

Random MCQs 11

1. All of the following cause hypoglycaemia EXCEPT
 - a. propranolol
 - b. aspirin
 - c. paracetamol
 - d. ethanol
 - e. quinine

2. Regarding Salter Harris Fractures which of the following is true
 - a. Separation of part of the epiphysis is classified Type II
 - b. Separation of part of the epiphysis with a metaphyseal fragment is classified Type III
 - c. Younger children heal better
 - d. Type IV fracture starts in the joint and runs through the epiphysis and metaphysis
 - e. Type I is the most common

3. All of the following are useful in differentiating SVT with aberrant conduction from VT except
 - a. Right axis deviation and right bundle branch block
 - b. Fusion beats and couplets
 - c. Atrioventricular dissociation
 - d. Response to vagal manoeuvres
 - e. New left bundle branch block

4. Regarding Paediatric congenital heart disease which of the following is false?
 - a. Cyanosis with pulmonary hypertension improves with 100% oxygen
 - b. Tetralogy of Fallot consists of VSD, overriding aorta, right ventricular hypertrophy, right ventricular outflow obstruction
 - c. Pulmonary stenosis has a high risk of sudden death
 - d. VSD is the most common paediatric cardiac defect
 - e. Prostaglandin E1 infusion should be considered in the acute management of left ventricular outflow obstruction syndromes

5. Regarding Hanging which of the following is false?
 - a. Judicial hanging attempts a complete cervical fracture
 - b. Cerebral hypoxia occurs mainly as a result of the ligature effect on carotid vessels in accidental hanging
 - c. Airway compromise is rarely the immediate cause of death in complete hanging
 - d. Neck fracture is uncommon in accidental hangings
 - e. vagal collapse caused by increase parasympathetic tone is a contributor to hypoxic cerebral injury in ligature strangulations

6. All of the following rate a Category 2 on the national triage scale except
 - a. 35 year old woman with central chest pain and SOB
 - b. 3 year old with temp 39 at 11pm who is drowsy
 - c. man with BP 235/120 discovered by LMO at routine health check
 - d. man with bleach splashed in eye
 - e. compound fracture of the tibia and fibula

7. In a mass casualty disaster which of the following should be treated first
 - a. 7 yo boy with closed head injury GCS 5
 - b. 42 M with sucking chest wound
 - c. 16 year old girl with arm amputation, and amputated part intact nearby
 - d. 29 female 35 weeks pregnant with penetrating abdominal wound
 - e. 32 M with compound femur fracture

8. Regarding ocular injury which is true
- Risk of rebleeding in hyphema is greatest at 2-5 days
 - Simple corneal abrasions take 72-96 hours to heal
 - Fractures of the inferior orbital wall with inferior rectus entrapment cause restriction of downgaze and diplopia
 - Intraocular pressure measurement should be attempted in cases of ruptured globe
 - Repeat administration of topical amethocaine 1% until resolution of symptoms are indicated in the management of ocular flash burns
9. In a 12 lead ECG with widespread ST elevation all of the following ECG signs suggest a diagnosis of acute myocardial infarction instead of pericarditis EXCEPT
- Widespread concave ST segment elevation
 - Q wave formation
 - Loss of R wave voltage
 - Widespread T wave inversion with ST segment elevation
 - Ventricular arrhythmias
10. In paediatric trauma
- The paediatric trauma score consists of height/Systolic BP/Airway
 - Children with spinal cord trauma have a higher mortality than adults
 - Intracranial injuries are infrequently associated with low height (<1m) falls
 - Motor vehicle crash is the second most common cause of paediatric trauma mortality
 - Less than 50% of children with SCIWORA have delayed onset of paralysis
11. Regarding traumatic paediatric chest injuries
- Paediatric chest injuries are as common as adult
 - Pulmonary contusion is more likely in children
 - Risk of mortality is 40% with multiple rib fractures
 - If there are no rib fractures there is no aortic injury
 - Pleural aspiration is more likely to be successful than formal chest drain in children than adults
12. The correct fluids iv for a 30kg child who is 5% dehydrated over 24 hours are
- 1500mL
 - 2000mL
 - 2400mL
 - 2600mL
 - 3200mL
13. All of the following are non metastatic manifestations of lung cancer except
- Hypoglycaemia
 - Hypercalcaemia
 - Gynaecomastia
 - Addison's disease
 - Hyponatraemia
14. A man goes from New Zealand to Papua New Guinea, takes Doxycycline 100mg daily for two days, then on return after four weeks, becomes febrile and grows malaria parasites
- It is most likely to be *P. vivax* which is chloroquine resistant
 - It is most likely to be *P. falciparum* which is chloroquine resistant
 - parenteral quinine is indicated for initial treatment
 - chloroquine and doxycycline are the best combination treatment
 - primaquine is adequate monotherapy

