

2026-2027 Internal Medicine Review Syllabus

Cardiology:

Page 29, Procedures and Labs > Echocardiography > AR 2

Text currently reads:	Text should read:
AR 2 A 64-year-old man with longstanding hypertension presents with sudden, severe, tearing chest pain radiating to the back. He is hypotensive, tachycardic, and has asymmetric upper extremity blood pressures. ECG shows no acute ischemic changes. Chest x-ray reveals a widened mediastinum. The patient is too unstable to be transported to CT. Which of the following is the most appropriate next diagnostic test? A. Transthoracic echocardiography (TTE) B. Coronary angiography C. Transesophageal echocardiography (TEE) D. CT angiography of the chest E. Cardiac MRI Answer: _____	AR 2 A 64-year-old man with longstanding hypertension presents with sudden, severe, tearing chest pain radiating to the back. He is hypotensive, tachycardic, and has asymmetric upper extremity blood pressures. ECG shows no acute ischemic changes. Chest x-ray reveals a widened mediastinum. The patient is too unstable to be transported to CT. Which of the following tests offers the greatest diagnostic accuracy for confirming the diagnosis in this patient? A. Transthoracic echocardiography (TTE) B. Coronary angiography C. Transesophageal echocardiography (TEE) D. CT angiography of the chest E. Cardiac MRI Answer: _____

Page 40, Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS) > Management of Non-ST-Segment Elevation Acute Coronary Syndrome (NSTEMI-ACS) > AR 7

Text currently reads:	Text should read:
AR 7 A 41-year-old woman with hypertension, type 2 diabetes, hyperlipidemia, and tobacco use presents with recurrent episodes of severe substernal chest pressure at rest, rated 9/10, associated with diaphoresis and nausea. On arrival, BP is 110/70 mm Hg, HR 75 bpm, O₂ sat 98%. ECG shows sinus rhythm with 1-mm horizontal ST-segment depression in V4-V6. High-sensitivity troponin I is 1,600 ng/L (normal ≤ 20 ng/L). She was treated with aspirin, ticagrelor, IV heparin, nitrates, and metoprolol, but remains in significant pain. What is the most appropriate next step in management? A. Intravenous fibrinolytic therapy B. Intravenous nitroglycerin infusion C. Urgent coronary angiography with possible percutaneous coronary intervention D. Intra-aortic balloon pump placement E. Regadenoson nuclear stress testing Answer: _____	AR 7 A 41-year-old woman with hypertension, type 2 diabetes, hyperlipidemia, and tobacco use presents with recurrent episodes of severe substernal chest pressure at rest, rated 9/10, associated with diaphoresis and nausea. On arrival, BP is 89/57 mm Hg, HR 121 bpm, O₂ sat 98%. ECG shows sinus rhythm with 1-mm horizontal ST-segment depression in V4-V6. High-sensitivity troponin I is 1,600 ng/L (normal ≤ 20 ng/L). She was treated with aspirin, ticagrelor, IV heparin, nitrates, and metoprolol, but remains in significant pain. What is the most appropriate next step in management? A. Intravenous fibrinolytic therapy B. Intravenous nitroglycerin infusion C. Urgent coronary angiography with possible percutaneous coronary intervention D. Intra-aortic balloon pump placement E. Regadenoson nuclear stress testing Answer: _____

Page 50, Carotid Artery Disease > Carotid Artery Disease Tx—Endarterectomy or Stent

Text currently reads:	Text should read:
Carotid Artery Disease Tx—Endarterectomy or Stent - Symptomatic patients with 70%-90% ipsilateral carotid stenosis should undergo revascularization (typically carotid endarterectomy) if perioperative stroke risk is < 6% - For 50%-69% stenosis, revascularization may be considered based on patient-specific factors - Revascularization ideally performed within 14 days - Endarterectomy preferred (lower stroke risk, higher MI risk) - Stent: option in younger patients, higher stroke risk; dual antiplatelet (aspirin + clopidogrel 1 month)	Carotid Artery Disease Tx—Endarterectomy or Stent - Symptomatic patients with 70%-99% ipsilateral carotid stenosis should undergo revascularization (typically carotid endarterectomy) if perioperative stroke risk is < 6% - For 50%-69% stenosis, revascularization may be considered based on patient-specific factors - Revascularization ideally performed within 14 days - Endarterectomy preferred (lower stroke risk, higher MI risk) - Stent: option in younger patients, higher stroke risk; dual antiplatelet (aspirin + clopidogrel 1 month)

