

# A guide to successfully writing MCQ's

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# Introduction

- Background
- The MCQ
  - Why MCQ's
  - Writing
  - Examinations
  - Examples

# Types of examination

- Formative
- Summative
  - High stakes
- Viva type examinations
  - Highly subjective, even with set questions
- Essay type examinations
  - Model answers, time consuming
- MCQ's
  - Objective, least flawed

# Formative vs Summative

- **Formative**
  - Self feedback
  - To check learning at the end of a chapter
  - Low stakes
  - Low rigour
- **Summative**
  - High stakes
  - Consistency
  - Accuracy

# MCQ's in a wider context

- Knowledge is only part of being a good Dr!
  - Knowledge
  - Compassion
  - Current
  - Competent
  - Bedside manner

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In other words:  
Be a “Professional”

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In other words:  
Be a “Professional”

MCQ's can only  
assess knowledge

# MCQ: where to start

- Curriculum
  - Must cover all of it!
  - Appropriate exam setting
- Question writers
- Agreed style



# MCQ: Advantages

- Computer based exam
  - Flexibility
  - Stagger question order between candidates
- MCQ bank
  - Contained costs
  - Needs to be secure
- Predetermined agreed correct answers
- Less dependent on knowledge of English
- No negative marking

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# MCQ: Good MCQ

- Stem
- Clear question
- 5 answers
  - 1 correct
  - 4 distractors
- Positive question
- Plausible distractors
- Same answer across Europe

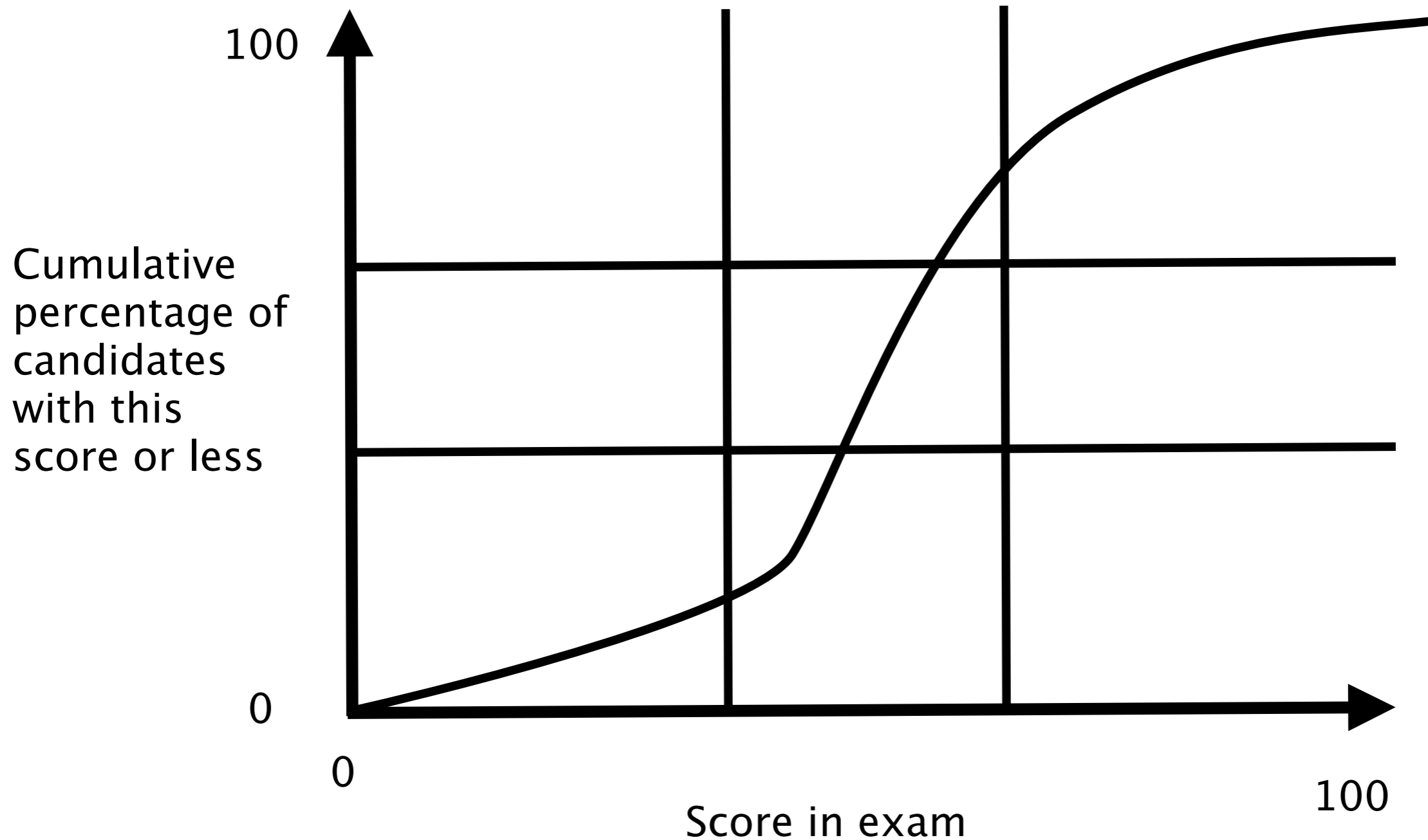
# MCQ: Good MCQ

- Answers same length
- Alphabetical or random
- Must be evidence base for answer
- Avoid
  - All of the above
  - None of the above
- Ensure you cannot work out one question from the information in another one!

