

To succeed in the short case, the candidate must recognise clinical signs. To recognise signs, the candidate must know what the signs are, and what conditions they suggest. The illustrations in this book remind candidates what the signs are, and the subsequent discussion highlights what else they have to look for and how to handle potential examiner questions.

Introduction : How to use this book

- Koebner's phenomenon: i) refers to skin lesions appearing on lines of trauma.
ii) It is seen in: Psoriasis, Lichen planus, Vitiligo, Molluscum contagiosum, Viral wart

Examination: Dermatology

Be honest. If you have missed a step in the examination, or are unsure, do not be dishonest or evasive. Try to compensate by other means (maturity, honesty, excellence in the remaining clinical discussion). Remember the examiners are your peers intellectually, and your seniors in experience (both clinically and in examination exposure); dishonesty will be apparent to them and is a liability.

The Neurology Short Case - What examiners look for?

- Acromegaly : Q. What signs and symptoms indicate active disease?
A. i) Sweatiness, ii) Skin tags, iii) Headache,
iv) Hypertension, v) Glycosuria, vi) Increasing Goitre size

Endocrinology

It is obvious therefore that both clinical competence and communication (i.e. presentation/ dialogue with examiners) are crucial to satisfy the examiners.

The UK PACES Examination: SURVIVING THE STATIONS

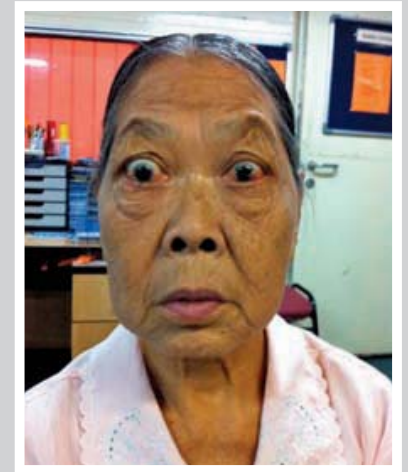
The qualities of a good medical trainee can be spelt out by 5C's: Competence, Caring, Compassion, Commitment and Cheerfulness. All doctors are different and none are perfect, but there are characteristics that make some better than others.

What makes a good medical trainee and a successful doctor?

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The Medical Short Case: An Examination Guide



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