(1) **Answer: D - Ice pack test**

Picture A shows bilateral ptosis and picture B shows improvement of ptosis. Ice pack test is a popular bedside test carried out in suspected Myasthenia gravis to see the improvement of ptosis. Water on the face in picture B is evidence that the ice pack test is the test performed in this case.

(2) **Answer: D - Tuberous sclerosis**

The picture shows evidence of adenoma sebaceum and a shagreen patch on her face. The MRI shows a giant cell astrocytoma which is a benign tumour seen almost exclusively in young patients with tuberous sclerosis.

(3) **Answer: B - Scleromyxedema**

Scleromyxedema is a rare cutaneous mucinosis. It is characterised by symmetrical eruption of shiny firm papules and the papules may evolve to hardened plaques. Many other extracutaneous manifestations including cardiac, gastrointestinal and musculoskeletal are possible. Dysphagia is due to esophageal dysmotility. Paraproteinemia is associated with over 80% of patients.

(4) **Answer: C - Bronchial carcinoma with multiple hepatic metastasis**

The contrast CT scan of chest and abdomen show evidence of bronchial carcinoma with multiple liver secondaries. The appearances are not typical of abscesses (typical appearance of liver abscess includes hypodense mass with enhanced peripheral rim or capsule). Right sided infective endocarditis causes multiple lung abscesses.

(5) **Answer: A - Bronchiectasis with superadded infection**

Cystic bronchiectasis is shown in the image. Superadded infection is evident with the history of fever and appearance of air fluid levels. Tuberculosis needs to be excluded in this case.