# MCQ: Good MCQ

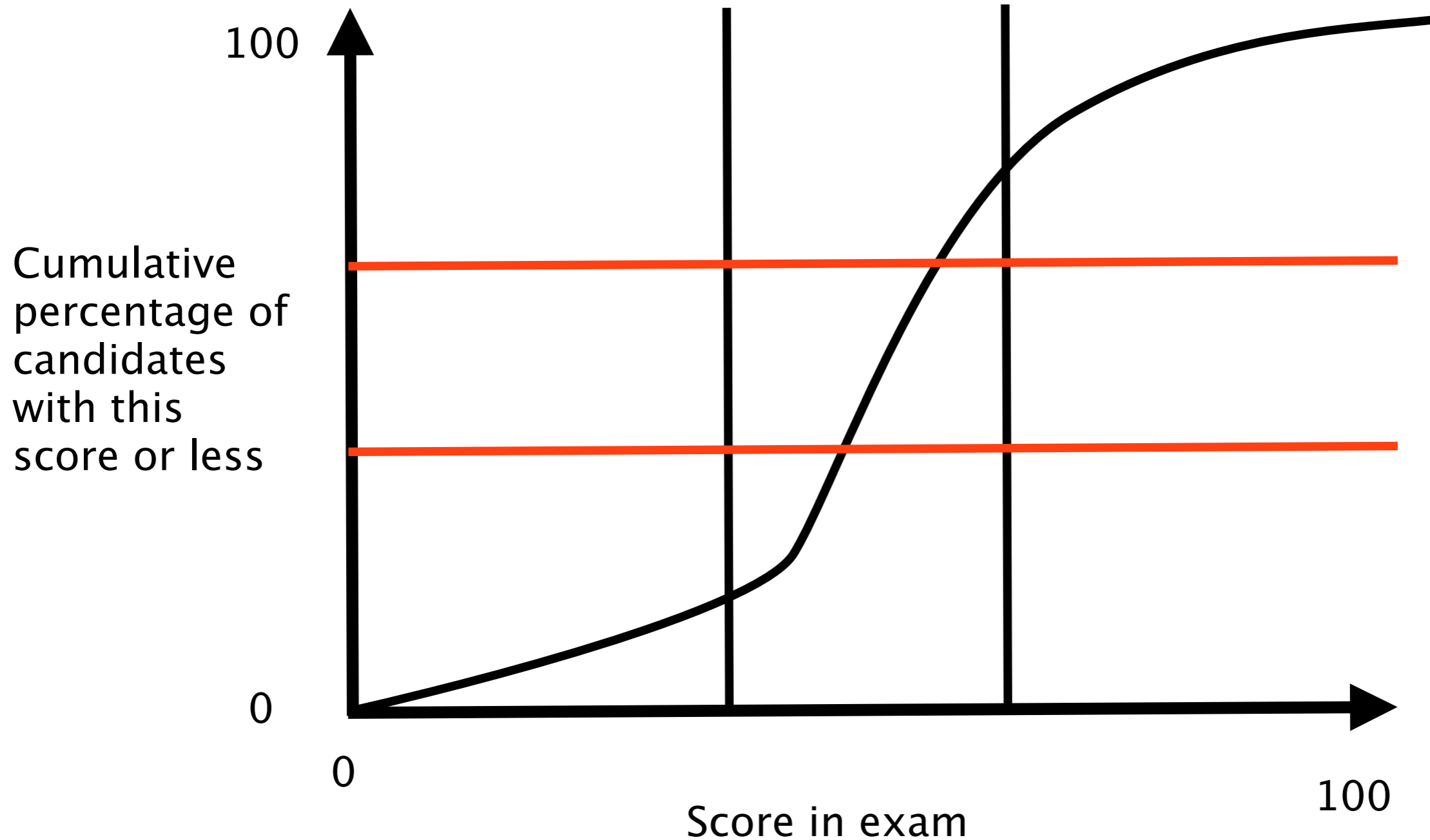
- Assessment
- Angoff score
  - How likely a borderline candidate will get this correct?
- Modified Angoff
- Correlation with overall performance
- Range of difficulty

