



**HKU
Med**

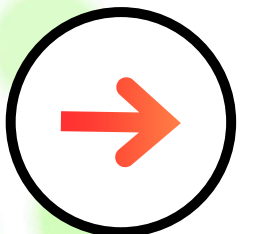
LKS Faculty of Medicine
Bau Institute of Medical &
Health Sciences Education
香港大學鮑氏醫學及衛生教育研究所

FUNDAMENTALS OF WRITING

MULTIPLE-CHOICE TEST

Prof Fred Ganotice
Mr Wilzon Dizon

imhse@hku.hk



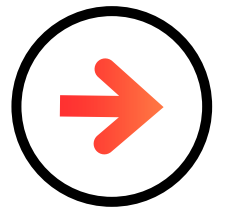


INTRODUCTION


Multiple-choice questions are among the most commonly used assessment tools in health professions education, yet poorly written items can undermine their validity and fairness.

This workshop examines the anatomy of a well-constructed MCQ, common item-writing flaws, and practical strategies for improving test quality.





GOALS OF THE WORKSHOP

 **Identify the basic anatomy of multiple-choice question**

 **Distinguish the common errors in test construction**

 **Learn how to write quality multiple-choice questions**



From Assessment to Diagnosis: A Two-part Workshop on Writing and Interpreting Multiple-choice Assessments

Part 1 Fundamentals of writing multiple choice tests



April 22, 2026 (Wednesday)

1:00-2:00 pm



Seminar Room 3, G/F, Laboratory Block,
Faculty of Medicine Building, 21 Sassoon Road

Part 2 Are your tests measuring up? Uncovering the fundamentals of item analysis for classroom assessments



April 29, 2026 (Wednesday)

1:00-2:00 pm



Knowledge Hub, Yu Chun Keung Medical Library,
21 Sassoon Road

Speaker



Prof. Fraide Ganotice

Associate Professor, Director
BIMHSE



Mr. Wilzon Dizon

Research Staff, PhD Student
BIMHSE

All teachers are welcome

Register Here:

<https://shorturl.at/tKmCG>

Enquiry: imhse@hku.hk



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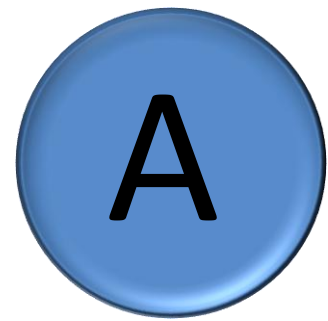
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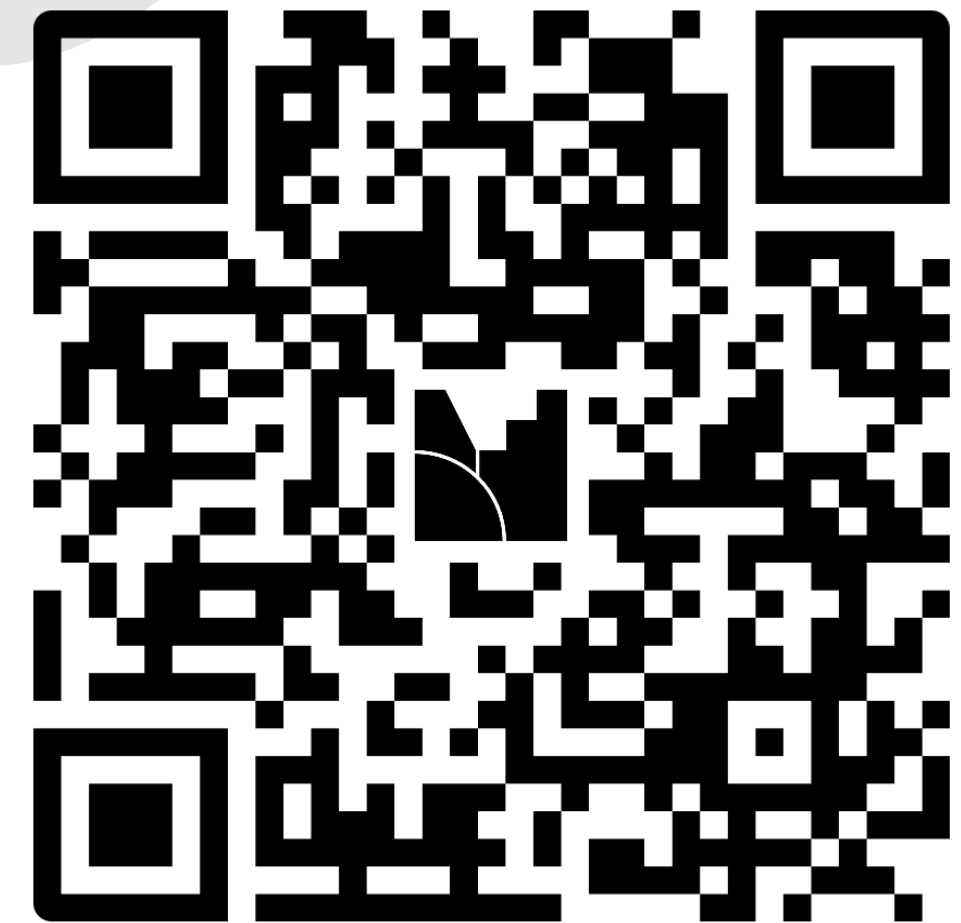


“Which Question Wins?” Warm-up Activity

- You'll be provided with two versions of questions
- Choose which one is better written MCQ



OR



Question 1

A

A patient with bloody stools and dizziness has a hemoglobin of 6.5 g/dL. What is the likely diagnosis?

- A. Blood Loss Anemia*
- B. Aplastic Anemia
- C. Hemolytic Anemia
- D. Iron Deficiency Anemia

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OR

B

A patient with black, tarry stools and a hemoglobin of 6.5 g/dL presents with tachycardia and pallor. Upper endoscopy reveals a bleeding gastric ulcer. What is the likely diagnosis?