Page 56, Chronic Mitral Regurgitation (Chronic MR) > AR 17

Text currently reads:	Text should read:
AR 17 A 51-year-old man with a history of obesity and sedentary lifestyle is referred for evaluation of a heart murmur. He works at a desk job and is inactive but denies dyspnea, chest pain, or palpitations. Exam: BMI 32 kg/m², BP 115/70 mm Hg, HR 80 bpm. Cardiac exam reveals a diffuse, forceful perioperative myocardial infarction at the 5th intercostal space midclavicular line and a grade 4/6 holosystolic murmur at the apex radiating to the axilla. Lungs are clear. CXR: normal. ECG: Normal sinus rhythm, left atrial enlargement, borderline left ventricular hypertrophy. Transthoracic echocardiogram (TTE): thickened, myxomatous mitral valve with severe MR; left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) 45%; left ventricular end-systolic diameter (LVESD) 48 mm (abnormal, > 40 mm). What is the most appropriate next step in management? - Start lisinopril and repeat TTE in 6 months. - Refer for mitral valve repair or replacement. - Start long-acting nifedipine and repeat TTE in 6 months. - Follow in clinic and repeat TTE annually. - Refer for percutaneous mitral balloon commissurotomy. Answer: _____	AR 17 A 51-year-old man with a history of obesity and sedentary lifestyle is referred for evaluation of a heart murmur. He works at a desk job and is inactive but denies dyspnea, chest pain, or palpitations. Exam: BMI 32 kg/m², BP 115/70 mm Hg, HR 80 bpm. Cardiac exam reveals a diffuse, forceful point of maximal impulse at the 5th intercostal space midclavicular line and a grade 4/6 holosystolic murmur at the apex radiating to the axilla. Lungs are clear. CXR: normal. ECG: Normal sinus rhythm, left atrial enlargement, borderline left ventricular hypertrophy. Transthoracic echocardiogram (TTE): thickened, myxomatous mitral valve with severe MR; left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) 45%; left ventricular end-systolic diameter (LVESD) 48 mm (abnormal, > 40 mm). What is the most appropriate next step in management? - Start lisinopril and repeat TTE in 6 months. - Refer for mitral valve repair or replacement. - Start long-acting nifedipine and repeat TTE in 6 months. - Follow in clinic and repeat TTE annually. - Refer for percutaneous mitral balloon commissurotomy. Answer: _____

Endocrinology:**Page 105, General Principles > Endocrinology Basics**

<i>Text currently reads:</i>	<i>Text should read:</i>
Endocrinology Basics - If you wish to test for hyposecretion of a hormone, try to stimulate it - ACTH stimulation test to rule out AI - If you wish to test for hypersecretion of a hormone, try to suppress it 1 mg overnight dexamethasone suppression test to screen for cortisol excess - Timing is important for some tests 8 AM testosterone, 8 AM cortisol, 8 AM ACTH, IGF-1 - Others can be tested any time of the day - TSH/Free thyroxine (free T₄; aka FT₄), prolactin	Endocrinology Basics - If you wish to test for hyposecretion of a hormone, try to stimulate it - ACTH stimulation test to rule out AI - If you wish to test for hypersecretion of a hormone, try to suppress it 1 mg overnight dexamethasone suppression test to screen for cortisol excess - Timing is important for some tests 8 AM testosterone, 8 AM cortisol, 8 AM ACTH - Others can be tested any time of the day - TSH/Free thyroxine (free T₄; aka FT₄), prolactin, IGF-1

General Internal Medicine:**Page 188, Preventive Medicine > Vaccinations > AR 21**

<i>Text currently reads:</i>	<i>Text should read:</i>
AR 21 In November, a 34-year-old woman (G1P0) comes to see you at 24 weeks of gestation. She reports no history of chickenpox. She received all regular immunizations growing up, with her last immunizations received prior to college 16 years ago. Which immunizations would you recommend? A. No immunizations B. Varicella, Tdap C. Varicella, influenza, PCV20 D. Varicella, Tdap, influenza E. Tdap, influenza, respiratory syncytial virus Answer: _____	AR 21 In November, a 34-year-old woman (G1P0) comes to see you at 34 weeks of gestation. She reports no history of chickenpox. She received all regular immunizations growing up, with her last immunizations received prior to college 16 years ago. Which immunizations would you recommend? A. No immunizations B. Varicella, Tdap C. Varicella, influenza, PCV20 D. Varicella, Tdap, influenza E. Tdap, influenza, respiratory syncytial virus Answer: _____

