

Practice MCQ December 2013

- 1) Which of the following muscle groups are least sensitive to neuromuscular blocking agents?
 - a) Diaphragm
 - b) Abdominal wall
 - c) Extra-ocular muscles
 - d) Upper airway muscles

- 2) A two day old baby is brought to the ED with parental concern about blood in his nappy. The most likely cause is
 - a) Swallowed maternal blood
 - b) Cow's milk protein allergy
 - c) Anal fissure
 - d) Idiopathic

- 3) A 72 year-old man with a history of lung cancer presents with progressively worsening back pain and difficulty walking. Regarding the most likely diagnosis,
 - a) Around 70% of those treated with radiotherapy will have some benefit
 - b) Plain radiographs are the initial investigation of choice
 - c) Bladder and bowel dysfunction are early manifestations
 - d) CT scan is the most appropriate initial investigation

- 4) Which of the following is recommended for a single rescuer attempting pre-hospital basic life support on a collapsed six year-old child?
 - a) Finger sweep for suspected upper airway foreign body
 - b) Compression-only CPR
 - c) 30:2 ratio of compressions to ventilation
 - d) Pulse check for a maximum of 10 seconds.

- 5) The most common fracture of the elbow is a fracture of the
 - a) Radial head
 - b) Olecranon
 - c) Medial epicondyle
 - d) Supracondylar region

- 6) Which of the following marine envenomations is most likely to lead to immediate onset of severe pain?
 - a) Sea snake
 - b) Blue ringed octopus
 - c) Stonefish
 - d) Irukandji syndrome

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- 7) Airway and respiratory adverse events during ketamine administration are associated with
- Intramuscular administration
 - Administration of ketamine as a single agent
 - Children less than two years of age
 - Initial intravenous doses of less than 2 mg/kg
- 8) Which of the following investigations is least likely to be useful in the assessment of a patient with severe asthma?
- Full blood count
 - Urea and electrolytes
 - Blood gas analysis
 - Chest x-ray
- 9) Which of the following substances is most likely to lead to serious complications after unintentional ingestion by a young child?
- Bath oil
 - Cigarette butts
 - Eucalyptus oil
 - Cologne or perfume
- 10) Which of the following is an absolute contraindication to suxamethonium?
- Acute burns of 60% body surface area
 - Congenital myopathy
 - Uraemia
 - Acute spinal cord injury
- 11) A 4 month-old child presents with respiratory distress, fever and cough. After history and examination, your working diagnosis is bronchiolitis. If there were persistent fevers in the emergency department, the most useful test would be
- FBE
 - Urine m/c/s
 - CRP
 - Chest x-ray

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- 12) In which of the following single-rescuer first aid situations should resuscitation efforts be commenced before activation of emergency medical services?
- a) Witnessed collapse in an adult
 - b) Unwitnessed collapse in an adult
 - c) Witnessed collapse in a child
 - d) Unwitnessed collapse in a child
- 13) The number needed to treat (NNT) for a particular therapy is equal to 1 divided by the
- a) Absolute risk
 - b) Relative risk
 - c) Absolute risk reduction
 - d) Relative risk reduction
- 14) Bilateral compression of the shoulders is most likely to result in
- a) Fractured clavicle
 - b) Sternoclavicular dislocation
 - c) Acromioclavicular separation
 - d) Posterior dislocation of the shoulder
- 15) A 62 year-old woman presents to the ED with persistent and severe hypoglycaemia with minimal response to glucose infusion. She has a history of hypertension, depression, and diabetes. Intentional overdose of which of the following medications is most likely to be responsible?
- a) Metformin
 - b) Insulin
 - c) Verapamil
 - d) Glibenclamide
- 16) The most common type of error in the emergency department is related to
- a) Pharmacotherapy
 - b) Documentation
 - c) Diagnosis
 - d) Communication

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- 17) Which of the following asthma medications are associated with increased risk for hospitalisation due to asthma, life-threatening exacerbations, and asthma-related deaths?
- Long-acting β_2 -agonists
 - Montelukast
 - Inhaled corticosteroids
 - Sodium cromoglycate
- 18) Which of the following exposes a patient to the highest dose of ionizing radiation?
- Chest x-ray
 - Pelvis x-ray
 - Lumbar spine x-ray
 - Abdominal x-ray
- 19) The most common complication of otitis media is
- Tympanic membrane perforation
 - Hearing impairment
 - Labyrinthitis
 - Cholesteatoma
- 20) A 16 year-old girl presents to the ED with a three week history of painful weakness and numbness in her left leg. She has minimal voluntary movements but normal reflexes and tone. She reports no sensation in the entire left lower limb. The most likely diagnosis is
- Somatization disorder
 - Conversion disorder
 - Somatoform pain disorder
 - Malingering
- 21) Which of the following patient groups has the highest rate of completed suicide?
- Elderly males
 - Elderly females
 - Adolescent males
 - Adolescent females

