-old man presents to the emergency room with palpitations and near syncope. He has hypertension, diabetes, and smokes a pack a day. Last year, he had a myocardial infarction and had 3 stents placed. His ECG is shown below. What is the rhythm?

A. Ventricular Tachycardia  
B. Supraventricular Tachycardia  
C. Atrial Fibrillation  
D. Sinus tachycardia  
E. Ventricular Fibrillation
3. A 53 year-old woman presents for a routine physical exam. She has no complaints and walks her dogs 2 miles a day. Her ECG is shown below. What is the rhythm? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. Normal sinus rhythm  
B. 3rd-degree AV block  
C. 2nd-degree AV block Mobitz Type 1  
D. Junctional rhythm  
E. Sinus rhythm with 1st-degree AV block
4. A 24 year-old woman presents with sudden onset palpitations that she feels in her neck. She has had similar episodes every few months for the past 2 years. Her ECG is shown below. What is the rhythm? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. Ventricular tachycardia  
B. Atrial fibrillation  
C. Normal sinus rhythm  
D. **Supraventricular tachycardia**  
E. Junctional tachycardia
5. An 88 year-old woman presents with weakness. She has had 2 syncopal episodes in the past month. Her ECG is shown below. What is the rhythm? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. Normal sinus rhythm
B. 3rd-degree AV block
C. 2nd-degree AV block Mobitz Type 1
D. 2nd-degree AV block Mobitz Type 2
E. Sinus rhythm with 1st-degree AV block
6. A 50 year-old man presents to the office with palpitations that he's had for 1 month. His ECG is shown below. What is the rhythm? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. Sinus tachycardia  
B. Atrial Fibrillation  
C. Atrial Flutter  
D. Normal sinus rhythm  
E. Ventricular tachycardia
7. A 67 year-old woman is in the coronary care unit with chest pain. She suddenly becomes unconscious, and the following rhythm is seen on telemetry. What is the rhythm? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. Atrial Fibrillation  
B. Ventricular Tachycardia  
C. Sinus Tachycardia  
D. **Ventricular Fibrillation**  
E. Atrial Flutter
A 69 year-old woman presents for a routine visit to the Women's Health Center. She has fatigue and occasional palpitations. Her ECG is shown below. What is the rhythm? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. 1st-degree AV block
B. 2nd-degree AV block Mobitz Type 1
C. 2nd-degree AV block Mobitz Type 2
D. 3rd-degree AV block
E. Atrial Fibrillation
9. A 90 year-old man presents to the geriatrics clinic. He has hyperlipidemia and mild dementia but feels well. His ECG is shown below. What is the rhythm? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. **Atrial and ventricular pacemaker**  
B. Normal sinus rhythm  
C. Ventricular pacemaker  
D. Ventricular tachycardia  
E. Atrial fibrillation
10. A 35 year-old man presents for a routine physical exam for life insurance purposes. He feels well. His ECG is shown below. What is the rhythm? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. 2nd-degree AV block Mobitz Type 1  
B. 3rd-degree AV block  
C. **Normal sinus rhythm**  
D. 2nd-degree AV block Mobitz Type 2  
E. 1st-degree AV block
11. A 55 year-old man who smokes cigarettes and has Type 2 diabetes presents to the ER with chest pressure, shortness of breath, and nausea for the past 2 hours. His ECG is shown below. What is the diagnosis? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. Pericarditis  
B. Unstable angina  
C. Stable angina  
D. Atrial Flutter  
E. **ST-elevation myocardial infarction**
12. A 40 year-old woman presents with sharp chest pain that is somewhat relieved when she leans forward. She also has fevers and a cough. Her ECG is shown below. What is the diagnosis? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. ST-elevation myocardial infarction
B. Pericarditis
C. Unstable angina
D. Congestive heart failure
E. Ventricular tachycardia
13. A 49 year-old woman with diabetes and end-stage renal disease on hemodialysis is found unconscious in her home. Her ECG is shown below. What is the most likely cause of these findings? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. Atrial fibrillation  
B. Myocardial infarction  
C. Hypothermia  
D. Hyperkalemia  
E. Hypokalemia
14. A 58 year-old man who just underwent bronchoscopy and lung biopsy now has mild chest discomfort. His blood pressure is 78/43 mm Hg and his pulse oximetry is 93% on room air. His CXR is shown below. What is the diagnosis? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. Right pneumothorax with tension
B. Right middle lobe pneumonia
C. Left pneumothorax
D. Right pneumothorax without tension
E. Pulmonary edema
15. A 59 year-old woman with a history of colon cancer presents with several weeks of dyspnea on exertion. Her pulse oximetry is 91% on room air. Her CXR is shown below. What is the diagnosis? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. Right lower lobe pneumonia
B. Right middle lobe pneumonia
C. **Right pleural effusion**
D. Left lower lobe pneumonia
E. Right pneumothorax
16. An 81 year-old man with a history of cigarette smoking underwent aortic valve replacement 4 weeks ago. His follow-up CXR is shown below. What are the most significant findings? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. Left lower lobe pneumonia
B. Pulmonary edema
C. Hyperexpansion suggesting COPD
D. Right middle lobe pneumonia
E. Left pleural effusion and hyperexpansion suggesting COPD
17. A 38 year-old man presents with 1 week of productive cough and fevers. His temperature is 101 F. His CXR is shown below. What is the diagnosis? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. Pulmonary edema  
B. Right middle lower pneumonia  
C. Right lower lobe pneumonia  
D. Left pleural effusion  
E. Right pleural effusion
18. A 45 year-old man presents with 1 week of productive cough and fevers. His x-rays are shown below. What is the diagnosis? (SEE IMAGES ABOVE)

