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39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

UAE Ministry Of Health And Prevention

GENPR

General Practice

Uploaded by Community B

EDITION

Original Demo

QUESTIONS

8

ISSUED

October 14, 2026

Before you begin

What this is

8 practice questions for UAE Ministry Of Health And Prevention **GENPR**, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key - the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, **GENPR**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

Licence

Free Mometrix practice demo. The complete question bank is available through a paid account.

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

A 40-year-old non-smoker presents with a 3-week history of productive cough, low-grade fever and pleuritic chest pain. Examination reveals dullness to percussion and reduced breath sounds at the right lung base. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- ☐ A Acute bronchitis
- ☒ B Community-acquired pneumonia
- ☐ C Pulmonary embolism
- ☐ D Bronchial asthma

ANSWER B

WHY The combination of fever, productive cough, pleuritic chest pain and focal signs of consolidation (dullness to percussion with reduced breath sounds) is highly suggestive of community-acquired pneumonia. Acute bronchitis typically presents without focal consolidation signs. Pulmonary embolism would more commonly present with sudden-onset pleuritic pain and dyspnoea rather than fever and consolidation. Asthma is characterised by wheezing and reversible airflow obstruction without consolidation signs.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

In the follow-up of a patient with type 2 diabetes mellitus in primary care, which review interval and parameter combination is most appropriate for routine HbA1c monitoring in a stable patient?

- ☐ A Weekly HbA1c checks
- ☒ B 3-6 monthly HbA1c depending on glycaemic stability and treatment changes
- ☐ C Annual HbA1c only when symptomatic
- ☐ D Daily HbA1c measurements

ANSWER B

WHY Stable type 2 diabetes patients typically have HbA1c checked every 3-6 months; more frequent testing is needed when treatment changes or instability exists. The correct answer is 3-6 monthly HbA1c depending on stability.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

A 28-year-old woman at 10 weeks gestation attends for her first antenatal booking visit. She has no significant past medical or family history and is not aware of any consanguinity. Which set of routine booking blood investigations should be offered as the standard first-line screen?

- ☒ **A** FBC, blood group and antibody screen, rubella IgG, syphilis serology, HIV, hepatitis B surface antigen and a random glucose
- ☐ **B** FBC, lipid profile, thyroid function tests and uric acid
- ☐ **C** FBC, blood group, hepatitis C antibody, CA-125 and chest X-ray
- ☐ **D** FBC, blood group, VDRL, HIV, hepatitis A IgM and HbA1c

ANSWER A

WHY Standard antenatal booking investigations include full blood count, blood group and antibody screen, rubella immunity, syphilis, HIV and hepatitis B serology. Random or fasting glucose screening is recommended in early pregnancy because of the high prevalence of gestational diabetes in the UAE. Lipids, thyroid function, hepatitis A, CA-125 and chest X-ray are not part of routine booking screens.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

A 55-year-old man presents with a four-week history of progressive low back pain. He reports a 6 kg unintentional weight loss over the past three months and pain that disturbs his sleep. Examination is otherwise unremarkable. Which feature most strongly indicates the need for urgent further investigation?

- ☐ A Pain radiating to the buttock
- ☐ B Onset after lifting a heavy object
- ☒ C Unintentional weight loss with night pain
- ☐ D Tenderness over the lumbar paraspinal muscles

ANSWER C

WHY Unintentional weight loss combined with night pain unresponsive to rest in an older adult are classic red flag features suggesting serious underlying pathology such as malignancy or infection, and mandate urgent investigation. Pain radiating to the buttock, mechanical onset and paraspinal tenderness are common non-specific features that do not by themselves indicate serious spinal pathology.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

According to current UAE national guidance, which screening test is recommended for a 50-year-old asymptomatic woman with no relevant family history?

- ☐ A Annual mammography
- ☒ B Biennial mammography
- ☐ C No breast screening is recommended at this age
- ☐ D Breast self-examination only

ANSWER B

WHY The UAE national breast cancer screening programme recommends biennial mammography for women aged 40-69, with clinical breast examination offered. Biennial mammography at age 50 is therefore consistent with this guidance.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

A 50-year-old man presents with low back pain of 4 weeks' duration following heavy lifting. He has no constitutional symptoms, no neurological deficit and no history of malignancy. What is the most appropriate initial management approach?

- ☐ A Immediate MRI of the lumbar spine
- ☒ B Reassurance, advice to remain active, and simple analgesia
- ☐ C Urgent surgical referral
- ☐ D Prolonged bed rest for 2 weeks

ANSWER B

WHY For non-specific low back pain without red flags (no weight loss, fever, neurological deficit, history of malignancy, or trauma), evidence supports conservative management including reassurance, advice to remain active, and simple analgesia. Imaging is reserved for patients with red flags or persistent symptoms beyond 6 weeks. Bed rest is no longer recommended as it can delay recovery. Surgical referral is reserved for specific structural pathology.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

A general practitioner notices that a 30-year-old woman attends repeatedly with minor injuries inconsistent with the explanation given, and her partner always answers questions for her. What is the most appropriate first action by the GP?

- ☐ A Confront the partner with the inconsistencies at the next visit
- ☒ B Arrange to see the patient alone and gently explore safety in a non-judgemental way
- ☐ C Refer the patient directly to a domestic violence shelter without discussion
- ☐ D Report the case to the police immediately without speaking to the patient

ANSWER B

WHY When domestic abuse is suspected, the priority is to create a safe opportunity to speak with the patient alone, raise concerns sensitively, and assess immediate safety. Confrontation may place the patient at greater risk. Direct referral or police reporting may be needed later depending on the patient's wishes and risk, but the first step is to see the patient alone and explore the situation.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

Parents of a four-month-old infant attending for routine immunisation ask why multiple vaccines are given at the same visit. Which response by the GP best reflects evidence-based practice?

- ☐ A Delaying vaccines reduces the risk of side effects and is recommended.
- ☒ B Combining vaccines according to the national schedule is safe and provides timely protection.
- ☐ C Multiple vaccines overload the immature immune system and should be separated.
- ☐ D Vaccines should only be given when the child is visibly unwell to confirm robust immunity.

ANSWER B

WHY Combining vaccines according to the national immunisation schedule is supported by extensive evidence demonstrating safety and effective immunity. Delaying or separating vaccines leaves children unprotected during a vulnerable period and is not recommended. Sick visits are not appropriate for administering scheduled vaccines.