- 22) During the performance of a mental state examination, the most sensitive method for differentiating an organic cause of altered mental status from a psychotic illness is assessment of
- Intellectual functioning and judgement
 - Affect and speech
 - Attention and memory
 - Orientation to person, place and time
- 23) In the setting of a major radiation incident, which of the following indicates the worst prognosis?
- Lymphopaenia
 - Headache and tinnitus
 - Vomiting and diarrhoea four hours after exposure
 - Short-lived nausea and vomiting
- 24) On a mountain climb in a remote area of Nepal, a member of the expedition develops increasing dyspnoea and cough. Examination demonstrates bilateral crepitations, tachypnoea and tachycardia. The most appropriate treatment is
- Dexamethasone
 - Frusemide
 - Acetazolamide
 - Nifedipine
- 25) Which of the following is more likely to be seen in an electrical injury from household voltage than from a lightning strike?
- Vasospasm
 - Pulmonary contusions and haemorrhage
 - Rhabdomyolysis
 - Keraunoparalysis
- 26) Which of the following clinical features is more likely to be found in exertional heat stroke than classic heat stroke?
- Altered conscious state
 - Elevated hepatic transaminases
 - Hypoglycaemia
 - Coagulopathy

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- 27) In the setting of blunt chest trauma resulting in myocardial contusion, the most frequently reported rhythm disturbance is
- Sinus tachycardia
 - Ventricular ectopic beats
 - Atrial ectopic beats
 - Right bundle branch block
- 28) You receive a phonecall from a worried father about his 4 year-old child who has fallen heavily, completely dislodging one of her upper central incisors. The most appropriate action to advise him to take is to
- Store the tooth in saliva
 - Not attempt to replace the tooth
 - Store the tooth in milk
 - Attempt to replace the tooth in the socket
- 29) Which of the following cervical spine injuries are considered to be 'stable'?
- Jefferson fracture of C1
 - Unilateral facet dislocation
 - Flexion teardrop fracture
 - Bilateral facet dislocation
- 30) When designing a new emergency department, the recommended total number of patient treatment areas (excluding interview, plaster and treatment rooms) should be at least
- 1 / 800 yearly attendances
 - 1 / 1100 attendances
 - 1 / 1500 attendances
 - 1 / 1800 attendances
- 31) Which of the following results is most likely to occur following a complaint?
- Remedial actions
 - Changes in policies and procedures
 - Litigation
 - Monetary compensation

- 32) Which of the following is NOT a treatment for torsades de pointes?
- a) Magnesium
 - b) Isoprenaline
 - c) Defibrillation
 - d) Amiodarone
- 33) All of the following are true with regards to treatment with H2 antagonists, EXCEPT:
- a) Their dose should be adjusted in patients with significant liver dysfunction
 - b) For non-ulcer dyspepsia, they are more effective at reducing symptoms than proton pump inhibitors
 - c) In most patients they are effective in reducing both gastric and duodenal ulceration within 8 weeks
 - d) Food does not reduce their absorption
- 34) Regarding Fournier's gangrene of the scrotum, which of the following is TRUE?
- a) Has a mortality rate of up to 75%
 - b) Causes marked skin crepitation in most patients
 - c) Is more common in Asian males
 - d) Leads to skin necrosis and sloughing within 12-24 hours
- 35) Which is TRUE regarding Guillian-Barre syndrome?
- a) EBV and CMV are thought to be the two major precipitants
 - b) There are more cases in winter than summer
 - c) The facial nerve is commonly involved
 - d) Presentation is with a pure motor disturbance
- 36) In renal trauma all of the following are true EXCEPT:
- a) Haematuria in the paediatric population correlates well with the degree of injury
 - b) Radiographic studies reveal a normal functioning kidney in renal pelvic rupture
 - c) Bladder rupture can be intraperitoneal or extraperitoneal
 - d) Kehr sign suggests extraperitoneal bladder rupture

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- 37) Predictors of mortality from aortic dissection include all of the following EXCEPT:
- a) Age >70
 - b) Female sex
 - c) Kidney failure
 - d) History of IHD
- 38) In regards to Slipped Upper Femoral Epiphysis (SUFE), which is CORRECT?
- a) More common in females
 - b) In chronic slip passive flexion is associated with external rotation
 - c) In unstable SUFE patients can still weight bear
 - d) More common in children under the age of 10
- 39) Which of the following statements is CORRECT?
- a) Intracellular fluid represents 67% of total body weight.
 - b) The intracellular concentration of phosphate is approximately 120 mmol/L
 - c) The intracellular potassium concentration is approximately 100 mmol/L
 - d) Ringer's lactate is slightly hypertonic
- 40) With regards to ruptured abdominal aortic aneurysm, which of the following statements is FALSE?
- a) Ruptured AAA is initially misdiagnosed in up to 30% of presentations
 - b) 90% are atherosclerotic in origin
 - c) 50% are palpable
 - d) The mortality rate is 45% for those who reach hospital alive
- 41) Which of the following is NOT helpful in the diagnosis of torsion of the testicle
- a) Elevated right testicle
 - b) Cremasteric reflex
 - c) Epididymis lying in front of the testicle
 - d) Testicle place sideways and higher than other testicle
- 42) All of the following can cause hypocalcaemia, EXCEPT:
- a) Hypoparathyroidism
 - b) Renal failure
 - c) Hypomagnesaemia
 - d) Hypophosphataemia