- A. Aplastic Anemia
- B. Blood Loss Anemia*
- C. Hemolytic Anemia
- D. Iron Deficiency Anemia

A

What is the most urgent intervention for a patient with suspected bacterial meningitis?

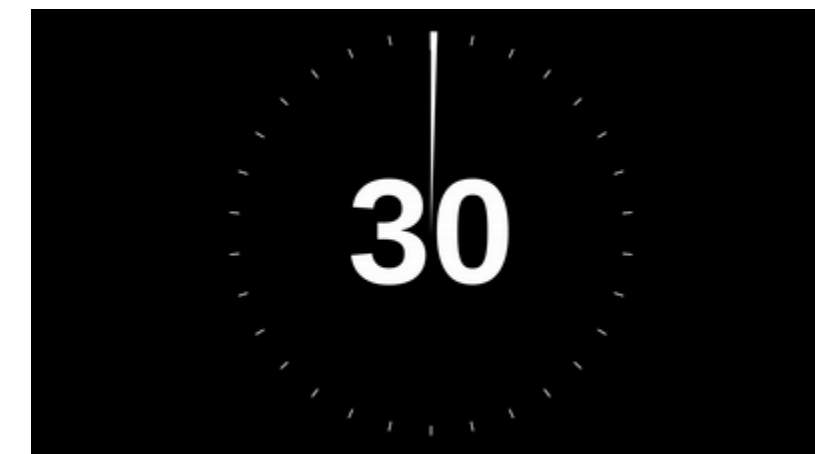
- A. Administer acetaminophen for fever
- B. Initiate empiric IV antibiotic therapy *
- C. Perform a lumbar puncture for CSF analysis
- D. Order an electroencephalogram (EEG)

OR

B

A patient with suspected bacterial meningitis requires immediate administration of a _____.

- A. Acetaminophen
- B. Ceftriaxone*
- C. Electroencephalogram (EEG)
- D. Lumbar puncture



Question 3

A

A 55-year-old man presents to the ER with crushing substernal chest pain radiating to his left arm. He reports eating a cheeseburger 2 hours ago and is wearing a red shirt. ECG shows ST-segment elevation in leads II, III, and aVF. What is the most likely diagnosis?

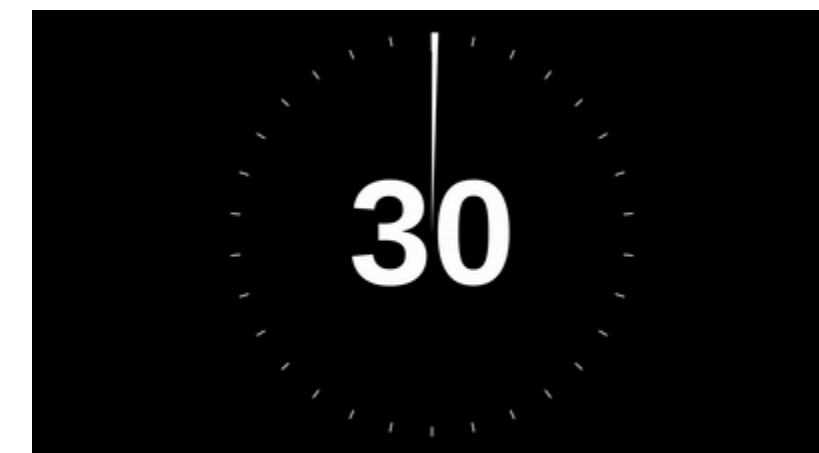
- A) Acute myocardial infarction (MI)*
- B) Costochondritis
- C) GERD
- D) Pneumonia

OR

B

A 55-year-old man presents with crushing substernal chest pain radiating to his left arm. ECG shows ST-segment elevation in leads II, III, and aVF. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Acute myocardial infarction (MI)*
- B) Costochondritis
- C) GERD
- D) Pneumonia



Question 4

A

A 45-year-old patient presents with increased thirst, frequent urination, and fatigue. Fasting blood glucose is 210 mg/dL. What is the most likely diagnosis?

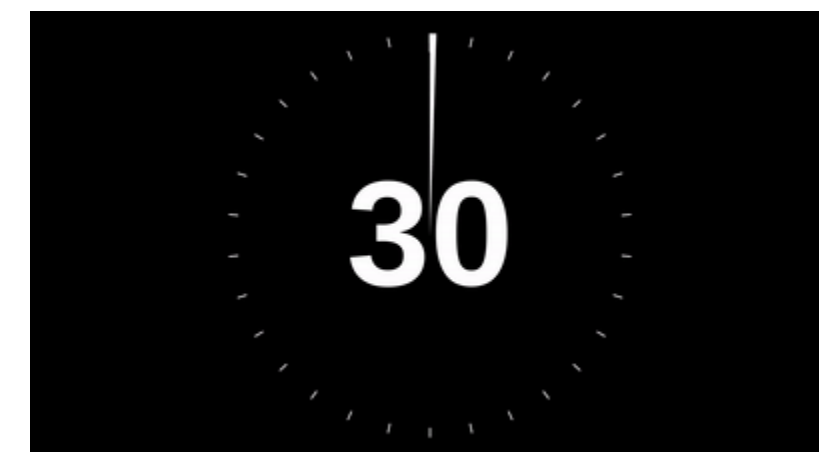
- A) Anemia
- B) Hyperthyroidism
- C) Type 2 diabetes mellitus due to insulin resistance and prolonged hyperglycemia*
- D) Urinary tract infection

OR

B

A 45-year-old patient presents with increased thirst, frequent urination, and fatigue. Fasting blood glucose is 210 mg/dL. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Hyperthyroidism
- B) Iron-deficiency anemia
- C) Type 2 diabetes mellitus*
- D) Urinary tract infection



Question 5

A

What is the normal fasting blood glucose range for an adult without diabetes?

