This new edition now contains nearly 500 questions which comprehensively cover the curriculum and use single best answer, extended matching questions, rank ordering, picture format, and algorithm completion question types. The questions continue to be grounded in everyday practice and new questions have been added which cover the topics the RCGP have identified as causing difficulty for candidates including:

- skin lesions
- dermatology – safe prescribing
- contraception including LARC
- screening programmes – antenatal and general management of childhood asthma
- developmental milestones and immunisations in children
- drug doses and calculations
- side-effects of commonly used drugs
- controlled drug regulations
- osteoporosis
- diabetes – interpreting diagnostic test results

Questions and answers have been updated to reflect changes in management of clinical areas such as atrial fibrillation, as well as in administrative areas such as the new fit notes, with references updated throughout.

This new edition features even more questions in every format:

- 350 extended matching, single best answer questions, rank ordering and free text completion
- nearly 80 algorithm completion questions
- nearly 50 picture questions, with all photographs presented in full colour

The book has been favourably reviewed by trainees, trainers and programme directors alike and is on the recommended reading lists of a number of VTS schemes. It is essential reading for candidates preparing for the AKT and also for training practices and libraries. It has been used by trainers to plan teaching sessions and tutorials and by established GPs to help them with appraisal and revalidation.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FOR THE AKT

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1. Skin rash

With regard to this rash choose one correct answer from the list below:

A  Typically painless
B  Typically seen in fit healthy young men
C  It is due to herpes simplex virus type 2
D  Topical lidocaine is not recommended as a first-line agent in the treatment of post rash complications
E  Reduced in terms of duration and severity of pain if systemic antiviral treatment is started within 4 to 8 days after presentation

2. Skin rash

Which one of the following statements is true?

A  Early signs of this disease in children include leg pains, cold hands/feet and a mottled skin colour
B  Oral penicillin should be given before hospital admission by the GP
C  This non-blanching haemorrhagic purple rash is due to chicken pox virus
D  In children, the classic symptoms of this disease (i.e. rash, headache and impaired consciousness) always appear within the first 2 hours of the illness
E  IV penicillin should be given before hospital admission by the GP
F  The GP should then personally arrange contact tracing and prophylaxis for the family and kissing contacts.
### 3-6. Systematic review and meta analysis

Considering the systematic review and meta analysis data shown above, match the definitions to the description given; each definition may be used only once, and not all of them are used.

3. This sign represents pooled data from all trials shown.

4. This represents the 95% confidence interval of this estimate.

5. This is the line of no effect and is associated with a relative risk of 1.0.

6. This corresponds to each trial and shows the relative risk of the condition as a result of the intervention.
7. Device failure

Which one of the following does not affect the failure rate of this device?

A  Petroleum jelly  
B  Vaseline  
C  Baby oil  
D  Clotrimazole cream 1%  
E  KY jelly

8. Ophthalmology

The mother of a two year old child brings her to see you; she has brought with her a number of recent photos, including the one shown above; the child is well and asymptomatic; on examination with an ophthalmoscope you are unable to elicit a red reflex in the left eye.

Which one of the following is true?

A  The child should be reviewed by yourself in two weeks  
B  It most likely be a problem with the camera which should be replaced and the child re-photographed  
C  The child should be referred routinely  
D  The condition could be lethal  
E  The condition is never hereditary
9. Ophthalmology

Which one of the following statements concerning this photograph is correct?

A. This is a photo showing panretinal photocoagulation scars in a patient with diabetic retinopathy
B. The white spots are small haemorrhages
C. This picture is typical of wet age-related macular degeneration
D. This picture is typical of dry age-related macular degeneration
E. The deposits are covering the optic nerve

10. ECG

A 40 year old man collapses with chest pain; his ECG shown above displays which one of the following?

A. Acute anterior myocardial infarction
B. Acute postero-inferior myocardial infarction
C. Old anterior myocardial infarction
D. Pulmonary embolism
E. Normal ECG