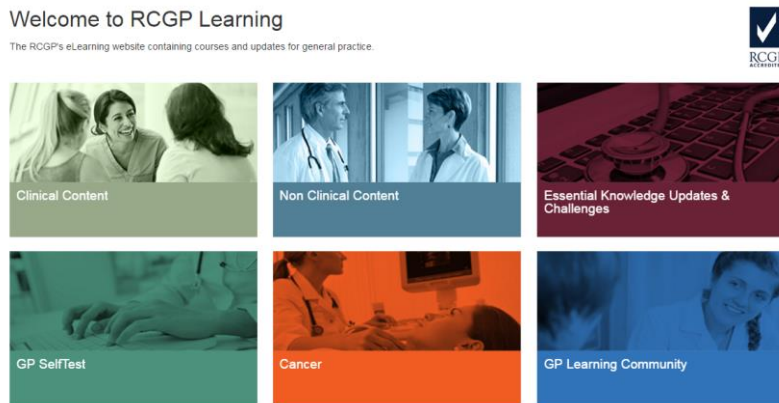


## GP SELFTEST ACCESS

GP SelfTest is located on RCGP's Online Learning Environment (OLE) and Google Chrome is the recommended web browser.

**Step 1:** Open the web browser and go to <http://elearning.rcgp.org.uk/>

**Step 2:** Click on the GP SelfTest block as shown in the screenshot below:



**Step 3:** This will direct you to the GP SelfTest landing page. You will need to have an existing RCGP Learning account to claim your free access to the tool.

Non-members can purchase GP SelfTest by selecting the 'click here to sign up' option.



Welcome to **GP SelfTest** RCGP's learning needs assessment tool for GPs at all career stages.

**FREE unlimited access for all RCGP Members and AITs**

[Click here to sign up](#)

Non-members can subscribe today	
6 months access	12 months access
£70.00	£140.00

**Step 4:** You can access the tool by scrolling to the bottom of the GP SelfTest homepage and select 'GP SelfTest'.



Dr Kofo Jegede, a GP in North East London, explains how she sees GPST benefiting her everyday practice and CPD needs.

What our subscribers / members say...

- "Easy to use and attractive layout"
- "Better price than most"
- "Broad scope"
- "It is an 'official' question bank"
- "Good range of questions"

Have a query?

Please visit our [Frequently Asked Questions](#) page for more information. Alternatively:

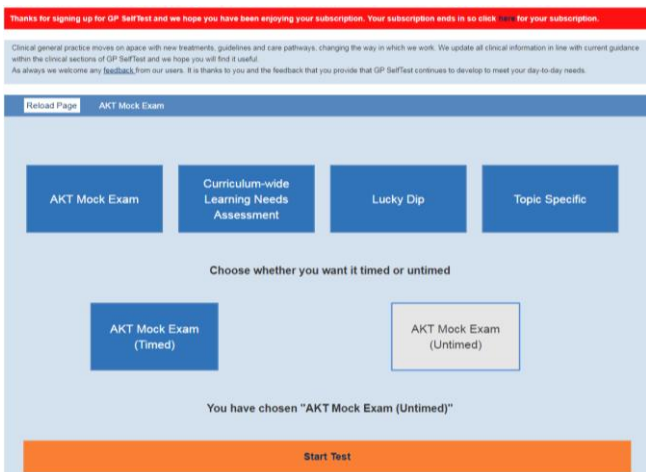
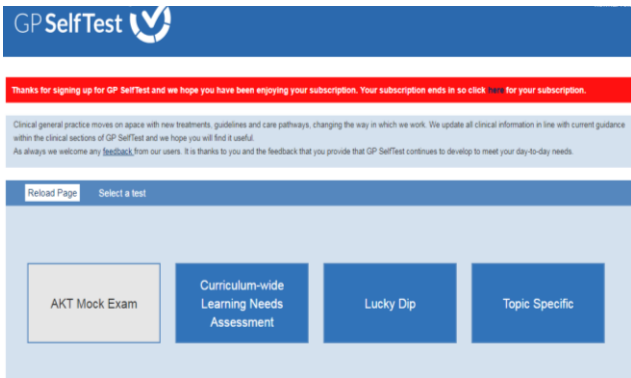
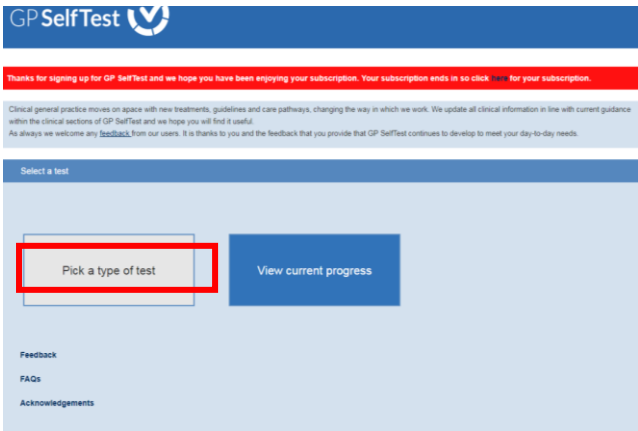
- For all content queries, please email [education@rcgp.org.uk](mailto:education@rcgp.org.uk)
- For all technical questions, please email [e-learning@rcgp.org.uk](mailto:e-learning@rcgp.org.uk)