- A) 200–250 mg/dL
- B) 70–100 mg/dL*
- C) 150–200 mg/dL
- D) 100–125 mg/dL

OR

B

What is the normal fasting blood glucose range for an adult without diabetes?

- A) 70–100 mg/dL*
- B) 100–125 mg/dL
- C) 126–150 mg/dL
- D) 151–200 mg/dL

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Question 6

A

Which of the following best describes the prognosis of severe obesity diagnosed in early adolescence?

- A) It typically resolves completely with short-term dietary changes.
- B) It has a high likelihood of spontaneous resolution without intervention.
- C) It is rarely associated with a favorable long-term prognosis without intervention.*
- D) It often improves significantly with pharmacotherapy alone.

OR

B

Severe obesity in early adolescence

- A. usually responds dramatically to dietary regimens.
- B. has a 75% chance of clearing spontaneously.
- C. rarely shows a good prognosis.*
- D. frequently responds to pharmacotherapy and intensive psychotherapy.

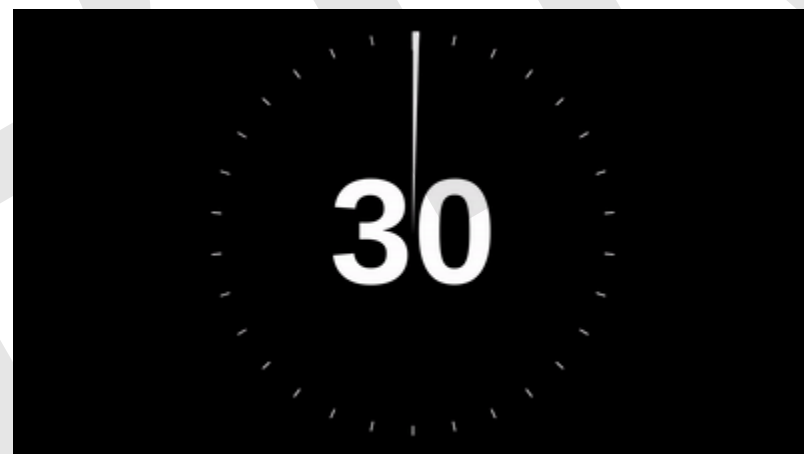
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Question 7

A

Which intervention is most effective for primary prevention of cardiovascular disease?

- A) Annual blood pressure screenings
- B) Community walking programs*
- C) Coronary artery bypass surgery
- D) Statin therapy to lower cholesterol



OR

B

Which intervention is a primary prevention strategy for reducing cardiovascular disease risk in a community?

- A) Distributing free blood pressure monitors to high-risk patients
- B) Hosting nutrition workshops on heart-healthy diets
- C) Implementing citywide smoke-free policies*
- D) Offering discounted gym memberships to seniors

Question 8

A

Which modality within the preventive medicine is operationally oriented towards the abatement of pathogenic agent proliferation prior to the initiation of host-pathogen interaction dynamics, thereby obviating the necessity for tertiary therapeutic interventions?

- A) Primary prevention*
- B) Risk stratification
- C) Syndromic surveillance
- D) Tertiary prevention

OR

B

A health department wants to prevent a cholera outbreak by stopping contaminated water from spreading the bacteria before people drink it. Which public health approach does this?

- A) Primary prevention*
- B) Risk stratification
- B) Syndromic surveillance
- D) Tertiary prevention

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Question 9

A

A 20-year-old college student presents with sudden onset chest pain and shortness of breath while playing basketball. A chest X-ray is shown below. What is the most likely diagnosis?



- A) Heart attack
- B) Pneumothorax (collapsed lung)*
- C) Pneumonia
- D) Muscle strain

OR

B

A 20-year-old college student who is tall and thin presents to the emergency department with sudden, sharp chest pain and shortness of breath that started while playing basketball. The pain is worse when he takes a deep breath and he describes it as "stabbing." He has no previous medical history. On physical examination, breath sounds are decreased on the right side of his chest and there is hyperresonance to percussion on the same side. A chest X-ray is shown below. What is the most likely diagnosis?



- A) Heart attack
- B) Pneumothorax (collapsed lung)*
- C) Pneumonia
- D) Muscle strain



Question 10

A

A 45-year-old man presents with progressive muscle weakness over 6 months. He reports difficulty climbing stairs and rising from chairs. Physical examination reveals symmetric proximal muscle weakness, preserved reflexes, and a waddling gait. Creatine kinase is 850 U/L. The most likely underlying condition is an

- A) Inflammatory myopathy*
- B) Muscular dystrophy
- C) Peripheral neuropathy
- D) Spinal cord lesion

OR

B

A 45-year-old man presents with progressive muscle weakness over 6 months. He reports difficulty climbing stairs and rising from chairs. Physical examination reveals symmetric proximal muscle weakness, preserved reflexes, and a waddling gait. Creatine kinase is 850 U/L. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Inflammatory myopathy*
- B) Muscular dystrophy
- C) Peripheral neuropathy
- D) Spinal cord lesion

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Learning outcomes

1. Describe the 10 Commandments of question writing
2. Distinguish the common errors in writing MCQs in HKUMed
3. Identify the basic anatomy of multiple-choice question
4. Describe the do's and don't's in crafting parts of MCQ: stem, lead-in, choices, distracters
5. Share best practices in writing MCQs
6. Revisit and improve the quality of MCQs



