**Prevention Questions for OSCE**

1. A 19 year old woman comes in for a well woman examination prior to leaving for college. She wants to know when she should have a pap smear. You tell her:

A) Pap smear should be done this year if she starts having sex.

B) Pap smear should be done today.

C) Pap smear should be done when she gets pregnant.

D) Pap smear does not need to be done until she turns 21.

Answer D

2. A 55 year old woman comes in for her annual examination. She had a hysterectomy (with removal of the cervix) about 7 years ago because she had fibroids that caused heavy cramps with her menses. She had a pap smear 2 years ago that she reports was normal. She asks if she needs to have a pap smear. You tell her:

A) No, she does not need any more pap smears.

B) No, not this year, but she should have a pap smear every 3 years.

C) Yes, fibroids are a high-grade precancerous lesion requiring pap smears for follow-up.

D) Yes, every woman should have annual pap smears up to age 65.

Answer A

3. A 37 year old married woman comes in for her annual examination. She has been seeing you for about 12 years. She is married and has never had an abnormal pap smear. Her last pap was two years ago. She wants to know if she needs a pap this year. You tell her:

A) Yes, she should have a pap smear every 1-2 years

B) No, she is low risk and can have pap smears done every 3-5 years at her age

C) No, because she is married she does not need pap smears any more

D) Yes, a pap smear should be done annually up to age 65

Answer B

4. A 32 year old man comes in for a check-up. He is obese (BMI 38) and has a sedentary lifestyle. He has never had his cholesterol checked. His older brother recently had a heart attack at age 45. He asks you about screening for cholesterol. You tell him:

A) No, the recommendation is to start cholesterol screening when you reach age 35

B) No, the recommendation is to start cholesterol screening when you reach age 45

C) Yes, but there is no recommendation for cholesterol screening in men between age 20 and 35

D) Yes, you should have cholesterol screening done today because you are at increased risk of coronary heart disease.

Answer D

5. A 45 year old man comes to your clinic for a physical examination. He is healthy and has no cardiac risk factors other than his gender. He had fasting cholesterol check done at a health fair last month. His total cholesterol was 182; HDL 42; LDL 110. He asked you about having another cholesterol test done today. You tell him:

A) Numbers look good; you don't need another test today. We should repeat in 5 years.

B) Numbers look ok, we should check again in six months to be sure

C) Numbers look good; we don't need to check your cholesterol again.

D) Numbers look bad (especially with your LDL over 100). We should start you on medications to lower your cholesterol.

Answer A

6. A healthy 50 year old man comes in for a physical examination. He has a family history of cardiovascular disease (his uncle and his father both had heart attacks at age 55). He wants to know if he should take aspirin. You tell him:

A) Because he had a hemorrhoid five years ago, the risk of taking aspirin outweighs the benefits.

B) Taking an aspirin a day will decrease his risk of having a myocardial infarction.

C) Taking an aspirin a day will decrease his risk of getting colon cancer.

D) There is no real benefit from taking aspirin but it probably won't hurt him either

Answer B

7. A 39 year old woman comes in for her yearly well woman examination. She saw a Dr Oz program where he recommended everyone have a mammogram. She asks you if she should have one this year. You tell her:

A) The best evidence says that she does not need a mammogram until she is 50 years old

B) Breast cancer is a bad disease so everyone woman should have a mammogram every year

C) She should have a mammogram every other year starting at age 40

D) Unless she has a strong family history (breast cancer on her mom’s side of the family) she does not need to have a mammogram. She should do self-breast exams every month.

Answer A

8. A 50 year old woman comes to see you for the first time for a yearly examination. Her mother died of breast cancer at age 52 and she has two maternal aunts who also had breast cancer. She has never been tested for the BRACA gene and has never had a mammogram. She asks if there is anything that should be done regarding her family history of breast cancer. You tell her:

A) She should have a mammogram every year

B) She should have a mammogram this year and should consider taking tamoxifen for chemoprevention

C) She should have a clinical breast exam yearly and should do self-breast exams monthly

D) She should have a mammogram, ultrasound, and should consider a breast MRI

Answer B

9. A 90 year old woman comes in for a yearly check-up. She has been pretty healthy. Her daughter told her to ask about getting a mammogram. You tell her:

A) There is insufficient evidence to recommend mammogram screening in patients over 75

B) She should continue to have mammograms yearly until she dies

C) Patients that are 90 and above do not need any preventive medical care

D) Breast cancer is not very common in 90 year olds so she should not worry about it

Answer A

10. A 45 year old man comes in for a physical examination. When the nurse checks his blood pressure it is 135/80. You notice that it was 137/82 about six months ago. He is not taking any medications for his blood pressure. He asks if there is any blood work that needs to be done today? You tell him:

A) There are no blood tests that need to be done today

B) He should have a CBC to test for anemia

C) He should have a fasting serum glucose level done

D) If he wants to have chemistries, blood counts, lipids, thyroid function tests and a vitamin D level done you will order it but his insurance might not pay for it

Answer C

11. A 26 year old man comes in for a well person exam because his wife made him. He feels fine and wonders what he needs to have checked today. Your nurse weighed him on arrival to the clinic. What other physical examination should be done based solely on its benefits for screening?

A) Auscultate the heart

B) Palpate the abdomen

C) Do a fundoscopic examination of the eyes

D) Check his blood pressure

Answer D

12. A 40 year old woman comes into clinic for a well woman examination. She asks about getting her thyroid checked. You tell her:

A) All women should have their thyroid checked once a year.

B) Thyroid testing should begin at age 50.

C) There is no evidence to support ordering screening thyroid tests.

D) Thyroid screening is only indicated during pregnancy.