# MCQ: Setting the pass mark



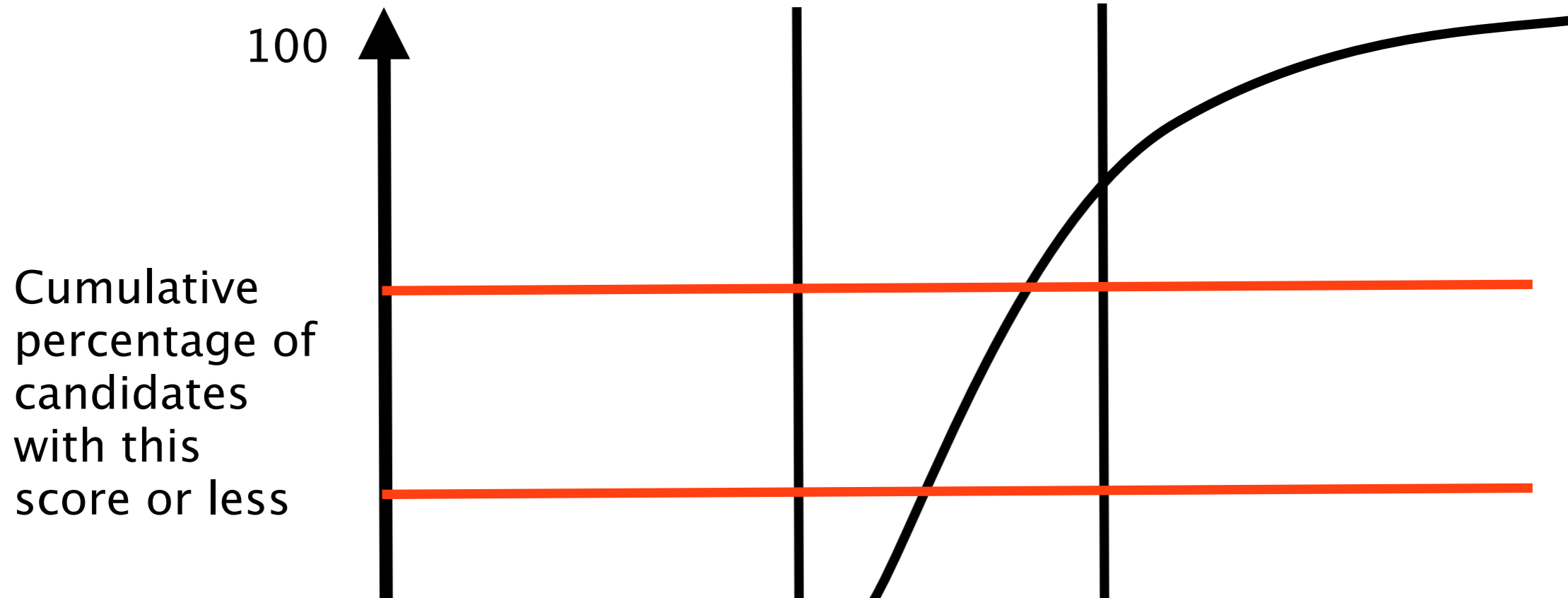
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# MCQ: Setting the pass mark



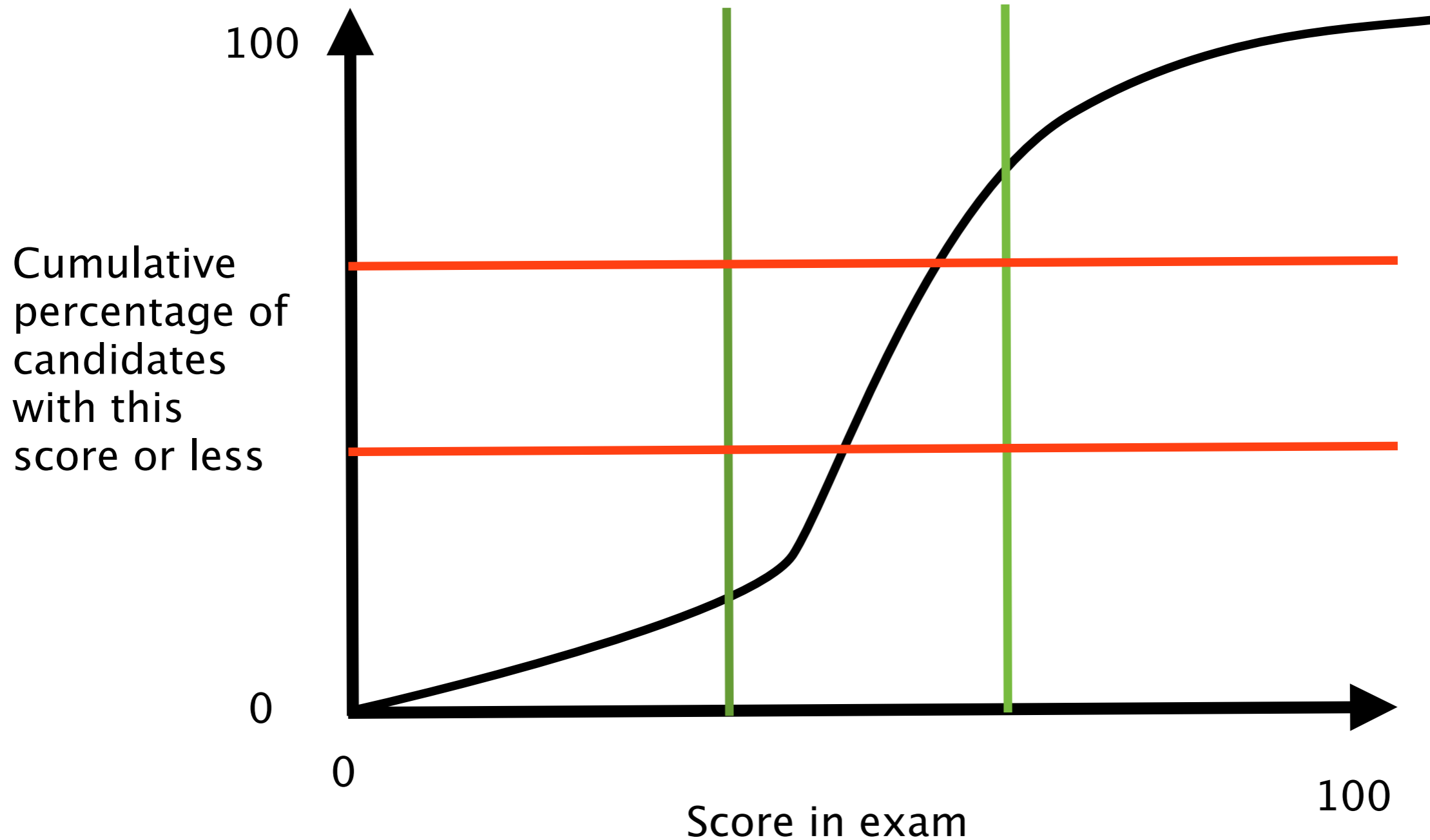
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# MCQ: Setting the pass mark