A. **Left lower lobe pneumonia**
B. Left upper lobe pneumonia
C. Pulmonary edema
D. Right upper lobe pneumonia
E. Left pleural effusion
19. A 65 year-old woman was intubated for acute respiratory failure. Her post-intubation CXR is shown below. What has occurred? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. Multilobar left lung pneumonia
B. Pulmonary edema
C. **Intubation of right mainstem bronchus with left lung collapse**
D. Left pneumothorax
E. Pneumomediastinum
20. A 34 year-old man who uses IV heroin presents with several weeks of malaise and fevers. CXR and CT images are below. What is the diagnosis? (SEE IMAGES ABOVE)

A. Multilobar pneumonia
B. Apical pneumothoraces
C. Asbestosis
D. Septic emboli from endocarditis
E. Interstitial edema
21. A 70 year-old man underwent lung biopsy for a lung mass. He developed acute dyspnea and chest pain. His CXR is shown below. What is the diagnosis? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. Left pneumothorax  
B. Left lower lobe pneumonia  
C. Left pleural effusion  
D. Pulmonary embolus  
E. Right pneumothorax
22. A 48 year-old woman was diagnosed with cervical carcinoma 3 years ago. She presents with subacute fatigue and progressive dyspnea. Her CXR is shown below. What is the diagnosis? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. Left lower lobe pneumonia
B. **Multiple pulmonary nodules from metastasis**
C. Right lower lobe pneumonia
D. Pulmonary edema
E. Interstitial lung disease
23. A 30 year-old woman presents with progressive dypsnea. 3 months ago she had a severe viral illness from which she had initially recovered. Her CXR is shown below. What is the most likely diagnosis? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. Left pleural effusion  
B. Multilobar pneumonia  
C. **Viral cardiomyopathy**  
D. Ischemic heart failure  
E. Right middle lobe pneumonia
24. A young woman presents with the right lower lid lesion shown. Which of the following is true about chalazions? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. They should be immediately excised.
B. They should receive hot compresses to permit them to rupture spontaneously.
C. They always require antibiotics, either topical or intravenous.
D. They are malignant.
25. A 45 year-old woman presents with the following appearance. Which of the following is true about thyroid eye disease? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. It **can produce a severe dry eye in patients.**
B. It does not demonstrate extraocular movement restrictions.
C. It does not need surgery when there is severe muscle restriction.
D. It rarely, if ever, produces a prominent stare.
26. This patient complained of a painful red eye that periodically recurs. He has been treated successfully with topical steroids in the past. Which of the following is true about episcleritis? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. It is exclusively seen in patients with rheumatoid arthritis.
B. It occurs once in a lifetime.
C. **It can recur often but responds favorably to topical steroids.**
D. It is a malignant entity.
27. This HIV-positive individual presented with blurry vision of several weeks’ duration and a CD4 count of 15. He had previously had an episode of PCP (PJP) pneumonia. His fundoscopic exam is shown here. This condition: (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. Is commonly seen in non-immunocompromised individuals and is caused by a varicella virus.
B. Is only seen in individuals with elevated CD4 counts and is caused by cytomegalovirus.
C. **Results in a necrotic retina accompanied by hemorrhage and is caused by cytomegalovirus.**
D. Seldom requires any therapy because it is a self-limiting disease.
28. A 45 year-old woman noted progressively decreasing visual acuity over a 1-month period. Visual field testing demonstrated a minimally enlarged blind spot. Her fundoscopic exam (shown here) revealed narrowed arteries and a peripapillary exudate. She has three kittens at home. She was given a diagnosis of papillitis. Which of the following is true about papillitis? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. **It is one type of optic disc swelling that can be caused by an infectious disease.**
B. It never causes loss of vision.
C. It can demonstrate loss of the cup.
D. It is never confused with papilledema.
29. A 45 year-old woman complains of a headache for the past month. There is no relief with acetaminophen. She also notes nausea, vomiting, gait imbalance, and her family has noted personality changes. Her fundoscopic exam is shown here, and brain imaging has revealed an occipital lobe mass. This condition: (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. Is associated only with tumors of the occipital lobe.
B. **Represents an increased intracranial pressure.**
C. Is one of the things to be considered in patients with a swollen optic nerve.
D. Is never associated with toxic conditions.
30. A 59 year-old man with hypertension, Type 2 diabetes, and osteoarthritis presents for routine eye exam. His fundoscopic exam is shown below. What do the arrows indicate? (SEE IMAGES ABOVE)

