Model: GPT-4

I would like you to do some work for me around the general medical council UKMLA examination

I'd be happy to help you with information and guidance around the UK Medical Licensing Assessment (UKMLA) conducted by the General Medical Council (GMC). As an AI language model, I can provide you with general information, study tips, and resources, but I cannot take the exam on your behalf or provide personalized advice.

The UKMLA is a two-part examination:

1. UKMLA Part 1: Applied Knowledge Test (AKT) This is a multiple-choice examination that assesses the essential medical knowledge required to practice medicine in the UK. It covers a wide range of topics, including clinical medicine, basic sciences, public health, and clinical reasoning.
2. UKMLA Part 2: Clinical and Professional Skills Assessment (CPSA) This is a practical assessment that evaluates a candidate's clinical and professional skills. It consists of several stations, each focusing on a different aspect of clinical practice, such as history taking, physical examination, communication skills, and procedural skills.

Here are some study tips and resources to help you prepare for the UKMLA:

1. Familiarize yourself with the GMC's "Outcomes for Graduates" document, which outlines the knowledge, skills, and behaviors expected of a newly qualified doctor in the UK: <https://www.gmc-uk.org/-/media/documents/dc11326-outcomes-for-graduates-2018_pdf-75040796.pdf>
2. Develop a study plan that covers all the relevant topics, including clinical medicine, basic sciences, public health, and clinical reasoning. Allocate sufficient time for each subject and revise regularly.
3. Utilize question banks and practice exams to test your knowledge and identify areas for improvement. Some popular resources include:
   * PassMedicine ([https://www.passmedicine.com](https://www.passmedicine.com/))
   * OnExamination ([https://www.onexamination.com](https://www.onexamination.com/))
4. Join online forums and discussion groups where you can share experiences, resources, and advice with other UKMLA candidates. Examples include:
   * Reddit's /r/medicalschooluk (<https://www.reddit.com/r/medicalschooluk/>)
   * The Student Room (<https://www.thestudentroom.co.uk/forumdisplay.php?f=193>)
5. For the CPSA, practice your clinical and communication skills using role-plays with peers, friends, or family members. Make use of resources like the Objective Structured Clinical Examination (OSCE) guides, which offer examples of clinical scenarios and practical advice on how to approach them.

Remember, consistent practice and effective time management are key to success in the UKMLA. Good luck with your preparation!

I would like you to write some questions and answers based on the UKMLA. These should be single best answer questions with 5 possible answers. The questions should be based on the content map produced by the general medical council. These should be moderate to difficult in terms of level. this is question 1 1. A 24 year old man has poor urine flow and takes a very long time to empty his bladder. He has no other urinary symptoms. He has been well previously apart from one episode of non-gonococcal urethritis 1 year ago. Which is the most likely diagnosis? A. Overactive bladder B. Neurogenic bladder C. Phimosis D. Prostatic hypertrophy E. Urethral stricture Correct Answer: E

Question 2: A 35-year-old woman presents with a 6-month history of increasing fatigue, weight gain, and constipation. On examination, her pulse rate is 60 bpm, and she has dry skin and coarse hair. Her blood tests reveal a raised TSH level and a low free T4 level. Which is the most likely diagnosis? A. Graves' disease B. Hashimoto's thyroiditis C. Subacute thyroiditis D. Toxic multinodular goiter E. Pituitary adenoma Correct Answer: B

Question 3: A 45-year-old man presents with a 2-week history of fever, malaise, and a persistent dry cough. He works as a farmer

this is question 2 2. A 67 year old man is found to have an ejection systolic murmur. He is otherwise well. His pulse rate is 72 bpm and BP 128/84 mmHg. His chest is clear. Investigations: ECG shows sinus rhythm. Echocardiography shows aortic stenosis, valve gradient 50 mmHg. Left ventricular (LV) diastolic dysfunction, LV ejection fraction 45% (>55). Which is the most appropriate management? A. Clinical review and echocardiography in 6 months B. Reassure and discharge C. Refer for aortic valve replacement D. Start bisoprolol fumarate and advise review if symptomatic E. Start lisinopril and advise review if symptomatic Correct Answer: C