The Red lines are the minimum and maximum failure rates as predetermined by the standard setting group

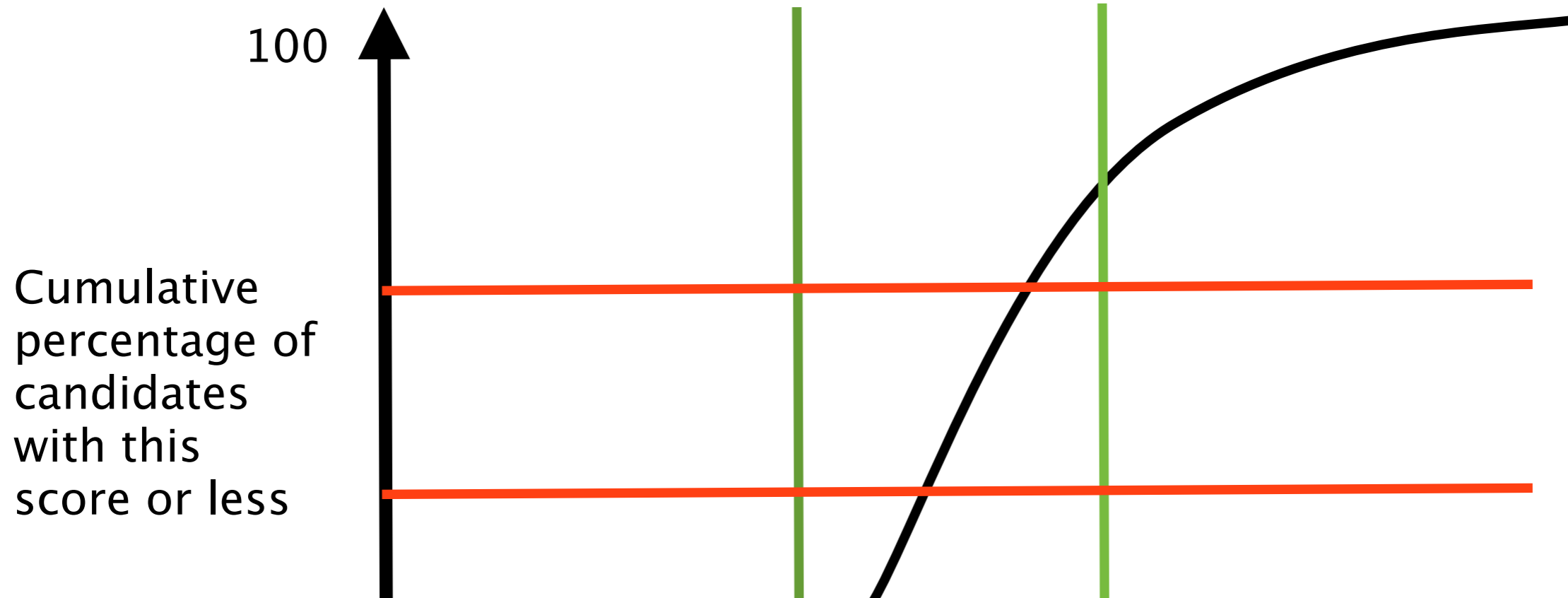
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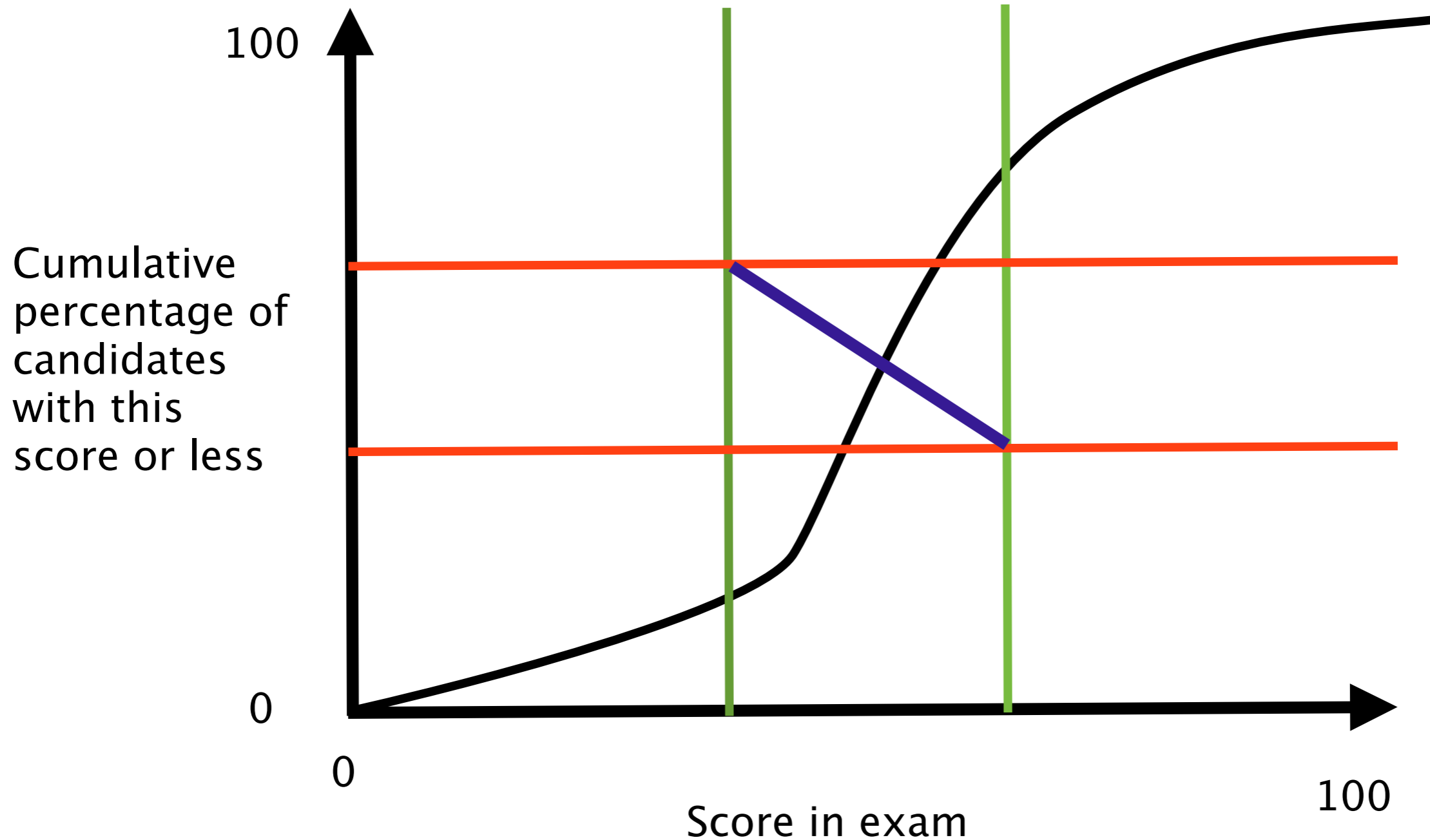


