## MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS With Clinical Case Scenarios

## **READING A STEM AND ALTERNATIVES**

while reading a stem.
As you read a stem, try to find <b>key information</b> that will help you to answer a question.
You can underline or highlight key terms in a stem or words that would modify the
possibilities of a correct answer.
Get a good understanding of a stem before you look at alternatives.
Look for words that would change the meaning of a question if deleted or stated as an
opposite (gain/loss, increase/decrease, early/late, etc.)
Think about the correct answer before you look for it among alternatives.
Don't "add" to a question as you think it should be asked or read too much into a
question. Also, don't "add" to alternatives that are offered.
<b>Remember</b> that you need to select not only the correct answer, but <b>the best answer</b> .
Don't give up and guess the answer to a question too early.
If you don't know an answer, you can use the method of elimination. Eliminate options
by starting with the least likely to be correct. You can look at three choices instead of
five and eliminate the least likely among the three options.
different.
If you have a clinical case in a stem of your question, think about it as you are
examining a patient.
<ul> <li>Who is the patient? (demographic information, e. g. gender and age,</li> </ul>
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- occupation)
- o What complaint does the patient present?
- What information you can find in the **history** of the patient (e.g. occupation, family history, travel)
- o What symptoms does the patient present?
- o Is a condition, acute or chronic?
- o What are the results of a physical exam?
- Are the Lab results or X-ray, etc. mentioned? What is normal, and what is abnormal?
- Does the question ask you about diagnosis, treatment, prognosis, or the next step in managing the condition?
- Think about your answer. If you cannot find the best answer among alternatives, use the method of elimination.