Emedica MRCGP AKT Sample Questions – Guidelines for authors

Questions are required in 2 formats – Single Best Answer (SBA) and Extended Matching questions (EMQs). Examples of each are given below.

Single Best Answer:

Question with 5 possible answers, only 1 of which is correct. The question should have a title relating to the subject. There should be a concise explanation of the answer. The answer text should begin “The correct answer is x: Answer B. Followed by the explanation (see below).

Drug side effects:

A 55 year-old man with ischaemic heart disease attends surgery complaining of severe constipation. He says this has been going on for several months, but he was too embarrassed to seek treatment before. Which ONE of his current medications is the MOST likely cause of constipation?

a. Isosorbide mononitrate
b. Glycerol trinitrate (GTN) spray
c. Verapamil
d. Aspirin
e. Bendroflumethiazide

The correct answer is C: Verapamil. Constipation is the most common side effect of verapamil leading to it being stopped. Patients started on verapamil should be warned about this, and a laxative considered.
Extended Matching Questions

The question should have a title relating to the subject, followed by 6-8 options. There should be 3 stems. Each answer can be used once, more than once or not at all. The answer for each stem should be written after the question (see example below).

Driving restrictions relating to medical conditions...

a. Can continue to drive without restrictions, no need to contact the DVLA
b. Can continue to drive without restrictions, but MUST contact the DVLA
c. Cannot drive until four weeks after the event, no need to contact the DVLA
d. Cannot drive until four weeks after the event, MUST contact the DVLA
e. Cannot drive until 12 months after the last event, no need to contact the DVLA
f. Cannot drive until 12 months after the last event, MUST contact the DVLA

Which of the following apply on each case below?

6.1 A 27 year-old office worker who has a single witnessed seizure while awake. Investigations confirm epilepsy with a seizure risk of 30% a year.

6.1 The correct answer is F. After a solitary seizure, patients must stop driving and inform the DVLA immediately. They will be unable to drive until they have been fit free for a whole year if they have a high seizure risk (20% or greater). If the seizure risk is less than 20%, then after a first seizure they cannot drive for 6 months.

6.2 A 20 year-old student who has a simple faint while at a club. She said she "felt a bit funny" and was hot before she fainted. She has never had a similar episode, and there are no abnormal examination or investigation findings.

6.2 The correct answer is A. There is no need to contact the DVLA for a simple faint, and there are no driving restrictions.
6.3 A 60 year-old retired man who has a sudden onset of slurring of speech and unilateral weakness. He has a complete recovery within 24 hours, and there are no neurological abnormalities at this time. He has not had any similar episodes in the past.

6.3 The correct answer is C. This patient has had a Transient Ischaemic Attack (TIA). Patients with TIA should not drive for four weeks. The DVLA only need be informed if there are neurological abnormalities present four weeks after the episode.

**Payment / Batches**

A batch of questions consists of 10 SBAs and 5 EMQs. Single Best Answer questions will consist of 10 questions, each one having 5 options, with one correct answer + an explanation. Extended Matching Questions will include 5 EMQs – each with 3 stems (as in the example), with answers and explanations.

**Payment per batch (10 SBAs + 5 EMQs with 3 stems each) = £250**