# MCQ: Setting the pass mark



**The Green lines are the minimum and maximum pass marks as predetermined by the standard setting group**

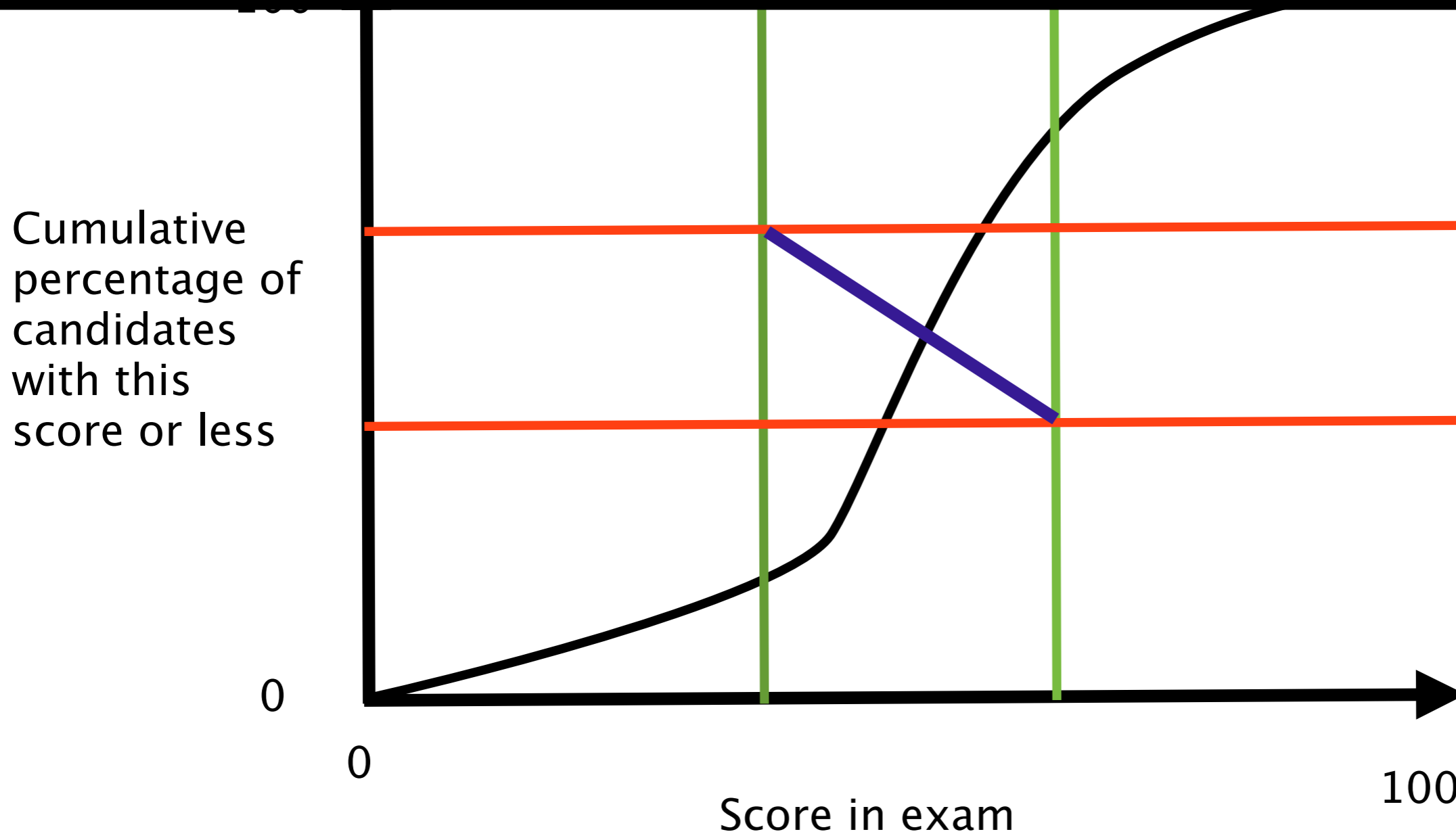
