

امتحان طب طوارئ ترم اول لعام 2016/ 2017م

Zagazig University
Faculty of Nursing
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First Semester

طب طوارئ

The theoretical Exam
Emergency Medicine
Time 1 h
Total score: 30 marks
No of Quest.: 30 MCQ

1. Inadequate respiratory effort, because of muscle weakness occurs with the following disease :
 - a) myasthenia gravis
 - b) head trauma
 - c) pulmonary edema
 - d) hypercapnea
2. The second step during CPR is :
 - a) check breathing
 - b) check pulse
 - c) check responsiveness
 - d) check safety for yourself and the victim
3. During CPR turn the patient into recovery position if
 - a) he cannot walk
 - b) he cannot breath
 - c) he is breathing normally
 - d) he has no pulse
4. Regarding CPR the following is true:
 - a) compress the chest to a depth 4-5cm at a rate 150/min
 - b) ratio between compression and decompression is 1: 2
 - c) compression, ventilation ratio is 30: 2
 - d) all of the above
5. Defibrillation is not used in the management of
 - a) asystole
 - b) pulseless ventricular tachycardia
 - c) ventricular fibrillation
 - d) none of the above
6. During advanced life support :
 - a) adrenaline is given only in asystole
 - b) adrenaline is given only in pulseless electrical activity
 - c) adrenaline is given only in shockable rhythms

- d) none of the above
7. Reversible causes which must be treated during CPR include the following :
- a) hypoxia
 - b) hyponatremia
 - c) alkalosis
 - d) hyperthermia
8. During defibrillation:
- a) put gel on the paddles of defibrillator
 - b) the team leader must check the pulse
 - c) wipe any water from patient's chest before defibrillation.
 - d) connect oxygen flow during shock delivery
9. In arrested patient if the rhythm changed from VF to PEA :
- a) give atropine 5mg
 - b) give adrenaline 3mg
 - c) give DC shock 360J
 - d) continue CPR for 2 min
10. Avoid mouth to mouth breathing during :
- a) organophosphorus poisoning
 - b) anaphylaxis
 - c) hyperthermia
 - d) bronchial asthma
11. During resuscitation of drowning patient :
- a) mouth to nose ventilation is avoided
 - b) remove debris from mouth of the victim
 - c) use abdominal thrust
 - d) remove the victim from the water in a horizontal position
12. Ensure safety must be in mind during resuscitation of patient with:
- a) bronchial asthma
 - b) anaphylaxis
 - c) hyperthermia
 - d) drowning

13. Early endotracheal intubation is mandatory during:
 - a) anaphylaxis
 - b) poisoning
 - c) electrocution
 - d) drowning
14. Urgent caesarean section is needed to save the mother and the baby in arrested mother at gestational age:
 - a) 25 weeks
 - b) <20 week
 - c) 22 weeks
 - d) none of the above
15. Nasopharyngeal airway is contraindicated in patients with :
 - a) fracture base of the skull
 - b) maxillofacial injury
 - c) trismus
 - d) clenched jaw
16. Subcutaneous emphysema and oesophageal rupture can be occurred during the use of:
 - a) laryngeal mask airway
 - b) endotracheal intubation
 - c) combitube
 - d) nasopharyngeal airway
17. Regarding laryngeal mask airway:
 - a) it cannot be used in suspected cervical spine injury
 - b) it can be used in patient with COPD
 - c) it can be used only by a trained anaesthetist
 - d) it can be used by nursing, paramedical and medical staff
18. Symptoms of traumatic shock include tachycardia, tachypnea, decrease blood pressure if blood loss is:
 - a) > 15 %
 - b) 35 %
 - c) 20 %

- d) < 15%
19. Fluid therapy used during management of shock:
- a) ringer lactate in a dose 1-2 liter
 - b) ringer lactate in a dose 50 ml/kg in pediatrics
 - c) a combination of crystalloids and colloids on ratio 1: 1
 - d) a combination of saline and ringer lactate on ratio 1: 1
20. Clinical effects of burns include the following **except**:
- a) respiratory distress
 - b) burn shock
 - c) laryngeal edema
 - d) gastrointestinal bleeding
21. PH 7.3 PaCO₂: 25 mmHg HCO₃: 15 mEq/L interpretation:
- a) compensated metabolic acidosis
 - b) partially compensated metabolic acidosis
 - c) un-compensated metabolic acidosis
 - d) compensated metabolic alkalosis
22. PH 7.31 PaCO₂: 95 mmHg HCO₃: 34 mmol/L interpretation:
- a) acute respiratory alkalosis
 - b) chronic respiratory acidosis
 - c) acute respiratory acidosis
 - d) compensated metabolic acidosis
23. In metabolic alkalosis there is :
- a) increased pH
 - b) decreased HCO₃
 - c) decreased PaCO₂
 - d) none of the above
24. In an accident a walking patient has a pulse rate 100 beats/min and respiratory rate is 16 breaths /min he is given a colour of triage :
- a) black
 - b) yellow
 - c) red
 - d) green

25. Yellow colour of triage means the patient is in need of :
- a) delayed treatment
 - b) urgent treatment
 - c) immediate treatment
 - d) no treatment
26. Red colour of triage is given to the patient who:
- a) has a pulse 110 beats /min
 - b) has CRT = 1 sec
 - c) has respiratory rate 16 breath/min
 - d) cannot obey commands
27. Monitoring of fluid status during burn management depends on the following **except**:
- a) central venous pressure
 - b) lactate level
 - c) platelets count
 - d) urine output
28. If a traumatized patient lost >40% of blood:
- a) there is no response of fluid therapy
 - b) there is no need for blood transfusion
 - c) vital signs remains normal
 - d) there is no need for operative intervention
29. Adjuncts to primary survey during assessment include the following :
- a) CT scan
 - b) sonar bronchoscopy
 - c) abdominal sonar
 - d) echocardiography
30. Airway maintenance in injured patient is done during:
- a) primary survey
 - b) secondary survey
 - c) triage
 - d) definitive care

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