Question 4: A 32-year-old woman presents with a 3-month history of recurrent episodes of palpitations and dizziness. She has no known medical history, and her examination is unremarkable. An ECG performed during an episode shows a regular narrow complex tachycardia at a rate of 180 bpm. Which is the most appropriate initial management? A. Adenosine administration B. Atenolol administration C. Cardioversion D. Observation and reassurance E. Valsal

this is question 3 3. A 27 year old woman has muscle weakness which is worse on exercise. When asked to count from one to 100 her voice progressively becomes weaker. She has bilateral ptosis. Which pathophysiological process is most likely to be responsible for this disorder? A. Autoimmunity B. Genetic disorder C. Infarction D. Malignancy E. Meningeal infection Correct Answer: A

Question 5: A 55-year-old man presents with a 2-month history of worsening dyspnea and bilateral ankle swelling. He has a history of type 2 diabetes and hypertension. On examination, he has a raised jugular venous pressure, bibasal lung crackles, and pitting edema up to his mid-shins. His ECG shows left ventricular hypertrophy and left bundle branch block. Which is the most likely underlying cause of his symptoms? A. Constrictive pericarditis B. Diabetic nephropathy C. Hypertensive heart disease D. Ischemic cardiomyopathy E. Pulmonary embolism Correct Answer: D

this is question 4 4. A 60 year old man has 6 months of dry cough and increasing shortness of breath on effort. He was previously fit and well, and is a non-smoker. His temperature is 36.8°C, pulse rate 60 bpm and oxygen saturation 89% breathing air. He has finger clubbing. Cardiac examination is normal, and chest examination reveals bibasal crepitations. Which is the most likely diagnosis? A. Bronchiectasis B. Extrinsic allergic alveolitis C. Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis D. Lung carcinoma E. Pulmonary tuberculosis Correct Answer: C

Question 6: A 42-year-old woman presents with a 3-month history of fatigue, fever, and night sweats. She has lost 8 kg in weight during this time. Her past medical history is unremarkable. On examination, she has generalized lymphadenopathy and hepatosplenomegaly. A biopsy of an enlarged cervical lymph node reveals granulomatous inflammation. Which is the most likely diagnosis? A. Hodgkin's lymphoma B. Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma C. Sarcoidosis D. Systemic lupus erythematosus E. Tuberculosis Correct Answer: E

write 100 more questions

I'm happy to help! Here are 10 more questions. If you find these helpful, please let me know and I can create more sets of 10 questions for you.

Question 7: A 50-year-old man with a history of alcohol abuse presents with severe epigastric pain radiating to the back, nausea, and vomiting. On examination, he has a distended abdomen, tenderness in the epigastric area, and decreased bowel sounds. His blood tests show elevated amylase and lipase levels. Which is the most likely diagnosis? A. Acute pancreatitis B. Cholecystitis C. Gastric ulcer D. Gastroenteritis E. Peptic ulcer perforation Correct Answer: A

Question 8: A 75-year-old woman presents with sudden onset of

make these questions harder. In most cases make it so that the person answering has to make two logical steps. I.e. knowing both the diagnosis from the stem but also the investigation or management

Question 7: A 28-year-old woman presents with a 5-day history of fever, headache, and a petechial rash on her lower limbs. She had returned from a trip to Brazil two weeks ago. On examination, she has mild hepatomegaly and a palpable spleen tip. Her platelet count is 60 x 10^9/L, and her prothrombin time is prolonged. Considering the most likely diagnosis, which one of the following tests should be ordered next? A. Blood culture B. Dengue virus serology C. Hepatitis B surface antigen D. Malaria blood smear E. Lyme disease serology Correct Answer: B

Question 8: A 65-year-old man presents with worsening breathlessness and cough productive of yellow sputum for the past week. On examination, he has a temperature of 38.2°C, coarse crackles over the right lower lung zone, and signs of right-sided heart failure. He has a history of COPD and has been hospitalized twice in the past year for exacerbations. Considering the most likely diagnosis, which of the following antibiotics would be the most appropriate initial choice? A. Amoxicillin B. Azithromycin C. Ciprofloxacin D. Co-amoxiclav E. Tetracycline Correct Answer: D