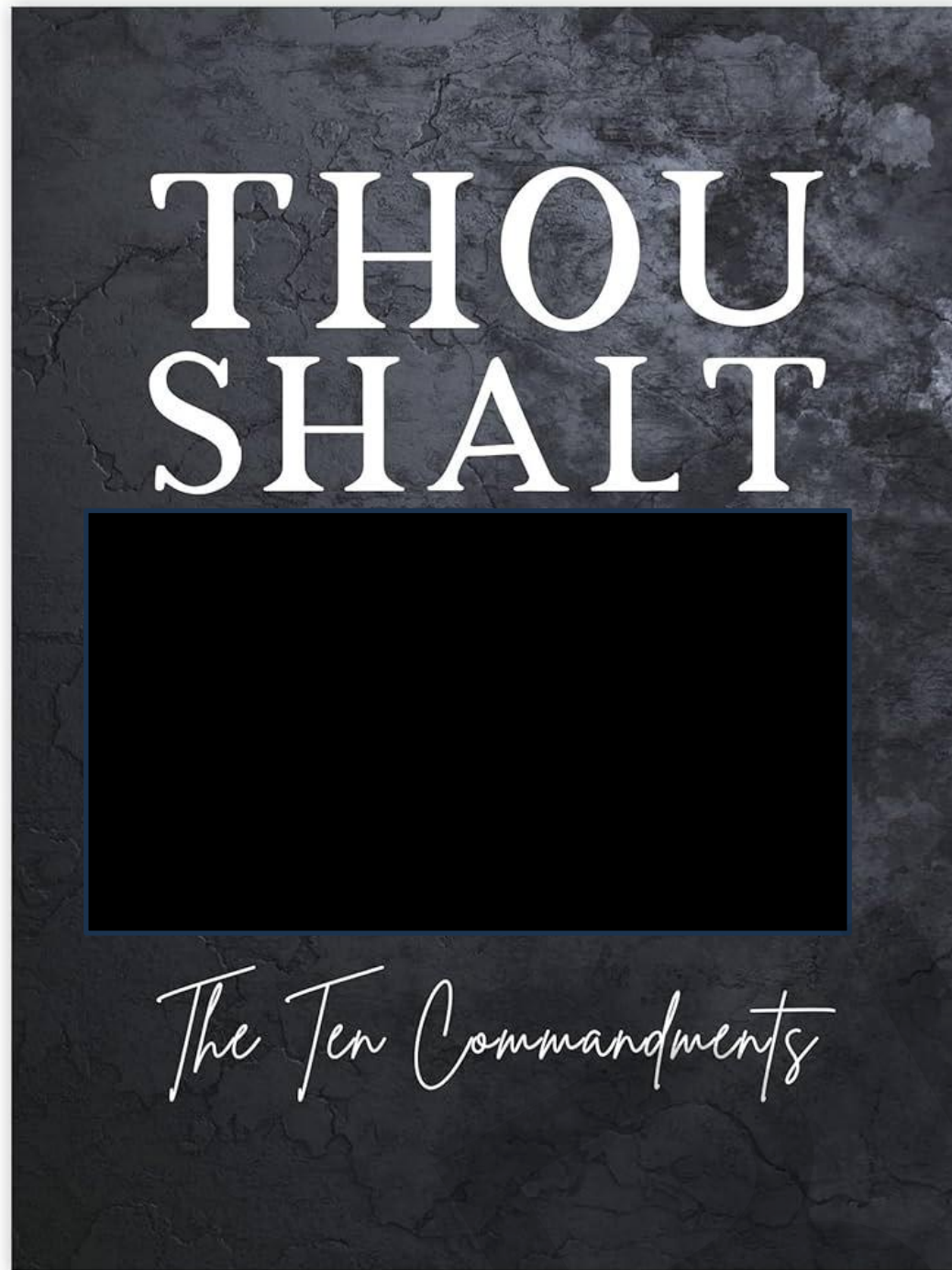
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Learning Activities

1. Warm-up diagnostic activity: **Which Question Wins?** (10 mins)
2. Interactive Session (15 mins)
3. Ask and Share (5 mins)
4. Application:
 - **Spot the Flaw** (actual teacher questions) (10 mins)
 - **Fix the Flaw** (mock questions) (10 mins)

Item Writing Commandments



1. Thou shalt not write items that are not aligned with the learning outcomes.
2. Thou shalt not write unclear or opaque directions.
3. Thou shalt not use ambiguous terms such as *often*, *usually*, or *always* without precision.
4. Thou shalt not give unintentional clues to the correct answer through grammar, length, or patterning.
5. Thou shalt not use unnecessarily complex syntax.
6. Thou shalt not make items difficult through inappropriate long sentences.
7. Thou shalt not rely on negative phrasing such as *not*, *except*, or *all of the following except*.
8. Thou shalt not test more than one idea in a single item.
9. Thou shalt not write implausible, overlapping, inconsistent, or illogical answer options.
10. Thou shalt not confuse rather than discriminate.

Common mistakes

1. Stem is too long. (Each student is expected to spend only around 1.5 minutes on each MCQ).
2. The lead-in (question) is not in question format.
3. Statement- or true/false-type questions are set.
4. Questions are not in British English.
5. Options are not of similar length and very often the answer stands out.

Basic Structure

Example of a well-constructed MCQ

A 55-year-old woman has chronic alcoholic liver disease and is being treated in hospital with spironolactone, potassium chloride elixir, and Lasix (frusemide). She is now barely responsive and hypotensive without respiratory distress. She has signs consistent with chronic hepatic disease, ascites, and minor lower leg oedema. ECG shows a regular but slow rhythm (55/min), no P waves, and a wide slurred ST and T wave.

1. Stem

Which should of the following should be administered intravenously?

2. Lead in

- A. Calcium*
- B. Lignocaine
- C. Magnesium
- D. Normal saline

← Key/answer

3. Response options/choices

Distractors

Basic Structure: Stem

A 55-year-old woman has chronic alcoholic liver disease and is being treated in hospital with spironolactone, potassium chloride elixir, and Lasix (frusemide). She is now barely responsive and hypotensive without respiratory distress. She has signs consistent with chronic hepatic disease, ascites, and minor lower leg oedema. ECG shows a regular but slow rhythm (55/min), no P waves, and a wide slurred ST and T wave.

Which should of the following should be administered intravenously?

- A. Calcium
- B. Lignocaine
- C. Magnesium
- D. Normal saline

Stem - the main body of the question that presents the problem, scenario, or context. Ideally, a clinical case presentation.

