وَمَنْ يَتَّقِ اللَّهَ يَجْعَلْ لَهُ مَخْرَجًا * وَيَرْزُقْهُ مِنْ حَيْثُ لاَ يَحْتَسِبُ وَمَنْ يَتَوَكَّلْ عَلَى اللَّهِ فَهُوَ حَسْبُهُ إِنَّ اللَّهَ بَالِغُ أَمْرِهِ قَدْ جَعَلَ اللَّهُ لِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدْرًا {الطلاق:2-3} .

الطب والجراحة لجـنـة

Screening MCQs

_____

SET 1: STUDY MCQs (10 questions)

(Focus: memorization & core concepts)

Q1. Screening is best defined as: *(Memorization)*

A. Testing symptomatic patients to confirm disease

B. Searching for unrecognized disease using rapid tests in apparently healthy individuals

C. Diagnosing disease in hospitalized patients

D. Testing only high-risk patients with definitive methods

E. Clinical examination followed by treatment

_____

Q2. The "iceberg phenomenon" of disease refers to: *(Memorization)*

A. Only fatal cases seen in hospitals

B. Diagnosed cases representing the majority of disease

C. Hidden subclinical and undiagnosed cases in the community

D. Diseases with seasonal variation

E. Acute diseases only

_____

Q3. All of the following are characteristics of screening tests EXCEPT: *(Memorization)*

A. Applied to apparently healthy individuals

B. Applied to groups

C. Highly accurate

D. Less expensive

E. Not a basis of treatment

_____

Q4. Which of the following is an example of screening? *(Memorization)*

A. VDRL test in a patient with genital ulcer

B. VDRL test in pregnant women attending antenatal clinic

C. Biopsy of cervical lesion

D. CT scan for suspected lung cancer

E. Premarital VDRL testing for syphilis

_____

Q5. Case finding differs from screening because it: *(Memorization)*

A. Is applied to apparently healthy people

B. Is done on the whole population

C. Targets individuals seeking health care for another reason

D. Uses less accurate tests

E. Is never laboratory based

———

Q6. Mass screening means: *(Memorization)*

A. Screening only high-risk individuals

B. Screening hospitalized patients

C. Screening a whole defined population

D. Using more than one test

E. Screening symptomatic patients

———

Q7. Multiphasic screening is: *(Memorization)*

A. Screening repeated over time

B. Screening high-risk groups only

C. Using two or more screening tests simultaneously

D. Screening children only

E. Screening after diagnosis

———

Q8. Which is NOT a criterion of the disease to be screened? *(Memorization)*

A. High prevalence

B. Well understood natural history

C. Availability of effective treatment

D. High cost of treatment

E. Detectable early stage

———

Q9. Acceptability of a screening test includes all EXCEPT: *(Memorization)*

A. Simple

B. Non-invasive

C. Painful

D. Cheap

E. Accepted by population

———

Q10. Repeatability of a screening test is also called: *(Memorization)*

A. Validity

B. Sensitivity

C. Specificity

D. Reliability

E. Accuracy

———

SET 2: EXAM MCQs (10 questions)

(Focus: understanding & application)

Q11. A screening test that correctly identifies most diseased individuals has high: *(Understanding)*
A. Specificity
B. Predictive value
C. Reliability
D. Sensitivity
E. Accuracy

_____

Q12. Sensitivity of a test is calculated as: *(Understanding)*
A. TN / (TN + FP)
B. TP / (TP + FN)
C. TP / (TP + FP)
D. TN / (TN + FN)
E. (TP + TN) / Total

_____

Q13. Specificity of a test measures the ability to: *(Understanding)*
A. Detect true cases
B. Detect early disease
C. Exclude non–affected individuals
D. Increase prevalence
E. Reduce false negatives

_____

Q14. When the cut-off point of a test is lowered, the result is: *(Application)*
A. ↑ Specificity, ↓ Sensitivity
B. ↓ Sensitivity, ↓ False positives
C. ↑ Sensitivity, ↑ False positives
D. No change in test performance
E. ↑ True negatives only

_____

Q15. For a lethal disease where early detection improves prognosis, the screening test should have high:
(Application)
A. Specificity
B. Predictive value
C. Sensitivity
D. Reliability
E. Accuracy

_____

Q16. In diseases like diabetes, high specificity is preferred mainly to: *(Application)*

A. Increase false positives
B. Reduce false negatives
C. Avoid overburdening health services
D. Detect all early cases
E. Improve sensitivity

_____

Q17. Positive predictive value of a screening test represents: *(Understanding)*

A. Proportion of diseased persons among those tested
B. Probability that a person testing positive is truly affected
C. Ability of a test to detect early disease
D. Proportion of non-affected persons testing negative
E. Consistency of test results on repetition

_____

Q18. PPV is calculated as: *(Understanding)*

A. A / (A + C)
B. D / (C + D)
C. A / (A + B)
D. D / (B + D)
E. (A + D) / Total

_____

Q19. Which statement about predictive values is CORRECT? *(Application)*

A. They are constant for all populations
B. They are independent of prevalence
C. They are only valid for the tested sample
D. They equal sensitivity and specificity
E. They measure reliability

_____

Q20. All of the following are drawbacks of screening EXCEPT: *(Understanding)*

A. False reassurance
B. Anxiety due to false positives
C. Overuse of medical resources
D. Early detection and treatment
E. Unnecessary investigations

_____

Correct Answers

1. B
2. C
3. C
4. E

5. C
6. C
7. C
8. D
9. C
10. D
11. D
12. B
13. C
14. C
15. C
16. C
17. B
18. C
19. C
20. D