

### QUESTION

1. A 60-year-old male patient with a long history of hypertension and a recent diagnosis of type 2 diabetes mellitus is being treated with lisinopril and metformin. He presents with a 2-week history of increasing fatigue, weakness, and weight loss. He reports that he has been unable to complete his usual activities of daily living. He has no chest pain, shortness of breath, or changes in bowel habits. He has a past medical history of chronic kidney disease (stage 3) and is on dialysis three times a week. He has a family history of heart disease and stroke. He is a former smoker and drinks alcohol occasionally. He is currently taking lisinopril 10 mg daily and metformin 1700 mg daily. His last laboratory tests showed a hemoglobin of 10 g/dL, hematocrit of 30%, and ferritin of 100 ng/mL. His renal function is stable with a creatinine of 1.8 mg/dL. What is the most likely cause of his symptoms?

- A. Iron deficiency anemia
- B. Vitamin B12 deficiency
- C. Folate deficiency
- D. Chronic kidney disease
- E. Hypothyroidism

ANSWER: A

EXPLANATION: The patient's symptoms of fatigue, weakness, and weight loss are consistent with anemia. The most likely cause of anemia in this patient is iron deficiency anemia, given his history of chronic kidney disease and the presence of a low ferritin level. Iron deficiency anemia is a common cause of anemia in patients with chronic kidney disease, and it can lead to symptoms of fatigue, weakness, and weight loss. The patient's hemoglobin level of 10 g/dL and hematocrit of 30% are consistent with anemia. The patient's ferritin level of 100 ng/mL is low, which is consistent with iron deficiency anemia. The patient's renal function is stable, and his symptoms are not consistent with hypothyroidism or folate deficiency. Therefore, the most likely cause of his symptoms is iron deficiency anemia.

### QUESTION



The diagram shows the skeletal structure of a human hand, specifically the fingers. The bones are labeled with letters A through J. A is the thumb, B is the index finger, C is the middle finger, D is the ring finger, and E is the pinky. F is the proximal phalanx of the thumb, G is the proximal phalanx of the index finger, H is the proximal phalanx of the middle finger, I is the proximal phalanx of the ring finger, and J is the proximal phalanx of the pinky.

QUESTION: Which of the following bones is NOT part of the hand?

- A. Metacarpal
- B. Carpometacarpal
- C. Metatarsal
- D. Proximal phalanx
- E. Distal phalanx

ANSWER: C

EXPLANATION: The metatarsal bones are part of the foot, not the hand. The hand bones include the metacarpals, carpometacarpals, and the phalanges (proximal, middle, and distal) of the fingers and thumb.