Do

- Clear and unambiguous
- Provide all relevant information ONLY for the candidate to answer (age, gender setting, presenting complaint, duration when needed)

Don't

- Avoid superfluous information (Window dressing, 1.5 minutes/question)

Basic Structure: Lead-in

A 55-year-old woman has chronic alcoholic liver disease and is being treated in hospital with spironolactone, potassium chloride elixir, and Lasix (frusemide). She is now barely responsive and hypotensive without respiratory distress. She has signs consistent with chronic hepatic disease, ascites, and minor lower leg oedema. ECG shows a regular but slow rhythm (55/min), no P waves, and a wide slurred ST and T wave.

Which should of the following should be administered intravenously?

- A. Calcium
- B. Lignocaine
- C. Magnesium
- D. Normal saline

6. Which of the following is TRUE about peer support for mental health?

It should be done _____.

- A. anonymously, to avoid the possibility that peer supporters and students who seek help may meet each other in a different capacity (e.g., as groupmates) with a potential conflict of interest
- B. as a standalone service not linked to other support on-campus and off-campus to protect the trust students have for their peers only
- C. in a professional manner by having formal history taking and assessments of all mental health symptoms using validated questionnaires
- D. with supervision by professionals or someone with expertise in student peer support*

Lead-in - tells the student exactly what they must do with the information in the stem. It should be in the form of question rather than incomplete-statement variety/format.

Do

- Give clear directions as to what the candidate should be doing
- Should enable the informed students to answer it mentally without having to look at the answer (hand-cover test)

Don't

- Avoid double negatives eg., is not unlikely, all are correct EXCEPT
- Avoid grammatical clue
- True/False/correct/incorrect questions (Which of the following is true...) without specifying the terms

Basic Structure: Response Options

A 55-year-old woman has chronic alcoholic liver disease and is being treated in hospital with spironolactone, potassium chloride elixir, and Lasix (frusemide). She is now barely responsive and hypotensive without respiratory distress. She has signs consistent with chronic hepatic disease, ascites, and minor lower leg oedema. ECG shows a regular but slow rhythm (55/min), no P waves, and a wide slurred ST and T wave.

Which should of the following should be administered intravenously?

- A. Calcium
- B. Lignocaine
- C. Magnesium
- D. Normal saline



Pro Tip

- To increase the difficulty of the item, increase the homogeneity of the choices

Options - they are the set of possible responses from which the student selects the best answer. Includes the correct answer, and the distractors

Do

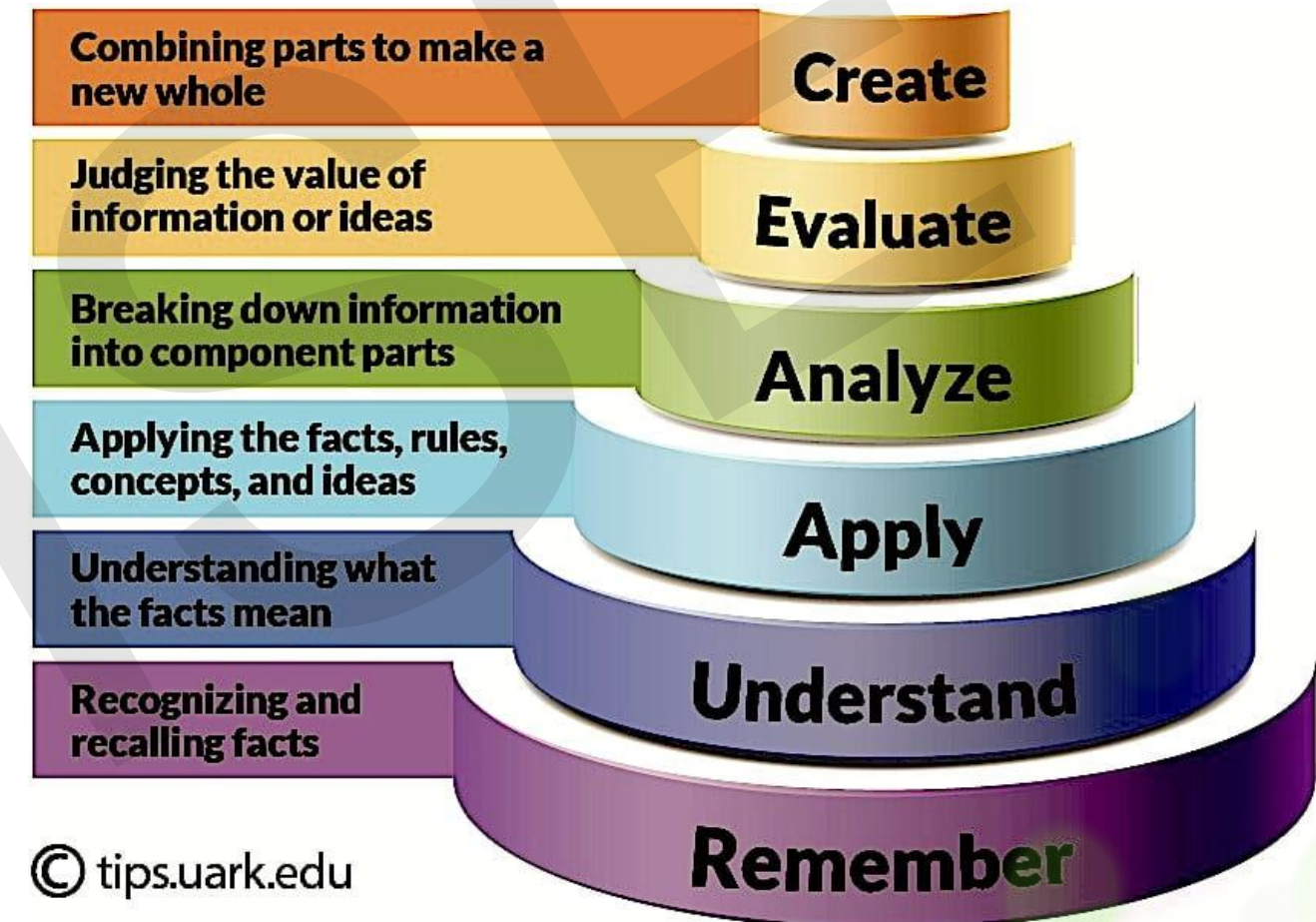
- Make them homogeneous (content and structure)
- List/write in logical order (alphabetical, numerical)
- Ensure that the length of the correct and incorrect answers are approximately the same
- Should be plausible, mutually exclusive