Answer: C

13. A 62 year-old man comes in for routine follow-up of his hypertension. He is otherwise healthy. He received both influenza and pneumococcal vaccines last year. He asks you when he should have these again.

A) A second pneumococcal vaccine is not needed.

B) Annual pneumococcal vaccination.

C) Vaccination every five years.

D) One additional vaccination at or after age 67.

Answer D

14. A 53 year old woman and her 76 year old mother are both seeing you today and have questions about colon screening. There is no family history of colon cancer. Neither patient has noted blood in her stools. The 53 year old has never had colon screening. The 76 year old had a normal colonoscopy at age 68. What advice do you give them?

A) Both are due colon screening.

B) The 53 year old is due for screening and the 76 year old should be screened at age 78.

C) The 53 year old should be screened at age 60 and the 76 year old does not need further screening.

D) The 53 year old should be screened now and the 76 year old does not need further screening.

Answer: D

15. Which of the following is a recommended method of colon cancer screening?

A) Annual fecal occult blood testing

B) Every three years flexible sigmoidoscopy

C) Every five years computed tomographic colonography

D) Colonoscopy done every five years

Answer: A

16. Which of the following patients should receive a meningococcal vaccine?

A. A healthy 9 year old child who lives at home.

B. A healthy 17 year old, previously vaccinated at age 14, who lives at home.

C. A 19 year old, moving to a college dormitory, who was vaccinated at age 17.

D. A 25 year old law student, living off-campus, who has never been vaccinated.

Answer: B

17. Which of the following patients should receive an HPV vaccine?

A) A 28 year old female with no prior vaccination

B) A 7 year old female with no prior vaccination

C) A 17 year old female who completed a primary series.

D) A 12 year old female with one prior vaccination.

Answer D

18. Which of the following male patients should be offered an HPV vaccination?

A) A 28 year old male with a 19 year old female sexual partner.

B) A 7 year old male with no prior vaccination.

C) A 25 year old male with high risk indications who has never been vaccinated.

D) A 17 year old male who completed a primary series

Answer: C

19: A 62 year old female is seeing you for follow-up of her diabetes mellitus, hypertension, and high cholesterol. She heard about the vaccine to prevent shingles and asks if she should have this injection. You tell her:

A) The Zoster vaccine will reduce her risk of shingles by only 20%.

B) The Zoster vaccine will reduce her risk of post herpetic neuralgia by over 60%

C) The Zoster vaccine is not recommended until age 65.

D) The Zoster vaccine is contraindicated in patients who have previously had shingles.

Answer: B

20: A 65 year old man comes in for a routine physical. He asks whether or not he should be screening for prostate cancer. He is Caucasian and has no family history of prostate cancer. Which of the following is the best approach?

A) Recommend a digital rectal examination

B) Recommend a PSA blood test

C) Recommend a digital rectal examination and a PSA test at age 75

D) Recommend against prostate screening.

Answer: D

21: A 30 year old man comes in to clinic for physical examination. You notice that his BMI is 32. You tell him:

A) You are at a healthy weight.

B) I want you to start an exercise program and eat a healthy diet.

C) I want you to lose 2 pounds a week until your BMI is under 26.

D) I want to refer you for intensive behavioral intervention program.

Answer: D

22: For which of the following patients would you recommend abdominal aortic aneurysm screening?

A) A 72 year old male, who quit smoking 10 years ago, who has never been screened.

B) A 68 year old male who has never smoked, who has never been screened.

C) A 79 year old male, who currently smokes, who has never been screened.

D) A 70 year old male, who currently smokes, who was screened at age 65.

Answer: A

23: Which of the following patients should be screened for chlamydia?

A) A 28 year old sexually active female with one lifetime sexual partner.

B) A 20 year old male with four female sexual partners in the last year.

C) A 22 year old sexually active non-pregnant female who is not at increased risk.

D) A 26 year old male with one male sexual partner in the last year.

Answer: C

24: Which of the following prevention measures are appropriate for a 26 year old man with no chronic medical problems and no significant family history?

A. Measuring weight, measuring blood pressure, screening for chlamydia

B. Asking about tobacco use, calculating BMI, and measuring blood pressure

C. Examining testicles for mass, checking a random cholesterol, asking about alcohol use

D. Checking a random glucose, checking a CBC for anemia, drawing a fasting lipid profile

Answer: B

25: Which of the following prevention measures are appropriate for a 55 year old man with newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes mellitus?

A) Measuring blood pressure, screening for diabetic retinopathy, recommending annual flu vaccination

B) Ordering AAA screening, asking about tobacco use, calculating BMI

C) Testing PSA, ordering colonoscopy, drawing a fasting lipid profile

D) Testing for microalbinuria, ordering fecal occult blood testing, bone density examination

Answer: A

26: Which of the following prevention measures are appropriate for a 72 year old woman with well-controlled hypertension.

A) Ordering thyroid function tests, measuring bone density, ordering a colonoscopy

B) Calculating BMI, checking blood pressure, measuring bone density

C) Ordering a carotid artery ultrasound, providing cards for fecal occult blood testing, offering zoster vaccination

D) Ordering a mammogram, checking her hearing, recommending an annual flu vaccine

Answer: B

27: Which of the following prevention measures are appropriate for a community dwelling 80 year old man with congestive heart failure, hypertension, and high cholesterol who smoked for 10 years as a young adult?

A) Ordering AAA screening, ordering colonoscopy, drawing a fasting lipid profile

B) Measuring bone density, testing PSA, offering annual flu vaccination

C) Screening for dementia, measuring BMI, checking blood pressure

D) Screening hearing, checking blood pressure, measuring BMI

Answer: D