# MCQ: Setting the pass mark



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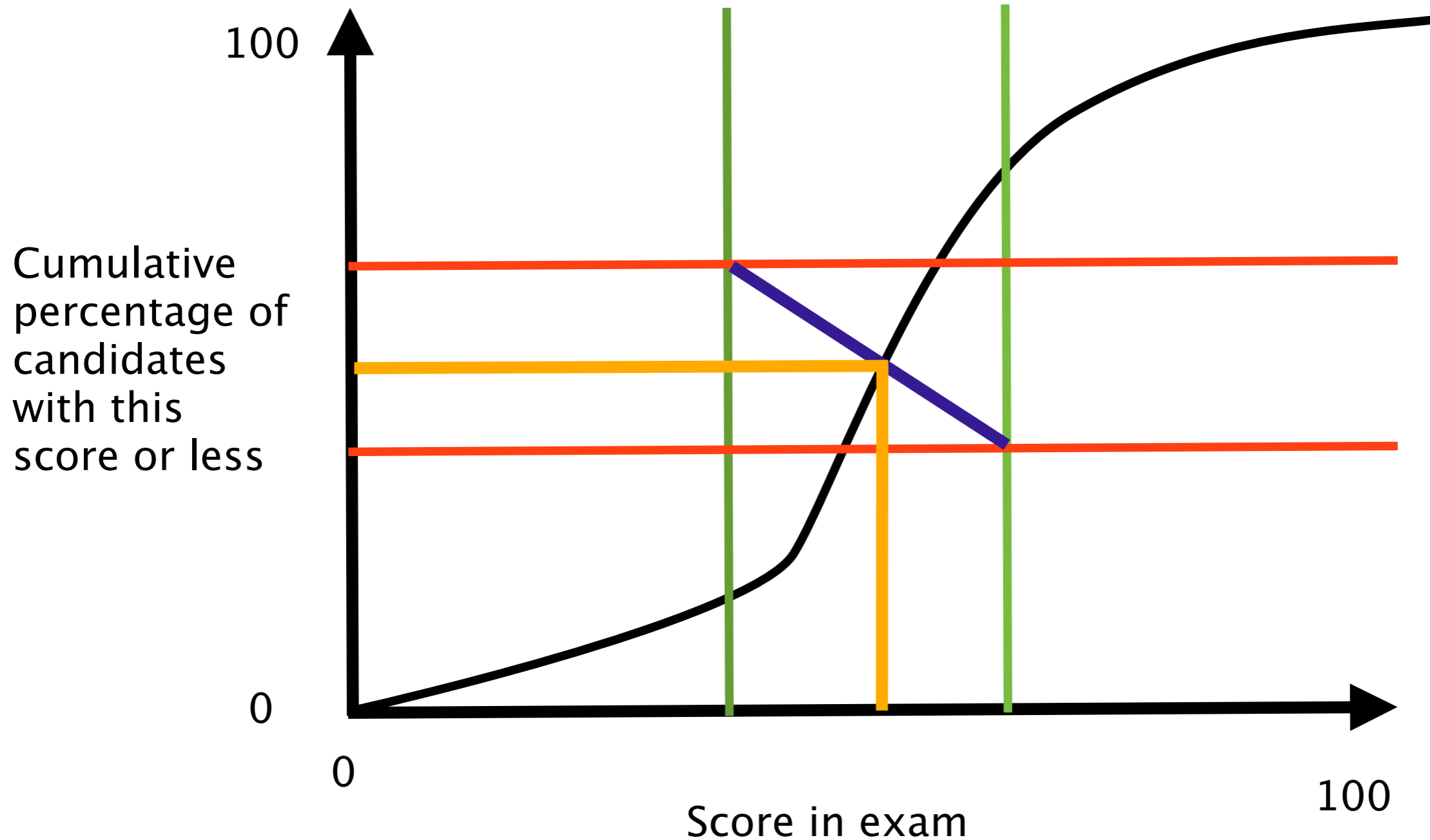
# MCQ: Setting the pass mark