Don't

- Avoid “all of the above, “none of the above”
- Do not use absolute terms such as “always”, “never”, “all” in options
- Do not use “both A and B”
- Do not repeat any word or phrase in the stem & the correct answer (clang association)
- Include the common misconceptions as distracter

General Guide (Internal Value of MCQs)

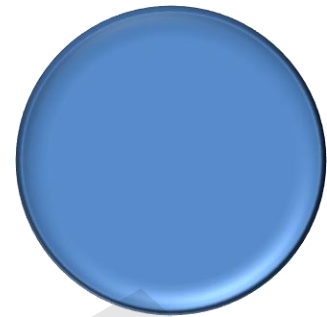
Align questions with a specific learning outcome
Prioritize the higher level of Blooms taxonomy



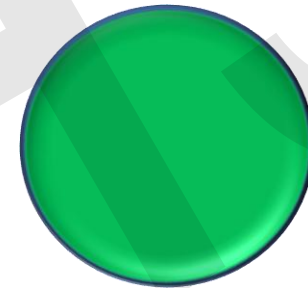
Common Errors in MCQ Writing

Flaw	What it means	Example of mistake	Corrected version
BIMMHSSE			

Let's go back to "Which Question Wins?"

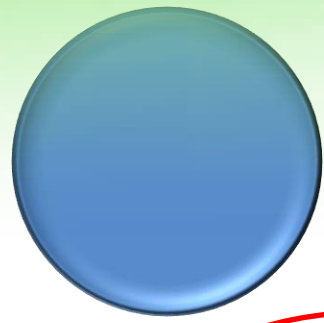


OR



BIMHSE

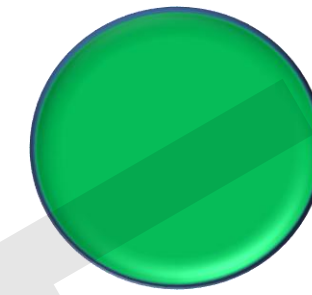
Question 1



A patient with **bloody** stools and dizziness has a hemoglobin of 6.5 g/dL. What is the likely diagnosis?

- A. **Blood Loss Anemia***
- B. Aplastic Anemia
- C. Hemolytic Anemia
- D. Iron Deficiency Anemia

OR



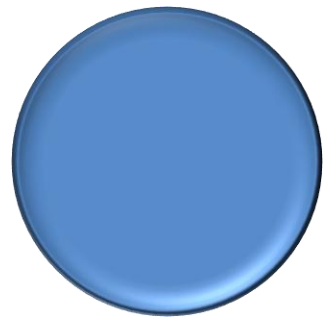
A patient with black, tarry stools and a hemoglobin of 6.5 g/dL presents with tachycardia and pallor. Upper endoscopy reveals a bleeding gastric ulcer. What is the likely diagnosis?

- A. Aplastic Anemia
- B. **Blood Loss Anemia***
- C. Hemolytic Anemia
- D. Iron Deficiency Anemia

Comments:

- Clang association – eg use the same terms in the stem and choices
- Logical arrangement of choices -

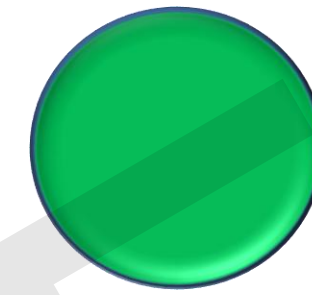
Question 2



What is the most urgent intervention for a patient with suspected bacterial meningitis?

- A. Administer antipyretic therapy for fever
- B. Begin empiric IV antibiotic therapy immediately*
- C. Initiate IV fluid therapy
- D. Provide analgesia for headache

OR



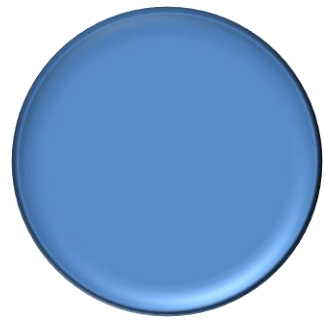
A patient with suspected bacterial meningitis requires immediate administration of a _____.

- A. Acetaminophen
- B. Ceftriaxone*
- C. Electroencephalogram (EEG)
- D. Lumbar puncture

Comments:

- Question format than using incomplete item variety
- Grammatical clue
- Homogeneity of choices (*a medication*: Acetaminophen; *an antibiotic*: Ceftriaxone; *a diagnostic test*: EEG; *a procedure*: Lumbar puncture)

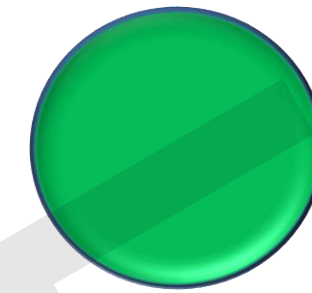
Question 3



A 55-year-old man presents to the ER with crushing substernal chest pain radiating to his left arm. He reports eating a cheeseburger 2 hours ago and is wearing a **red shirt**. ECG shows ST-segment elevation in leads II, III, and aVF. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Acute myocardial infarction (MI)*
- B) Costochondritis
- C) GERD
- D) Pneumonia