Search courses:

GPST\_Demo

[GP SelfTest](#)

**Step 5:** It is now ready for you to select the type of test you would like to take and answer questions:



**Step 6:** Should you wish to stop a test before you have fully completed it select the 'save & exit' option and you can return to this test attempt at a later date. Please note, this will not show in your test results until you select the 'finish attempt' option and 'submit all and finish'.

Return to course

Test Navigation

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42
43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54
55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66
67	68	69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76	77	78
79	80	81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88	89	90

2 Gillick/ Fraser competence (Adolescent) Flag question

Which ONE of the following statements regarding treatment of young people is true?

Select one:

- A. A 15-year-old girl wishing to commence the oral contraceptive should always have parental consent
- B. The parents of a 17-year-old girl with severe anorexia nervosa have the right to over-ride her decision to refuse feeding even though she is deemed competent
- C. If a 15-year-old is deemed Gillick/ Fraser competent this judgement confers the right to accept treatment
- D. Gillick/ Fraser competence only applies to contraceptive issues
- E. Once a child is deemed to be Gillick/ Fraser competent this competence applies to all future forms of medical treatment

Previous Question Save & Exit Next Question

121	122	123	124	125	126
127	128	129	130	131	132
133	134	135	136	137	138
139	140	141	142	143	144
145	146	147	148	149	150
151	152	153	154	155	156
157	158	159	160	161	162
163	164	165	166	167	168
169	170	171	172	173	174
175	176	177	178	179	180
181	182	183	184	185	186
187	188	189	190	191	192
193	194	195	196	197	198
199	200				

1 of 200

Finish attempt ...

184	Diagnosis of complex regional pain syndrome (CRPS)	Not yet answered
185	Knee swelling	Not yet answered
186	Dermatological manifestations of systemic disease	Not yet answered
187	Skin problems	Not yet answered
188	Acne	Not yet answered
189	Dermatological signs of systemic disease	Not yet answered
190	Prevention of infantile eczema	Not yet answered
191	Management of facial impetigo	Not yet answered
192	Rashes in children	Not yet answered
193	Psoriasis	Not yet answered
194	Pressure ulcers	Not yet answered
195	Treatment of eczema	Not yet answered
196	Urticaria	Not yet answered
197	Long-term sickness absence	Not yet answered
198	Educational supervision	Not yet answered
199	Side effects of prostate cancer treatment	Not yet answered
200	Hypertension medication	Not yet answered

Return to attempt

Submit all and finish

**Step 7:** To access your results for previously submitted test attempts, select the 'view current progress' option.

GP SelfTest 

Thanks for signing up for GP SelfTest and we hope you have been enjoying your subscription. Your subscription ends in so click [here](#) for your subscription.

Clinical general practice moves on space with new treatments, guidelines and care pathways, changing the way in which we work. We update all clinical information in line with current guidance within the clinical sections of GP SelfTest and we hope you will find it useful.  
As always we welcome any [feedback](#) from our users. It is thanks to you and the feedback that you provide that GP SelfTest continues to develop to meet your day-to-day needs.

