

USMLE Step 3 Secrets Second Edition

Errata

Last Updated: 6/5/2024

Chapter 6: Behavioral and Emotional Disorder

Page 106, Question 9

Effects of marijuana include amotivational syndrome (chronic use results in laziness and lack of motivation), time distortion, impaired judgment, conjunctival injection, paranoia, and the so-called munchies (eating binges during intoxication). ~~No physical symptoms have been reported for withdrawal, but psychological cravings may be present.~~ Smoking marijuana may contribute to respiratory symptoms such as asthma exacerbations and possibly respiratory disease. Cannabis hyperemesis syndrome involves episodic severe nausea, vomiting, and abdominal pain associated with heavy or chronic cannabis use and is often relived by exposure to a hot shower or bath. Marijuana is not dangerous in overdose (although patients may experience temporary dysphoria) and is a controversial teratogen (evidence is weak).

Error submitted by Jessica Ann Jorge

Chapter 15: Disorders of the Immune System

Page 219, Question 8

Polyarteritis nodosa is a type of vasculitis classically associated with hepatitis B infection and cryoglobulinemia. Patients present with fever, abdominal pain, weight loss, renal disturbances, and/or peripheral neuropathies. Lab abnormalities include elevations in erythrocyte sedimentation rate and C-reactive protein, leukocytosis, anemia, and hematuria or proteinuria. ~~Patients often have a positive antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody titer.~~ Unlike other vasculitides, polyarteritis nodosa is not associated with antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (ANCA). The vasculitis involves medium-sized vessels. Biopsy of an affected organ is the gold standard for diagnosis.

Error submitted by Nainglin Shan.