OR



A 55-year-old man presents with crushing substernal chest pain radiating to his left arm. ECG shows ST-segment elevation in leads II, III, and aVF. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Acute myocardial infarction (MI)*
- B) Costochondritis
- C) GERD
- D) Pneumonia

Comments:

- Window dressing

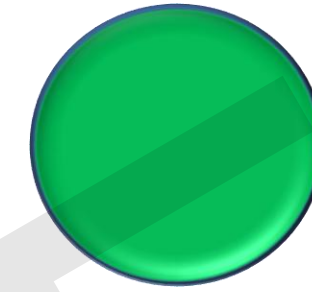
Question 4



A 45-year-old patient presents with increased thirst, frequent urination, and fatigue. Fasting blood glucose is 210 mg/dL. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Anemia
- B) Hyperthyroidism
- C) Type 2 diabetes mellitus due to insulin resistance and prolonged hyperglycemia*
- D) Urinary tract infection

OR

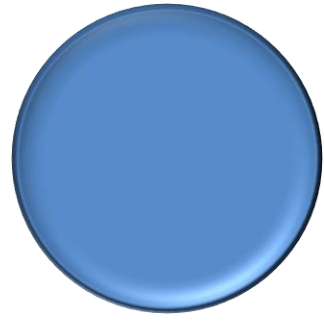


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- A) Hyperthyroidism
- B) Iron-deficiency anemia
- C) Type 2 diabetes mellitus*
- D) Urinary tract infection

Comments:
- Length clue

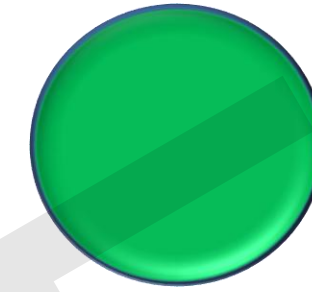
Question 5



What is the normal fasting blood glucose range for an adult without diabetes?

- A) 200–250 mg/dL
- B) 70–100 mg/dL*
- C) 150–200 mg/dL
- D) 100–125 mg/dL

OR



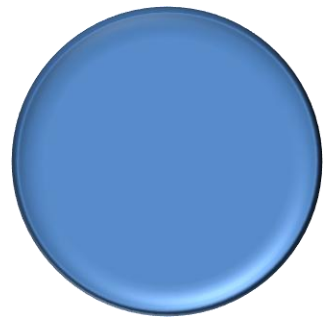
What is the normal fasting blood glucose range for an adult without diabetes?

- A) 70–100 mg/dL*
- B) 100–125 mg/dL
- C) 126–150 mg/dL
- D) 151–200 mg/dL

Comments:

- Order of choices – logically, numerically, alphabetically, or by length

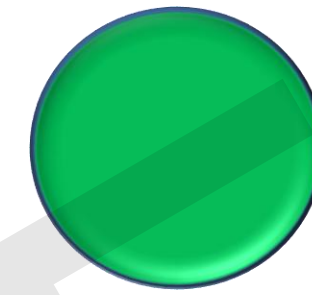
Question 6



Which of the following best describes the prognosis of severe obesity diagnosed in early adolescence?

- A) It typically resolves completely with short-term dietary changes.
- B) It has a high likelihood of spontaneous resolution without intervention.
- C) It is rarely associated with a favorable long-term prognosis without intervention.*
- D) It often improves significantly with pharmacotherapy alone.

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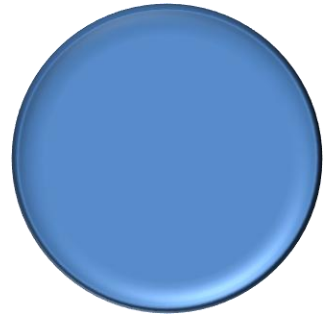
Severe obesity in early adolescence

- A. usually responds dramatically to dietary regimens.
- B. has a 75% chance of clearing spontaneously.
- C. rarely shows a good prognosis.*
- D. frequently responds to pharmacotherapy and intensive psychotherapy.

Comments:

- Hand-cover test violation
- Incomplete-statement variety

Question 7



Which intervention is most effective for primary prevention of cardiovascular disease?

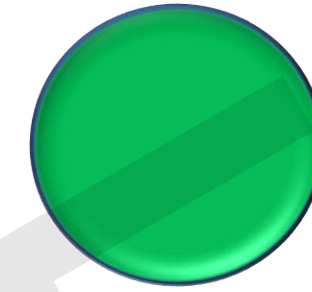
- A) Annual blood pressure screenings
- B) Community walking programs*
- C) Coronary artery bypass surgery
- D) Statin therapy to lower cholesterol

Comments:

Homogeneity of choices

- A. Annual blood pressure screenings → Secondary prevention (screening for early detection).
- B. Community walking programs → Primary prevention (promoting healthy behavior).
- C. Coronary artery bypass surgery → Tertiary prevention (treating advanced disease).
- D. Statin therapy → Secondary prevention (targets high-risk individuals, not universal prevention).

OR

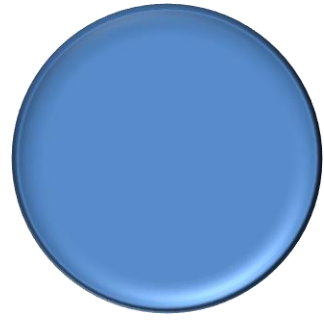


Which intervention is a primary prevention strategy for reducing cardiovascular disease risk in a community?

- A) Distributing free blood pressure monitors to high-risk patients
- B) Hosting nutrition workshops on heart-healthy diets
- C) Implementing citywide smoke-free policies*
- D) Offering discounted gym memberships to seniors

All options (A-D) are **primary prevention strategies** (community/population-level interventions to *prevent* disease onset).

