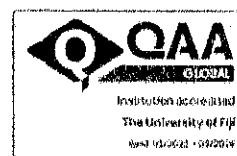


The University of Fiji
(An Entity of Arya Pratinidhi Sabha of Fiji)



Umanand Prasad School of Medicine and Health Sciences

Department of Clinical Sciences

2025

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER

CLSK 306: Clinical Skills

Important Instructions to Students:

1. Read the questions, instructions carefully and answer the questions.
2. You are allowed an **extra 10 minutes reading time** (during this time, you are not allowed to write with pen) and **180 minutes (3 Hours) to complete this paper**.
3. Silent, non-programmable calculators are allowed, but not supplied.
4. Write all your answers in the answer booklet provided. If you need extra sheets, please ask from the supervisor. Write your name, course code and student identification number in the answer booklet and in the attendance sheet.
5. This paper contains three (3) sections A, B and C. All questions are compulsory to answer.
6. Write all your answers legibly. The marker has the right to award zero for answers that are not legible.
7. This is a **Closed Book Examination**. The University views plagiarism, cheating and dishonest practice as serious offences and if found, offenders are penalized.

Examination Paper Content (Format):

<u>Section</u>	<u>Question</u>	<u>Content</u>	<u>Marks</u>	<u>Suggested Time</u>
A	1 – 30	Multiple Choice	30	50 minutes
B	31 - 40	Short Answer Questions	45	70 minutes
C	41 - 48	Long Answer Questions	40	60 minutes
		TOTAL	115	180 Minutes

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SECTION A - Multiple Choice Questions (30 marks).

1. Which of the following is true regarding the hypoglossal nerve?
 - A It has both sensory and motor functions
 - B It originates from the brainstem
 - C It has three major divisions
 - D It supplies taste sensations to the anterior 2/3 of the tongue

2. Which of the following is true regarding a normal corneal reflex?
 - A On testing it causes bilateral pupillary constriction
 - B It is for accommodation when focusing on a near object
 - C It causes pupillary dilation
 - D It indicates a normal facial nerve motor and trigeminal sensory nerve functions respectively.

3. Which of the following ECG changes supports the diagnosis of acute myocardial infarction in a patient presenting with severe crushing chest pain?
 - A ST segment elevation
 - B P wave inversion
 - C Normal pulse rate
 - D Short P-R interval

4. Which of the following is a characteristic of the second heart sound?
 - A It signals the beginning of systole
 - B It occurs after the third heart sound normally
 - C It signals the beginning of the diastole
 - D It is caused by the closure of the pulmonary and aortic valves

5. A 50-year-old Fijian of Indian descent presented to hospital with a sudden onset of inability to prop himself to stand because he feels unsteady two hours prior to presentation. He also noted that the event was accompanied by the experience that the world was rotating around him. On examination he was fully conscious but grossly unsteady on his feet. This finding suggests that the pathological lesion is likely to be located in which of the regions.
 - A Pons
 - B Cerebellum
 - C Medulla
 - D Cerebral cortex

Case Scenario; Refer to questions 6 to 8.

A 5-year-old child was brought in by his mother to hospital because of fever, headache for two days. He also feels nauseated and had vomited twice with a history of dislike for light and two episodes of fits. He was diagnosed as a case of meningitis.

6. Which of signs is not important in this case scenario?
 - A Kernig sign
 - B Brudzinski's sign
 - C Neck stiffness
 - D Test for the presence of clonus

7. Which of the following investigation is important to rule out the presence of Septicaemia as part of the management of the patient above?
 - A. Full blood counts
 - B. CSF culture and microscopy
 - C. Chest x-ray
 - D. Blood culture

8. Which of the following signs would you likely to positive when examining the patient in the case scenario above?
 - A. Drowsiness
 - B. Neck stiffness
 - C. Positive Kernig's sign
 - D. All of the above

9. Which of the following condition having an ECG done is an important component of the investigation to confirm it as a diagnosis?
 - A. Cardiac failure
 - B. Costochondritis
 - C. Rheumatic Fever
 - D. Peripheral vascular disease

10. On examination of the neck in a patient complaining of neck pain and movement difficulty for two days, you note a superficial localised tender swelling which is warm to touch on the anterior aspect of the neck. Which of the following would likely represent this finding?
 - A. An abscess on the anterior neck area
 - B. A enlarged lymph node
 - C. A cyst
 - D. Thyroid gland