Page 193, Pregnancy and Women's Health > Obstetrics > Hypertension and Pregnancy

<i>Text currently reads:</i>	<i>Text should read:</i>
Hypertension and Pregnancy - National Institute for Health and Care Excellence, International Society for the Study of Hypertension in Pregnancy ≥ 140/90 mm Hg for any hypertension during pregnancy - American College of Obstetrics & Gynecology ≥ 140/90 mm Hg for chronic hypertension ≥ 160/110 mm Hg for acute treatment of gestational hypertension and preeclampsia - American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association - No clear thresholds but suggest considering lower thresholds (eg, 130/80 mm Hg)	Hypertension and Pregnancy American College of Obstetrics/American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association (2025) For women with chronic hypertension who become pregnant - Goal BP < 140/90 mm Hg - Offer low-dose aspirin starting at 12 weeks of gestation to prevent preeclampsia Treat BP of > 160/110 mm Hg at any point during pregnancy

Infectious Disease:**Page 273, Urinary Tract Infections > Symptomatic UTIs > Complicated vs Uncomplicated UTIs**

<i>Text currently reads:</i>	<i>Text should read:</i>
Complicated vs Uncomplicated UTIs • Definition of complicated UTI – Diabetes mellitus – Immunocompromised – Structural anomaly – Foreign body – Resistant organism – Male • All others are uncomplicated	Complicated vs Uncomplicated UTIs (2025 IDSA) • Complicated UTI/Acute pyelonephritis – An infection beyond the bladder; includes pyelonephritis, CAUTI, and patients with fever or bacteremia • Uncomplicated UTI – All other infections not defined as complicated

Neurology:**Page 329, Audience Response Answers**

<i>Text currently reads:</i>	<i>Text should read:</i>
AR 8 A. Tardive dyskinesia	AR 8 B. Chorea

Psychiatry:**Page 368, Complications of Psychotropic Drug Therapy > Serotonin Syndrome and Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome (NMS) > AR 10**

<i>Text currently reads:</i>	<i>Text should read:</i>
AR 10 A 68-year-old man is brought to the emergency department by his wife for evaluation of fever and confusion. PMH: Parkinson's, HTN Meds: omeprazole, lorazepam, enalapril; he started taking levodopa-carbidopa 1 week ago Exam: T 40.1 °C (104.2 °F), BP 185/110 mm Hg, HR 135 bpm, diaphoretic; Ext: marked muscle rigidity with hypoactive reflexes Labs: Hgb 13 g/dL, WBC 13,000/mm ³ , Ca ²⁺ 8.7 mg/dL, CK 605 U/L What is the most likely diagnosis? A. Parkinson disease exacerbation B. Meningitis C. Depression D. Neuroleptic malignant syndrome E. Serotonin syndrome Answer: _____	AR 10 A 68-year-old man is brought to the emergency department by his wife for evaluation of fever and confusion. PMH: Parkinson's, HTN Meds: omeprazole, lorazepam, enalapril; he stopped taking levodopa-carbidopa 1 week ago Exam: T 40.1 °C (104.2 °F), BP 185/110 mm Hg, HR 135 bpm, diaphoretic; Ext: marked muscle rigidity with hypoactive reflexes Labs: Hgb 13 g/dL, WBC 13,000/mm ³ , Ca ²⁺ 8.7 mg/dL, CK 605 U/L What is the most likely diagnosis? A. Parkinson disease exacerbation B. Meningitis C. Depression D. Neuroleptic malignant syndrome E. Serotonin syndrome Answer: _____

Bonus Video: Biostatistics

Page 463, Study Designs > Odds

Table currently reads:			Table should read:		
Odds			Odds		
Coin Flips	Probability of Heads	Odds of Heads	Coin Flips	Probability of Heads	Odds of Heads
1	1/2	1:1	1	1/2	1:1
2	1/4	1:3	2	1/4	1:3
3	1/8	1:7	3	1/8	1:7
4	1/16	1:15	4	1/16	1:15
5	1/2	1:31	5	1/32	1:31
Coin Flips	Probability of Not Heads	Odds of Not Heads	Coin Flips	Probability of Not Heads	Odds of Not Heads
1	1/2	1:1	1	1/2	1:1
2	3/4	3:1	2	3/4	3:1
3	7/8	7:1	3	7/8	7:1
4	15/16	15:1	4	15/16	15:1
5	31/32	31:1	5	31/32	31:1