Draw the blue line as shown



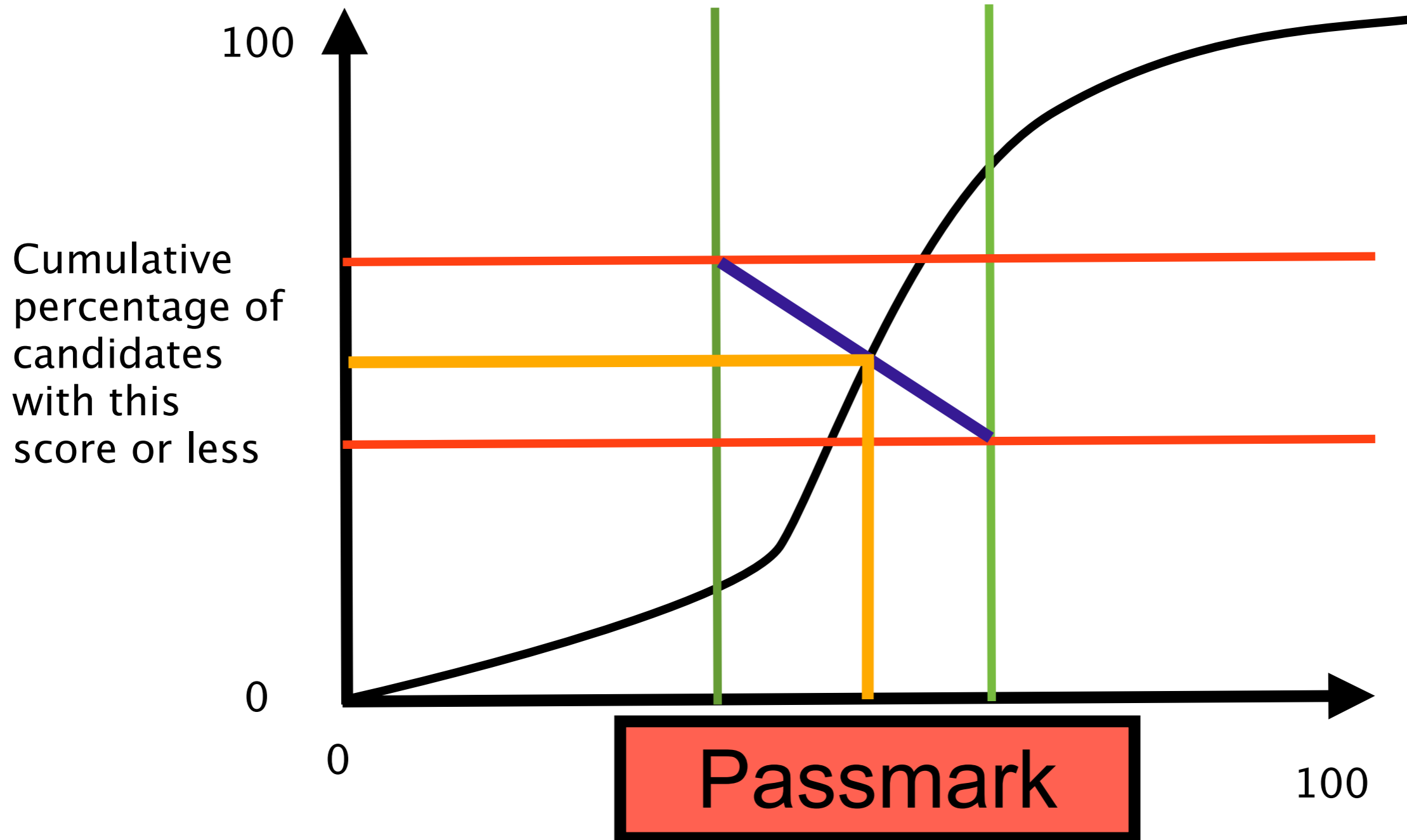
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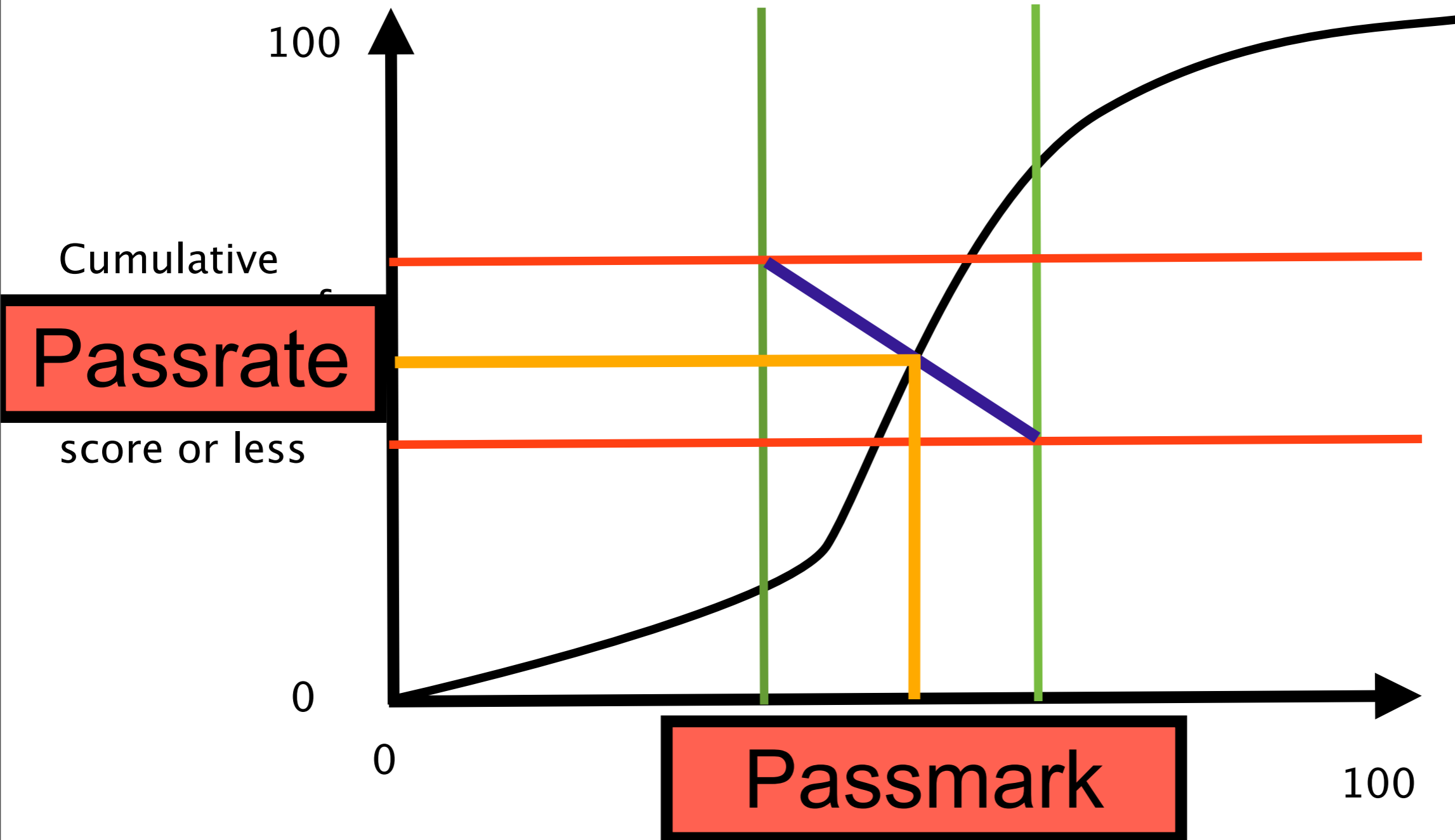
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# MCQ: Setting the pass mark