A. A sign of systemic hypertension  
B. An example of focal constriction of a vessel  
C. Cotton wool spots  
D. Infarcts that can be seen in more than one portion of the retina
31. A 52 year-old man with longstanding Type 2 diabetes presents with progressive visual loss. His fundoscopic exam is shown below. Which of the following is true about this condition? (SEE IMAGES ABOVE)

A. It can show proliferative changes and still be called non-proliferative retinopathy.
B. **It can result in new blood vessels that are fragile and can easily rupture, producing vitreous hemorrhage.**
C. It represents new vessel formation in proliferative retinopathy and is a desired response in the eye.
D. It has no available treatment.

32. A middle-aged man presented with markedly decreased visual acuity. He also complained of fevers, chills, and weight loss over the past several weeks. His cardiac exam revealed a 2/6 mid-systolic murmur heard at the right upper sternal border. His fundus is shown here. These retinal lesions: (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. Are pathognomonic for bacterial endocarditis.
B. Always have a white center that contains bacterial organisms.
C. Are extremely painful.
D. Always require an immediate blood transfusion.
33. A 30 year-old woman complaints of this asymptomatic velvety dark rash that is present all the way around her neck. What is the most likely diagnosis? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. Acanthosis nigricans
B. Atopic dermatitis
C. Lichen planus
D. Psoriasis
E. Seborrheic dermatitis
34. This patient has had these lesions on his nuchal scalp for many years. They started as inflammatory papules but have evolved and grown to these lesions over time. What is the most likely diagnosis? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. Basal cell carcinomas
B. Epidermal inclusion cysts
C. Keloids
D. Neurofibromas
E. Squamous cell carcinomas
35. This patient has joint pains, photosensitivity and oral ulcers. On exam you notice hyperpigmented atrophic scaly patches in the concha of her ear. What is the most likely diagnosis? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. Allergic contact dermatitis
B. Atopic dermatitis
C. Chronic cutaneous (discoid) lupus erythematosus
D. Seborrheic dermatitis
E. Psoriasis
36. This patient complains of hair loss in this area for the past few years. She has joint pains and photosensitivity. On exam you see an atrophic depigmented area of scarring alopecia with a hyperpigmented border. What is the most likely diagnosis? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. Alopecia areata
B. Bullous pemphigoid
C. Female pattern (androgenic) alopecia
D. Chronic cutaneous (discoid) lupus erythematosus
E. Vitiligo
37. This patient has had these asymptomatic scaly lesions on her abdomen for several years. What is the most likely diagnosis? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. Allergic contact dermatitis
B. Chronic cutaneous (discoid) lupus erythematous
C. Lichen planus
D. Psoriasis
E. Tinea corporis
38. This patient complains of itching between his toes. What is the most likely diagnosis? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. Dyshidrotic eczema
B. Erythrasma
C. Psoriasis
D. Seborrheic dermatitis
E. *Tinea pedis*
39. What is the most likely diagnosis for these asymptomatic lesions? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. Basal cell carcinomas
B. Dermatofibromas
C. Epidermal inclusion cysts
D. Neurofibromas
E. Skin tags
40. This 19 year-old college student complained of a scaly rash on his face for 3 years. What is the most likely diagnosis? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. Allergic contact dermatitis