11. A 45-year-old Chinese presented to Nausori Health Centre complaining of unsteadiness on his feet and inability to maintain his balance. Which of the following central nerve system structure is likely to be involved?
- A. Cerebral cortex
 - B. Pons
 - C. Cerebellum
 - D. Medulla
12. A 36 years old female presented to the gynaecology clinic for a painful swelling around her vagina. On local examination, the doctor noted tender mass in left lateral labial area near the opening of the vagina with associated foul-smelling vaginal discharge. 1. What does the foul break signify clinically?
- A. Systemic extension of the infection
 - B. Poor hygiene
 - C. Feto- hepaticus
 - D. Anaerobic infection
13. The patient in Q12 above also informs also informs the Gynaecologist that she is having fever with associated chills and rigors with loss of appetite. Which of the following is an appropriate interpretation?
- A. This is normal body reaction so no intervention is needed.
 - B. The patient is ill and needs some symptomatic treatment.
 - C. The infection has entered the systemic circulation with possibility of septicaemia
 - D. There is a localised infection.
14. In a patient's clinical history, documentation, which of the following characteristics is an important component of the History of the presenting illness?
- A. Chronology of events
 - B. Affection of daily living
 - C. The patient perception of the illness
 - D. All of the above
15. When assessing the mental status of a patient in terms of appearance and behaviour, which of the following is a part of the assessment?
- A. Motor activity
 - B. Level of consciousness
 - C. Body posturing, hygiene, grooming
 - D. All of the above

16. Which of the following auscultation finding is suggestive of peritonitis in the setting of a rupture appendix?
- A. Hyperactive bowel sounds
 - B. Absent bowel sounds
 - C. Alternating hyperactive and low-pitched sounds
 - D. Normal bowel sounds
17. The most important purpose of determining the Apgar Score after delivery is:
- A. To shorten the third stage of labour
 - B. To determine the clinical status of the newborn baby.
 - C. To avoid cervical tear
 - D. To avoid performing episiotomy during deliver
18. The single most important means of differentiating angina pectoris from Reflux oesophagitis in a patient complaining of epigastric pain is:
- A. ECG
 - B. A detailed history including symptom analysis
 - C. Determine cardiac marker levels
 - D. Determine liver enzymes
19. Which of the following is an unlikely possible cause of lower abdominal pain in sexually active female?
- A. Cystitis
 - B. Pelvic inflammatory Disease
 - C. Ectopic pregnancy
 - D. Pyelonephritis
20. Determination of the Apgar score is done in which clinical setting scenario?
- A. During the first booking in the antenatal clinic
 - B. During CPR in the Emergency department
 - C. Following the delivery of a new baby
 - D. After every breast feeding of a newborn baby.
21. A female patient presented with lower abdominal pain, per vaginal discharge and fever. During the vaginal examination it was noted that the patient winces in pain on movement of the cervix. This phenomenon is called:
- A. Peritoneal reaction
 - B. Rebound tenderness
 - C. Cervical excitation
 - D. Guarding

22. A 20-year-old I Taukei female married for six months presents to you in Punja Health Centre with gradual onset of lower abdominal pain, vomiting with abdominal distension and has not passed stool for three days. Which of the following differential of diagnosis you will need to entertain in this scenario?
- A. Ectopic pregnancy
 - B. PID
 - C. Pyelonephritis
 - D. Bowel obstruction
23. In a patient who presents with a chronic cough, fever and chest pain which of the following is a likely finding when examining the chest?
- A. Bronchial breathing
 - B. Pleural rub
 - C. Crackles
 - D. All of the above

Case Scenario:

A four-year-old child was brought to hospital by his parents with complaint of multiple joint pain for a duration of five days.

