

100 Questions that appear on every NBME

This information borrows heavily from a previous user, but reformatted for user friendliness.

Biochemistry

autosomal dominant or X-linked or mitochondrial

Patau vs. Edwards vs. Down Syndrome

Collagen/Elastin/insulin synthesis and corresponding diseases

amino acid derivatives, catecholamine synthesis

kartagener or cystic fibrosis [know CF real well]

pleiotropy or polygenic or heteroplasmy

Vitamin-E,B12,B3, Fataxia, Syphilis related neuropathy or parietal cell antibody

gluconeogenesis or HMP shunt

lysosome or mitochondria or proteasome
or intron/exon

Immunology + Microbiology

30s, 50s, aminoacyl transferase,
resistance, beta lactamase, penicillin
binding protein

Celiac or whipple

sexual transmitted infection (gonorrhea,
chlamydia, syphilis, HSV, Haemophilus,
vaginosis, Trichomonas)

antiviral medication

recurrent bacterial/fungus/viral patient

PLACES or SHiNE bacteria

malaria or mycoplasma

Type 1/2/3/4 hypersensitivity, transplant
rejection

Which vaccines are toxoid vs. live vs.
killed

lymph node drainage

albino or vitiligo or Leukocyte adhesion or
Chronic granulomatous or tetrazolium
blue test

asthma drug or cyclosporine or
tacrolimus or other immunosuppressive

HIV: progression, associated diseases,
treatments and side effects

Public Health

false positive/negative, reliability,
precision, accuracy

Cohort vs cross-sectional vs. case control
vs. RCT

risk ratio vs. odds ratio

Smoking is number 1 cause for....

Ethics

NEVER refer or send to ethics committee,
use patient-centered questions, respect
patient autonomy, never lie

Pharm

Km or Bioavailability or competitive/
noncompetitive drug or maintenance dose
or loading dose or volume of distribution
or Phase 1 to 4 or p450, Anesthetic
principles: blood solubility = induction &
recovery; lipid solubility = potency = 1/
MAC

atropine or stimigmine or muscarinic
agonist or anti-muscarinic antagonist

Cardio

Brachial arch or pouch question/digeorge

lipid lowering drug

Shock

thermoregulation peripheral
vasoconstriction in prolonged cold

HOCCM S4 AS or Dilated S3 AR MR

polyarteritis nodosa or temporal arteritis
or Kawasaki or Reye; all the vasculitis

post-ventricular MI complications

Endo

MEN 1/2

hyperthyroid or hypothyroid

myoma or rhabdomyoma

PTH vs Ca levels

endocrine drug metformin, sulfonylurea

Addisons or DI or adrenal cortical/
medullary

signaling pathway of hormones, p53, H0X
gene, motif, tumor suppressor genes,
oncogenes

Islet cell tumors: insulinoma vs.
gastrinoma vs. VIPoma, etc.

Type 1 vs. Type 2 diabeetus; DKA vs. HHM

GI

solid or liquid dysphagia

hernia or hemorrhoid

Causes and treatment of ulcers--gastric, peptic, etc.

Meckel diverticulum or appendicitis or ovarian tumor or Hirschsprung

esophageal varices or Mallory Weiss or Boerhave

vesicular steatosis or nodular cirrhosis or Hep A, B, C, D, E, Hep B markers

Crohn or UC or Th1 or Th2

Causes of upper quadrant pain

Heme/Onc

Coagulation cascade and associated defects

Causes of microcytic vs. macrocytic vs. normocytic anemia

Heme synthesis

CML or polycythemia vera or myelo

Blood smear - parvovirus B19 or Howell
Jolly or Heinz or AML

Warfarin or heparin or von Willebrand or
HUS or TTP

Blood group ABO classification or
Thalassemia or Sickle cell

Multiple myeloma

cancer drugs and which categories for
each / chemo man side effects

grade or TNM stage or brain to lung
metastasis or colon to liver metastasis or
prostate to bone metastasis, pancreatic
adenocarcinoma osteoBlastic (unlike
other cancers)

MSK

succinylcholine or dantrolene

Neuromuscular junction

bullous pemphigus or pemphigus vulgaris

basal cell or melanoma or squamous/
acanthosis

neuroleptic malignant vs serotonin vs
malignant hyperthermia

muscle conduction Ca^{2+} or troponin or
tropomyosin

SLE antibody or CREST antibody or
scleroderma or Sjogren

RA or osteoarthritis or PAIR or
dermatomyositis/polymyositis

Causes of osteolytic vs. osteoblastic
lesions

Neuro

optic nerve lesion or hemianopsia

hematoma epidural/subdural/
subarachnoid

brain anatomy picture or dorsal column/
spinothalamic tract/corticospinal

Know brain structures that correspond to pathology (be able to find substantia nigra and subthalamic nucleus)

Sturge Weber or neurofibromatosis or Wilms or tuberous sclerosis

Horners (constricted pupil) or uncal herniation (blown pupil)

multiple sclerosis

Brain Tumors: Adults vs. Children

Stroke regions and post-stroke timeline

cranial nerve or corneal or pupillary reflex

Psychiatry

Time frame for conditions: schizophrenia, depression, bipolar 1+2, GAD, etc.

Drugs of abuse: overdose and withdrawal

Renal

diuretic places of action and side effects

nephritic or nephrotic or white casts or interstitial or kidney stones

Acute tubular necrosis vs. acute interstitial nephritis

Repro

PCOS or menopause

Disorders of sexual development: Kallman vs. Turner vs. Aromatase deficiency vs. Mullerian agenesis vs. AIS vs. 5 α reductase deficiency

developmental stage - roll, stand, walk, run, stairs

Endometriosis, Leiomyoma, Adenomyosis, Asherman

Causes of lower quadrant pain

Respiratory

A-a gradient

acidosis/alkalosis

hyperresonant or tactile fremitus

small cell lung carcinoma or carcinoid or serotonin syndrome

hydrostatic or colloid pressure

sarcoidosis, Vitamin D, 25-something, 1,25-something, 24,25-something

CO2 transport

Type 2 pneumocytes

Misc

random embryology from the heart or reproductive or a pudendal nerve

Anatomy: 100 Most Important General Anatomy Concepts