Select a test

Pick a type of test


View current progress

Feedback

FAQs

Acknowledgements








**Step 8:** Select the test you wish to view results for and click on the magnifying glass icon to view that attempt:

GP SelfTest 

Return to course

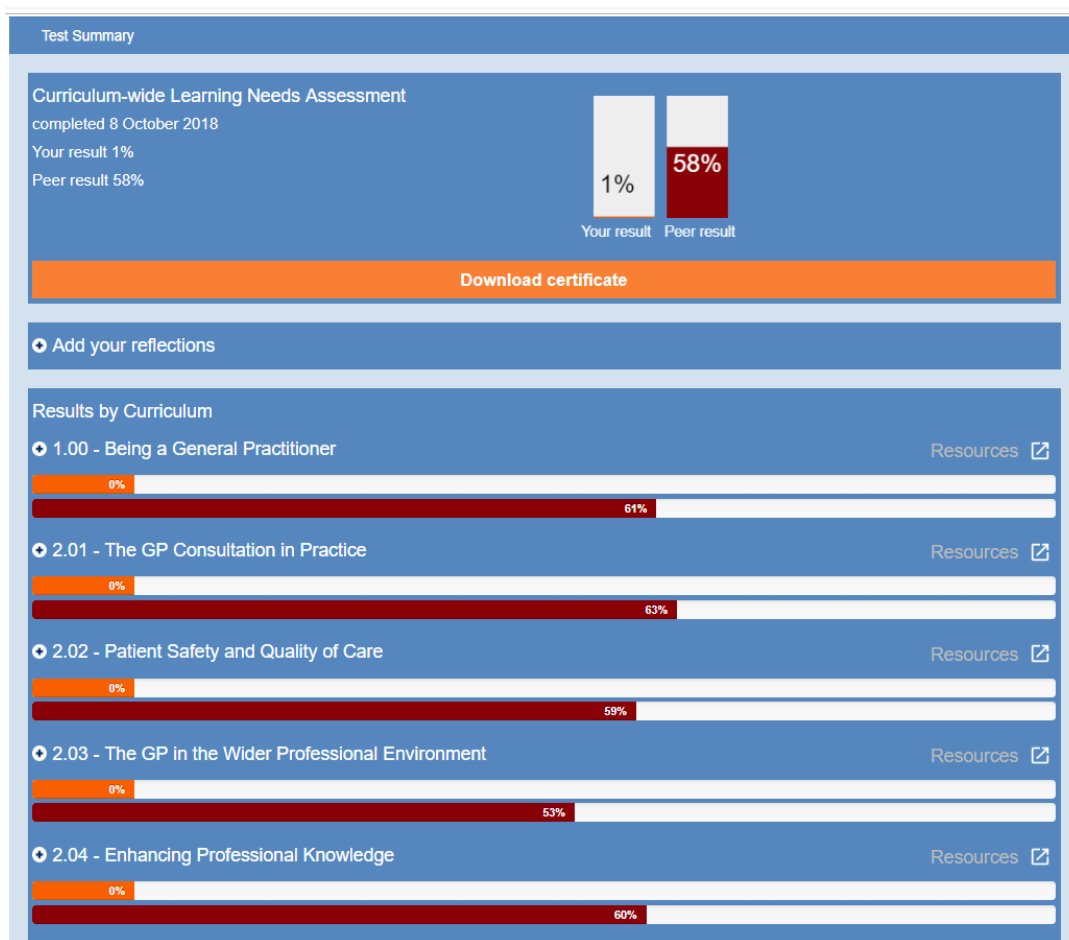
Your Overall Progress

AKT Mock Exam (Timed)

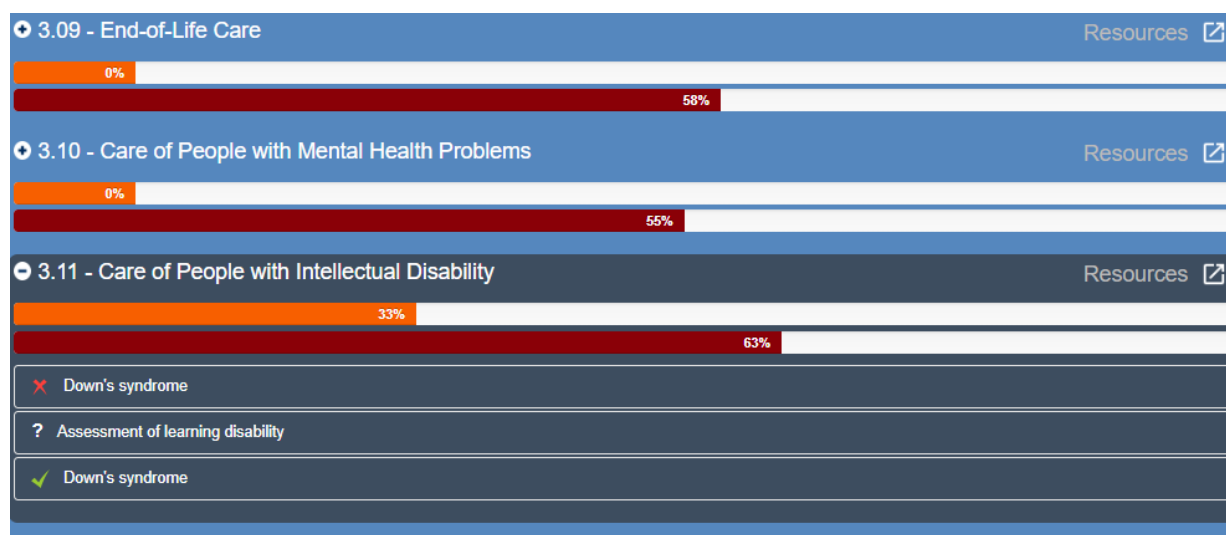
DATE	YOUR SCORE	PEER SCORE	VIEW ATTEMPT
02 Oct 2017	2%	58%	
24 May 2017	0%	57%	 <a href="#">Open attempt</a>
26 Apr 2017	1%	57%	
21 Apr 2017	1%	55%	
20 Apr 2017	0%	55%	
07 Mar 2017	1%	53%	
09 Feb 2017	0%	54%	