24. Which of the following symptoms is relevant in this clinical scenario?
- A. History of associated abnormal movements
 - B. Previous history of throat infection
 - C. History of fever
 - D. All of the above
25. In the case scenario above, which of the following diagnosis would you entertain?
- A. Gouty arthritis
 - B. Rheumatic fever
 - C. Rheumatoid arthritis
 - D. Parkinsonism
26. Which of the following is a cause of positive Kernig's sign?
- A. Meningitis
 - B. Mastoid Abscess
 - C. Subarachnoid haemorrhage
 - D. A and C are correct
27. Which of the following is not a characteristic of upper motor neuron lesion?
- A. Clonus
 - B. Hypertonia
 - C. Intact abdominal reflex.
 - D. All of the above

28. Which of the following is not a cerebellar sign?
- A. Ataxia
 - B. Intentional tremor
 - C. Hypotonia
 - D. Up-going plantar response
29. An up going plantar response indicates which of the following:
- A. A lower motor neuron lesion
 - B. Meningitis
 - C. Upper neuron lesion
 - D. Increased intracranial pressure
30. A 65-year-old female presented to the Eye Department for blurred vision. The doctor notes an enlarged thyroid gland and tremors on both hands of the patient. Which of the following system dysfunction can be a likely cause of tremors?
- A. Cardiac
 - B. Respiratory
 - C. Endocrine
 - D. Musculo-skeletal

SECTION B.: Short Answer Questions (45 marks)

Question 31 (10 Marks)

List all the important components of the examination of the following systems.

1. Respiratory System
2. Musculoskeletal System
3. Sensory System
4. Integumental System
5. Gastro Intestinal System

Question 32 (3 Marks)

List three important attributes in rapport creation (doctor/patient relationship)

Question 33 (10 Marks)

Briefly define and elaborate on the following.

- A. Differential of consequence
- B. Rapport Creation
- C. Differential Diagnosis
- D. Presenting Complaint
- E. Clinical Features of a Disease

Question 34 (5 Marks)

In relation to the following cranial nerves, list the name and its major functions (motor sensory or both).

1. Fifth
2. Seven

Question 35 (5 Marks)

List all the components of a patient's clinical history.

Question 36 (2 Marks)

What is the cause of the first and second heart sound.

Question 37 (2 Marks)

List four cardinal signs of cerebellar dysfunction.

Question 38 (3 Marks)

List three important examination test to determine the presence of cerebellar dysfunction.

Question 39 (3 Marks)

List three levels of the lower motor neurone pathway.

Question 40 (2 Marks)

List two components of the clinical examinations to determine the function of the pupils.

SECTION C: Long Answer Questions

(40 Marks)

Question 41

A 68-year old male presented to the health centre with assistance because of productive cough and breathing difficulty.

List FIVE general observations that you may need to note to gauge the severity of his problems. (5 Marks)

Question 42

A patient was referred to Lautoka Hospital with complaints of on and off fever and generalized weakness for 3 days.

- List three pertinent symptoms that you need to enquire about while taking this patient's history.
- List two differential diagnosis in this case scenario. (5 Marks)

Question 43

A 40-year-old female presents to Lautoka Hospital for an acute onset of colicky lower abdominal pain. Using your knowledge of symptom analysis, elaborate how would you analyse the symptom of chest pain? (5 Marks)

Question 44

A three-year-old iTaukei male was brought in by his father for complaints of cough and fever for two days. List three differential diagnoses. (3 Marks)

Question 45

In a five-year-old male presents to hospital with fever, headache and vomiting with duration of two days. List two differential of consequence. (2 Marks)

Question 46

A 65-year-old patient was admitted and diagnosed as pneumococcal pneumonia.

- List two important abnormal changes in the vital signs.
- Three clinical findings that you anticipate to find on physical examination of the chest. (5 Marks)

Question 47

A 7-year-old iTaukei male presented to Punja Health Centre and the mother reveal that he has been having on and off fever with chills and rigors for duration of 2 days, and noted to be short of breath few hours prior to consultation. On examination it was noted that he had a discharging abscess on the anterior aspect of his left calf. Just below the knee.

- List two differential of consequence that you need to entertain in this case scenario. (2 Marks)
- List two important investigations to verify your clinical suspicion? (2 Marks)

- c) What is the likely pathogenic organism that you suspect that is causing this problem? (2 Marks)
- d) List four system of the body that is involved in this case scenario. (4 Marks)

Question 48

A patient 40-year-old itaukei male present to you with inability to maintain his balance after an acute episode of giddiness with associated nausea and vomiting. Which structural level of the central nervous system do you feel the pathological lesion is located? (5 Marks)