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# MCCQ: Setting the pass mark



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# MCQ: Technical

- Standardised lexicon
- Standardised punctuation
- Avoid absolutes
  - Always, never etc
- Standard format
  - History
  - Examination etc
- No abbreviations

# MCQ: Writing questions

- Individuals write
- Need a review group
- Standardised punctuation
- Face to face meetings best
  - Questions written beforehand
- Ensure adequate refreshments!
- Categorise the questions
- Electronic template



# MCQ: Set the exam

- Exam setting group
  - Usually smaller
- Select questions from bank
  - Ensure the cover curriculum!
- Old questions
  - Longitudinal data
- Structure should be transparent

# MCQ: Summary

- MCQ writing group
- Exam setting group
- Standard setting group

# MCQ: Example 1

- A 32 year old woman presents to the emergency department with a 3 day history of cough and increasing shortness of breath. On examination she has a respiratory rate of 30 breaths per minute and there is an audible expiratory wheeze.
- What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A) Acute exacerbation of asthma
- B) Diabetic ketoacidosis
- C) Hypothyroidism
- D) Myocardial infarction
- E) Uncontrolled hypertension

# MCQ: Example 2

- A 78 year old man presents to the emergency department with sudden onset chest pain of 2 hours duration with associated nausea. On examination he is cold and sweaty. His pulse rate is 65 beats per minute and his blood pressure is 125/80 mmHg. A resting electrocardiogram shows ST segment elevation across the anterior chest leads (V1-V5)
- What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A) Acute exacerbation of asthma
- B) Diabetic ketoacidosis
- C) Hypothyroidism
- D) Myocardial infarction
- E) Uncontrolled hypertension

# MCQ: Example 3

- A 65 year old man presents to the A/E with sudden onset chest pain of 2 hours duration. O/E pulse 65 and BP 110/75. An ECG shows STEMI.
- Which of the following is NOT appropriate?
- A) Aspirin and Heparin
- B) Aspirin, heparin, Hydrocortisone and antibiotics
- C) Oxygen
- D) Plavix
- E) thrombolysis

# MCQ: Example 4

- Which of the following is true in severe AS?
- A) It is always associated with a bicuspid aortic valve
- B) TAVI is never a treatment
- C) The incidence in Smith et al (1997) is 1.36%
- D) May present as angina
- E) All of the above

# MCQ: Example 5

- Lara weighs 4Kg. She has an order for Ampicillin Sodium 580mg every 6 hours. What is her daily dose of Ampicillin as ordered?
- A) 580mg
- B) 1160mg
- C) 1740mg
- D) 2320mg
- E) 2900mg

# Conclusion

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  - Writing
  - Examinations
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