

QUESTION

1. A patient with a long history of alcohol abuse presents with a 2-week history of weight loss, anorexia, and weakness. Physical examination reveals a 10% weight loss, tachycardia, and a 30-degree angle of inclination of the scapula. Laboratory studies show a total protein of 5.5 g/dL, albumin of 2.5 g/dL, and a positive serum protein electrophoresis. The patient's most likely diagnosis is:

A. Multiple myeloma
B. Metastatic carcinoma
C. Nephrotic syndrome
D. Liver failure
E. Hypoparathyroidism

Answer	Explanation	Reference
A	Multiple myeloma is a plasma cell dyscrasia characterized by a monoclonal proliferation of plasma cells in the bone marrow. The most common clinical features are bone pain, anemia, renal failure, and hypercalcemia. The patient's weight loss, anorexia, and weakness are consistent with the disease. The physical examination findings of tachycardia and a 30-degree angle of inclination of the scapula are also consistent with the disease. The laboratory studies show a total protein of 5.5 g/dL, albumin of 2.5 g/dL, and a positive serum protein electrophoresis, which are all consistent with multiple myeloma.	1
B	Metastatic carcinoma is a common cause of weight loss, anorexia, and weakness. However, the physical examination findings of tachycardia and a 30-degree angle of inclination of the scapula are not typical of metastatic carcinoma. The laboratory studies show a total protein of 5.5 g/dL, albumin of 2.5 g/dL, and a positive serum protein electrophoresis, which are not typical of metastatic carcinoma.	2
C	Nephrotic syndrome is characterized by proteinuria, edema, and hypoalbuminemia. The patient's weight loss, anorexia, and weakness are not typical of nephrotic syndrome. The physical examination findings of tachycardia and a 30-degree angle of inclination of the scapula are not typical of nephrotic syndrome. The laboratory studies show a total protein of 5.5 g/dL, albumin of 2.5 g/dL, and a positive serum protein electrophoresis, which are not typical of nephrotic syndrome.	3
D	Liver failure is characterized by jaundice, ascites, and coagulopathy. The patient's weight loss, anorexia, and weakness are not typical of liver failure. The physical examination findings of tachycardia and a 30-degree angle of inclination of the scapula are not typical of liver failure. The laboratory studies show a total protein of 5.5 g/dL, albumin of 2.5 g/dL, and a positive serum protein electrophoresis, which are not typical of liver failure.	4
E	Hypoparathyroidism is characterized by hypocalcemia, hypomagnesemia, and hypophosphatemia. The patient's weight loss, anorexia, and weakness are not typical of hypoparathyroidism. The physical examination findings of tachycardia and a 30-degree angle of inclination of the scapula are not typical of hypoparathyroidism. The laboratory studies show a total protein of 5.5 g/dL, albumin of 2.5 g/dL, and a positive serum protein electrophoresis, which are not typical of hypoparathyroidism.	5

ANSWER: A

1. Multiple myeloma is a plasma cell dyscrasia characterized by a monoclonal proliferation of plasma cells in the bone marrow.

QUESTION



Answer	Explanation	Reference
A	The trachea is the main airway that carries air from the lungs to the rest of the body. It is located in the neck and upper chest. The bronchi are the airways that branch off from the trachea and lead to the lungs. The lungs are the organs that exchange oxygen and carbon dioxide with the blood.	1
B	The bronchi are the airways that branch off from the trachea and lead to the lungs. They are located in the chest. The lungs are the organs that exchange oxygen and carbon dioxide with the blood.	2
C	The lungs are the organs that exchange oxygen and carbon dioxide with the blood. They are located in the chest. The trachea is the main airway that carries air from the lungs to the rest of the body. The bronchi are the airways that branch off from the trachea and lead to the lungs.	3
D	The trachea is the main airway that carries air from the lungs to the rest of the body. It is located in the neck and upper chest. The bronchi are the airways that branch off from the trachea and lead to the lungs. The lungs are the organs that exchange oxygen and carbon dioxide with the blood.	4
E	The bronchi are the airways that branch off from the trachea and lead to the lungs. They are located in the chest. The lungs are the organs that exchange oxygen and carbon dioxide with the blood. The trachea is the main airway that carries air from the lungs to the rest of the body.	5

ANSWER: A

1. The trachea is the main airway that carries air from the lungs to the rest of the body.