B. Atopic dermatitis
C. Tinea faceii
D. Psoriasis
E. Seborrheic dermatitis
41. These lesions come and go 3-4 times per year. The lesions burn slightly had last about 5-7 days; they are always in this location. What is the most likely diagnosis? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. Aphthous ulcers
B. Bullous pemphigoid
C. Herpes simplex
D. Oral candidiasis
E. Tinea faceii
42. A 78 year-old patient complained of this very painful rash on the buttock of 4-5 days' duration. What is the most likely diagnosis? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. Allergic contact dermatitis  
B. Herpes simplex type 2 - recurrent  
C. Psoriasis  
D. Tinea corporis  
E. Varicella zoster
43. What is the most likely diagnosis for these lesions? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. Callouses
B. Lichen planus
C. Squamous cell carcinomas
D. **Plantar warts**
E. Psoriasis
44. What is the most likely diagnosis for this pruritic rash? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. Allergic contact dermatitis
B. Dyshidrotic eczema
C. Psoriasis
D. Tinea pedis
E. Tinea versicolor
45. An otherwise healthy 24 year old patient complained of this moderately itchy truncal rash for several weeks. What is the most likely diagnosis? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. Atopic dermatitis
B. Psoriasis
C. Simple xerosis
D. Sarcoidosis
E. Tinea corporis
46. This 24 year old patient with an abnormal chest x-ray was referred for a biopsy of these lesions. What is the most likely diagnosis? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. Lupus pernio in sarcoidosis  
B. Metastatic lesions from ovarian cancer  
C. Molluscum contagiosum  
D. "Salute sign" in a patient with atopic dermatitis  
E. Secondary syphilis
47. A 30 year-old patient complained of these chronic scarring and draining sinus tracts in his axillae and groin bilaterally. What is the most likely diagnosis? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. Chronic cutaneous (discoid) lupus erythematosus  
B. Folliculitis  
C. Furunculosis  
D. Hidradenitis suppurativa  
E. Hyperhidrosis
48. What is the most likely diagnosis for this asymptomatic rash that has been present for 2 years? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. Lichen planus
B. Psoriasis
C. Pityriasis rosea
D. Tinea corporis
49. This is a patient with alcohol-induced late stage cirrhosis. He does not have viral or autoimmune hepatitis. What is the most likely diagnosis? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. Antiphospholipid antibody syndrome
B. Disseminated intravascular coagulation
C. Leukocytoclastic vasculitis from cryoglobulins
D. Polyarteritis nodosa
E. Simple ecchymoses
50. An asthmatic patient has had this eruption on bilateral arms and legs for many years. It waxes and wanes over time. When it flairs it is very itchy. What is the most likely diagnosis? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. Acute urticaria  
B. **Atopic dermatitis**  
C. Allergic contact dermatitis  
D. Lichen planus  
E. Psoriasis
51. A patient complained of these itchy pink lesions that come and go in a matter of hours. What is the most likely diagnosis? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. Chigger bites
B. Erythema multiforme
C. Lichen planus
D. Sarcoidosis
E. Urticaria
52. These lesions come and go 3-4 times per year. They burn slightly when present and last 3-7 days. What is the most likely diagnosis? (SEE IMAGE ABOVE)

A. Bullous pemphigoid  
B. **Herpes simplex**  
C. Pityriasis rosea  
D. Tinea cruris  
E. Varicella zoster