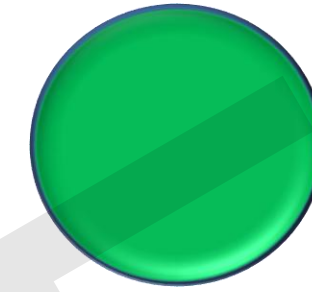
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Which modality within the preventive medicine is operationally oriented towards the **abatement** of pathogenic agent proliferation prior to the initiation of host-pathogen interaction dynamics, thereby **obviating** the necessity for tertiary therapeutic interventions?

- A) Primary prevention*
- B) Risk stratification
- C) Syndromic surveillance
- D) Tertiary prevention

OR



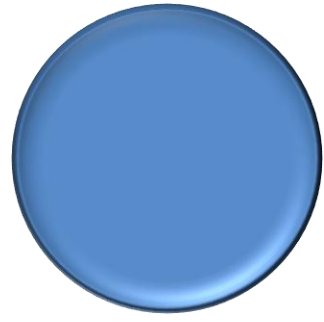
A health department wants to prevent a cholera outbreak by stopping contaminated water from spreading the bacteria before people drink it. Which public health approach does this?

- A) Primary prevention*
- B) Risk stratification
- B) Syndromic surveillance
- D) Tertiary prevention

Comments:

- Difficult syntax – looks like an English proficiency test?

Question 9

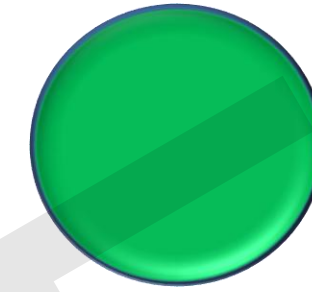


A 20-year-old college student presents with sudden onset chest pain and shortness of breath while playing basketball. A chest X-ray is shown below. What is the most likely diagnosis?



- A) Heart attack
- B) Pneumothorax (collapsed lung)*
- C) Pneumonia
- D) Muscle strain

OR



A 20-year-old college student who is tall and thin presents to the emergency department with sudden, sharp chest pain and shortness of breath that started while playing basketball. The pain is worse when he takes a deep breath and he describes it as "stabbing." He has no previous medical history. On physical examination, breath sounds are decreased on the right side of his chest and there is hyperresonance to percussion on the same side. A chest X-ray is shown below. What is the most likely diagnosis?

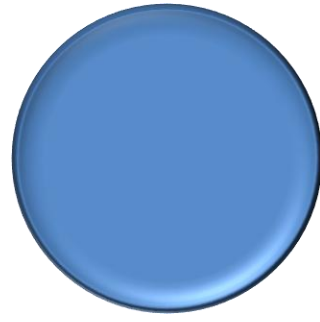


Comments:

- The clinical description provides all the classic textbook signs of pneumothorax (tall/thin patient, sharp pleuritic pain, unilateral decreased breath sounds, hyperresonance) that first-year students memorize. Students can answer correctly based on the detailed clinical text alone without needing to look at the chest X-ray.
- **RULE:** Students who do NOT look and make sense of the stimulus material should NOT be able to answer the question

- C) Pneumonia
- D) Muscle strain

Question 10



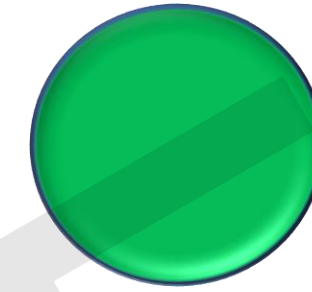
A 45-year-old man presents with progressive muscle weakness over 6 months. He reports difficulty climbing stairs and rising from chairs. Physical examination reveals symmetric proximal muscle weakness, preserved reflexes, and a waddling gait. Creatine kinase is 850 U/L. The most likely underlying condition is an

- A) Inflammatory myopathy*
- B) Muscular dystrophy
- C) Peripheral neuropathy
- D) Spinal cord lesion

Comments:

- Grammatical clue
- Not in question format

OR



A 45-year-old man presents with progressive muscle weakness over 6 months. He reports difficulty climbing stairs and rising from chairs. Physical examination reveals symmetric proximal muscle weakness, preserved reflexes, and a waddling gait. Creatine kinase is 850 U/L. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A) Inflammatory myopathy*
- B) Muscular dystrophy
- C) Peripheral neuropathy
- D) Spinal cord lesion

Ask and Share:
Share your practices in Writing MCQs

Fix the Flaw

- You'll be grouped into 3
- You are a group of experts in MCQ writing
- Fix the flaw in 5 minutes
- Assign one member to write your answers on the worksheet
- Group representatives will briefly share their work (5 minutes)

Learning outcomes

1. Describe the 10 Commandments of question writing
2. Distinguish the common errors in writing MCQs in HKUMed
3. Identify the basic anatomy of multiple-choice question
4. Describe the do's and don't's in crafting parts of MCQ: stem, lead-in, choices, distracters
5. Share best practices in writing MCQs
6. Revisit and improve the quality of MCQs



Questions that remain unanswered

1. How to know if the MCQ is difficult, average, or easy?
2. How to estimate if the question can discriminate the high from low performing students?




BIMHSE Research and Scholarship Programme


From Assessment to Diagnosis: A Two-part Workshop on Writing and Interpreting Multiple-choice Assessments

Part 1 Fundamentals of writing multiple choice tests

 **April 22, 2026 (Wednesday)**
1:00-2:00 pm

 Seminar Room 3, G/F, Laboratory Block,
Faculty of Medicine Building, 21 Sassoon Road

Part 2 Are your tests measuring up? Uncovering the fundamentals of item analysis for classroom assessments

 **April 29, 2026 (Wednesday)**
1:00-2:00 pm

 Knowledge Hub, Yu Chun Keung Medical Library,
21 Sassoon Road

Speaker



Prof. Fraide Ganotice
Associate Professor, Director
BIMHSE



Mr. Wilson Dizon
Research Staff, PhD Student
BIMHSE

All teachers are welcome

Register Here:

<https://shorturl.at/tKmCG>

Enquiry: imhse@hku.hk







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Thanks for Your Attention!

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