Page 464, Study Designs > Odds Ratio (OR)

Text currently reads:	Text should read:
Odds Ratio (OR) - Measures how likely an exposure is to lead to a specific event Ratio of 2 sets of odds: odds of event occurring in an exposed group vs odds of event occurring in unexposed group - Odds in exposed group = (dog owners with asthma)/(dog owners without asthma) - Odds in unexposed group = (nondog owners with asthma)/(nondog owners without asthma) OR = odds in exposed group/odds in unexposed group - OR = 1 means no difference in odds - OR > 1 means odds greater for exposed group (cases) - OR < 1 means odds greater for unexposed group (controls)	Odds Ratio (OR) - Measures how likely an exposure is to lead to a specific event Ratio of 2 sets of odds: odds of event occurring in an exposed group vs odds of event occurring in unexposed group - Odds in exposed group = (dog owners with asthma)/(dog owners without asthma) - Odds in unexposed group = (nondog owners with asthma)/(nondog owners without asthma) OR = odds in exposed group/odds in unexposed group - OR = 1 means no difference in odds - OR > 1 means odds greater for exposed group - OR < 1 means odds greater for unexposed group

Page 466, Hypothesis Testing

Text currently reads:	Text should read:
- The alternative hypothesis does not always need to assess superiority - The study's alternative hypothesis (H_A) - New Drug is equal to or better than Gold Standard at treating allergic rhinitis Null hypothesis (H_0) - New Drug is inferior to Gold Standard at treating allergic rhinitis - These are called noninferiority trials	- The alternative hypothesis does not always need to assess superiority - The study's alternative hypothesis (H_A) - New Drug is not worse than Gold Standard at treating allergic rhinitis Null hypothesis (H_0) - New Drug is worse than Gold Standard at treating allergic rhinitis - These are called noninferiority trials

Page 466, Hypothesis Testing > Confidence Interval (CI)

Text currently reads:	Text should read:
Confidence Interval (CI) - Close cousin to P value - Range of values expected to contain the value of the parameter for a population, with a specified level of confidence - Usually applied to the difference in outcomes between treatment and intervention group - More patients in the study usually results in tighter CIs and lower P values	Confidence Interval (CI) - Close cousin to P value - Range of values expected to contain the value of the parameter for a population, with a specified level of confidence - Usually applied to the difference in outcomes between treatment (intervention) and control group - More patients in the study usually results in tighter CIs and lower P values

Page 470, Likelihood Ratio (LR) > AR 8

Text currently reads:	Text should read:
AR 8 A 67-year-old patient comes to the emergency department for cough and shortness of breath for the past 3 days. Past medical history is notable for prior MI and class II HF. VS: T 37.3 °C (99.2 °F), BP 116/78 mm Hg, P 92, RR 26, SpO ₂ 88% on room air Chest: Crackles and scattered wheezes bilaterally WBC 12.1, BNP 260 Procalcitonin blood test is positive. Procalcitonin has a positive LR of 8.2 and a negative LR of 0.7 for bacterial infections. Which statement best describes the diagnostic value of procalcitonin? A. Good for ruling in disease, poor for ruling it out B. Good for ruling out disease, poor for ruling it in C. Good for both ruling disease in and out D. Poor for both ruling disease in and out Answer: _____	AR 8 A 67-year-old patient comes to the emergency department for cough and shortness of breath for the past 3 days. Past medical history is notable for prior MI and class II HF. VS: T 37.3 °C (99.2 °F), BP 116/78 mm Hg, P 92, RR 26, SpO ₂ 88% on room air Chest: Crackles and scattered wheezes bilaterally WBC 12.1, BNP 260 Procalcitonin blood test is positive. Procalcitonin has a positive LR of 8.2 and a negative LR of ≤ 0.1 for bacterial infections. Which statement best describes the diagnostic value of procalcitonin? A. Good for ruling in disease, poor for ruling it out B. Good for ruling out disease, poor for ruling it in C. Good for both ruling disease in and out D. Poor for both ruling disease in and out Answer: _____