15. Regarding ankle injuries
- The anterior tibiofibular ligament is involved in two thirds of sprains
 - Under the Ottawa ankle rules an x-ray is required if the patient cannot take four weight bearing steps immediately after the injury
 - Fractures of the fibula distal to the tibiotalar joint are best managed by six weeks in plaster
 - Avulsion fractures displaced less than 6mm can be treated as a sprain
 - Closed reduction of trimalleolar fractures in ED is the treatment of choice
16. In a 28 year old male with a spontaneous pneumothorax
- the CXR would be expected to show bullous emphysema
 - the chance of tension is 15%
 - the chance of recurrence is 20%
 - the most common underlying cause is subpleural blebs
 - is most likely to be caused by vigorous exercise
17. In management of snake bites
- the antivenoms are made up of antivenom to all four venomous Australian snakes
 - polyvalent is indicated anywhere that the type of snake responsible for the bite is not known
 - all antivenoms cause anaphylaxis
 - a negative VDK permits rapid discharge from ED
 - the best samples to test for venom in order are bite site, urine, snake fangs and blood
18. A condition is more likely to be pseudogout than gout if
- There is high serum uric acid
 - Joint aspiration findings of weakly positive birefringent crystals and negative culture
 - Involvement is monoarticular
 - the patient is male
 - xrays of the affected joints are normal
19. When Rifampicin is contraindicated which of the following is recommended for the elimination of the nasal carriage of Neisseria Meningitidis?
- Amoxycillin
 - Ciprofloxacin
 - Erythromycin
 - Cefotaxime
 - Vancomycin
20. One of the criteria for the diagnosis of Kawasaki's disease is
- Palatal petechiae
 - Elevated liver enzymes
 - Fever of 3 days duration
 - Bilateral conjunctival injection
 - High parvovirus B19 antibody titre
21. The most likely indicator on a CXR that pulmonary oedema is non cardiogenic in origin compared to cardiogenic is:
- enlarged cardiac silhouette
 - peribronchial cuffing
 - upper lobe vessel distension
 - air bronchograms
 - pleural effusions

22. Which of the following causes of priapism is FALSE?

- a. leukaemia
- b. sickle cell disease
- c. chlorpromazine
- d. pseudoephedrine
- e. high spinal cord injury

23. Normal intraocular pressure is:

- a. 5-10
- b. 5-15
- c. 10-15
- d. 10-20
- e. 15-25

24. The predominant effect of dobutamine at an infusion rate of 10mcg/kg/min is

- a. splanchnic vasodilation
- b. increased cardiac contractility
- c. arterial vasodilation
- d. increased renal blood flow
- e. positive chronotropy

25. Which of the following views is not performed in a standard FAST examination?

- a. parahepatic
- b. periaortic
- c. pelvic
- d. perisplenic
- e. paracardiac

26. All of the following features are associated with aortic dissection EXCEPT?

- a. fall greater than 10m
- b. Chest X-Ray with left pleural cap
- c. Chest X-Ray with depression of the left main bronchus
- d. Chest X-Ray with opacification of the window between aorta and pulmonary vessels
- e. Chest X-Ray with left deviation of trachea

27. In the treatment of snakebite which of the following is TRUE?

- a. In the Northern Territory only brown and tiger snake antivenom need be used for any bite by an unknown snake.
- b. pretreatment with subcutaneous adrenaline has been proven not to change the incidence of anaphylaxis
- c. antivenom should only be given if serum or urine VDK is positive
- d. the dose of antivenom for a child should be decreased proportional to their size
- e. standard treatment is to start with one ampoule of antivenom and then increase the dose as required

28. In neonatal resuscitation which of the following is TRUE?

- a. 10% of neonates require bagging for >10 minutes
- b. Chest compressions should commence immediately when HR <100
- c. Meconium stained liquor mandates predelivery airway suction
- d. Airway suctioning causes tachycardia
- e. The appropriate ETT size for a 3kg neonate is 2.5mm

29. Regarding button battery ingestion
- heavy metal poisoning has been reported
 - most cases need no treatment
 - if there is no oesophageal pain no xray need be done as perforation is never painless
 - mercury poisoning is common when mercury batteries decay
 - oesophageal perforation is caused by sodium hydroxide
30. Regarding acute liver failure which of the following is TRUE?
- It is most commonly caused by paracetamol
 - most deaths are due to cerebral oedema
 - it is associated with hyponatraemia, hypokalaemia and hypoglycaemia
 - depth of coma is associated with ammonia level
 - is suggested in children when the alkaline phosphatase level is raised
31. Which of the following regarding HHV6 or infantile rubeola is TRUE?
- more common in Winter and early Spring
 - associated with mild cough and coryza
 - starts with erythematous macular or maculopapular rash
 - the rash usually resolves by desquamation
 - the rash is least prominent on the neck, trunk and buttocks.
32. Regarding Erythema multiforme which of the following is true?
- The rash occurs only on palms, soles and extensor surfaces
 - gets better in 2-3 weeks
 - symptoms are improved with steroids
 - can usually be managed as an outpatient
 - recurrence in children is unusual
33. In proven lower limb DVT and PE which of the following is TRUE?
- most common clinical sign is hyperpnoea
 - 90% have fever over 37.8 degrees celcius
 - 10% have haemoptysis
 - Over 90% of thrombi in the popliteal vein embolise
 - 80% have tachycardia > 100/min
34. Which of the following is clearly proven to improve mortality?
- Lights and sirens in cities on the way to hospital with trauma patients
 - Having a doctor and paramedic instead of paramedic only on a helicopter
 - Phoning hospital for a patient likely to require thrombolysis in myocardial infarction
 - Intravenous fluids in penetrating trauma
 - Glyceryl Trinitrate infusion in acute coronary syndromes

Answers

- a
- d
- e
- c
- b
- c
- b
- a
- a
- b

11. b
12. e
13. b
14. b
15. c
16. d
17. e
18. b
19. b
20. d
21. d or b (this is the real question from the exam – see references for answer)
22. d
23. d
24. b
25. b
26. e
27. b
28. c
29. b
30. c
31. b
32. c
33. a
34. b