Curriculum-wide Learning Needs Assessment

**Step 9:** You can now see your results benchmarked against your peers' results and a breakdown of your results across the curriculum categories:



**Step 10:** Click on the name of a particular curriculum category to view which answers you got correct (green tick) and incorrect (red cross):



**Step 11:** Click on the box of the question you want to see in more detail:

? Assessment of learning disability

✓ Down's syndrome

### Down's Syndrome

A 30-year-old woman with Down's syndrome lived with her mother until her mother had a severe stroke. She was then moved to a small group home run by social services. She had always been a quiet, placid person. At first she showed no signs of being upset. However she started to pull at her hair to the point that she had almost no hair left. She then started to pick at spots on her skin until they became badly infected. When upset, she would scream and bang her head, and it was almost impossible to comfort her. Staff in the home thought this was attention seeking behaviour and that the best thing to do was to ignore it. Examination of her eyes, ears and abdomen were essentially normal. She was extremely uncommunicative throughout.

**What is the single MOST LIKELY diagnosis?**

- Constipation
- **Depression**
- Hypothyroidism
- Macrocytic anaemia
- Urinary infection

**Your Answer**  
Depression

**Correct Answer**  
Depression

### Summary

**Answer justification and feedback:** Changes in behaviour in people with learning disability can often be a manifestation of pain and discomfort. Thus ear wax or ear infections should be checked for. Similarly abdominal conditions such as urinary tract infections and constipation can present in a behavioural manner. In a randomly selected institutionalised adult population of 215 people with learning disability around 70% had constipation.

In this scenario the past history is of prime importance. The loss of this woman's mother on whom she would have been so dependent for so long is likely to have precipitated an abnormal bereavement reaction progressing to depression. People with learning disabilities are just as likely to get depressed as other people. But the way they show it is usually different from the classical depression presentation. The problem is that they are not able to express their feelings easily in words. So their actions may have to speak for them. Sudden changes in behaviour or mood, or not being able to do things they could previously do, may all be important signs of depression. Additional signs to look out for in such cases may include seeking reassurance, loss of bowel or bladder control, loss of ability to communicate, outbursts of anger, destructiveness or self harm and wandering or searching.

Down's syndrome is associated with hypothyroidism and macrocytic anaemia – but these are unlikely to be the cause of the presentation.

Resources:  
RCGP curriculum. Care of people with intellectual disability  
RCGP curriculum. Care of people with mental health problems

[View Question](#)

**Step 12:** If you select 'View Question' you will be taken back to your original test and can view any question by clicking on the boxes on the righthand side:

Quiz Navigation

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42
43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54
55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66
67	68	69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76	77	78
79	80	81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100		

100 of 100  
Show all questions on one page  
[Finish review](#)

58 Side effects of cardiovascular drugs [Flag question](#)

Rate this question

☆☆☆☆ [Submit Rating](#)

Comment on this question

[Submit Comment](#)

A 69-year-old Afro-Caribbean man, with a long history of hypertension, developed ischaemic heart disease a year ago. His angina has not been well controlled and he is now on bisoprolol, nicorandil, ramipril, amlodipine and simvastatin. He is unable to take aspirin or clopidogrel due to gastrointestinal side effects. He presents with a history of intermittent tongue and lip swelling.

**Which one of his drugs is the most likely cause?**

Select one:

- A. Amlodipine
- B. Bisoprolol
- C. Nicorandil
- D. Ramipril
- E. Simvastatin

Your answer is incorrect

**Answer justification and feedback:** Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors (ACE) inhibitors can cause angioedema. The onset may be delayed and there is a higher incidence reported in Afro-Caribbean patients. More Common side effects include hypotension, renal impairment and a dry cough.

The correct answer is: Ramipril

[Previous Question](#) [Next Question](#)