- 43) Which of the following is NOT a feature of severe aortic stenosis?
- a) S4
 - b) Soft S2
 - c) Reverse splitting of S2
 - d) Pressure gradient across the aortic valve of >50mmHg
- 44) Which of the following is TRUE regarding adenosine
- a) Increases conduction of the AV node
 - b) Causes a tachycardia
 - c) Has no known contraindications
 - d) Causes chest pain of non-cardiac origin
- 45) Which of the following coexisting illnesses has the greatest effect on determining pneumonia severity using the pneumonia severity index (PSI)?
- a) Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
 - b) Liver disease
 - c) Chronic renal failure
 - d) Congestive cardiac failure
- 46) In the setting of maternal trauma, which of the following situations indicates an emergency caesarean section?
- a) 36 week gestation and haemodynamic instability prior to initial fluid resuscitation
 - b) 30 week gestation with a persistently abnormal CTG trace
 - c) 34 week gestation with uterine tenderness and absent foetal heart tones
 - d) 36 week gestation with significant fetomaternal haemorrhage on Kleihauer-Betke test and normal CTG
- 47) A 24 year old man presents with a painful left ear after an assault at a nightclub. You diagnose a perichondral haematoma. Which of the following steps is most appropriate?
- a) Needle aspiration
 - b) Incise skin to drain and leave open
 - c) Incise skin to drain and re-suture
 - d) Oral antibiotics to cover *Staphylococcus* and *Pseudomonas*

- 48) The most common anatomic site of hypertensive intracranial haemorrhage is the
- Thalamus
 - Pons
 - Putamen
 - Cerebellum
- 49) The most common presenting symptom of systemic lupus erythematosus is
- Malar rash
 - Pericarditis
 - Arthralgias
 - Renal disease
- 50) A 62 year-old woman presents with pancreatitis. Which of the following clinical and biochemical scoring systems is most useful for predicting outcome while the patient is in the ED?
- APACHE II score
 - Ranson's score
 - Glasgow score
 - Serum CRP at presentation
- 51) A previously well 34 year-old woman presents with acute onset of sweating, palpitations and tremor following a viral illness. Examination reveals a very tender thyroid gland. The most likely diagnosis is
- Hashimoto's thyroiditis
 - Post-partum thyroiditis
 - Subacute thyroiditis
 - Grave's disease
- 52) Which of the following paediatric rashes is usually preceded by an illness characterised by a high fever without a focus?
- Eczema herpeticum
 - Erythema infectiosum
 - Roseola infantum
 - Varicella (chickenpox)

- 53) In the setting of trauma, which is the most common spinal level for neurologic injury?
- Cervical
 - Thoracic
 - Thoracolumbar junction
 - Lumbar
- 54) Which of the following conditions is most likely to be associated with eye pain?
- Periorbital cellulitis
 - Bacterial conjunctivitis
 - Viral conjunctivitis
 - Herpes keratitis
- 55) A 73 year old woman presents with painless lower gastrointestinal bleeding. There are no haemorrhoids identified on anoscopy. The most likely diagnosis is
- Diverticulosis
 - Colitis
 - Colonic polyp
 - Bowel carcinoma
- 56) Which of the following diseases is most likely to cause a transudative pleural effusion?
- Superior vena caval obstruction
 - Subphrenic abscess
 - Pulmonary embolism
 - Hypothyroidism
- 57) In hand injuries, which is TRUE?
- Bennett's fracture has a worse prognosis than Rolando's fracture
 - Gamekeeper's thumb is due to disruption of the lateral collateral ligament of the 1st metacarpophalangeal joint
 - Most metacarpal fractures are managed by conservative treatment
 - Dislocations at the metacarpophalangeal joint often require ORIF

- 58) Which one of the following statements regarding burn wounds is TRUE:
- a) A patient sustaining a high-voltage electrical injury should receive an increased volume of resuscitation fluid per kilogram (as compared to what the Parkland formula would usually recommend)
 - b) With superficial partial thickness burns, the dermis is not involved
 - c) Burns often lead to early haemodynamic compromise
 - d) In Australia, sepsis is the major contributor to mortality following burns
- 59) Percutaneous sutures will leave needle marks in the skin if left in place for any longer than
- a) 24 hours
 - b) 2 days
 - c) 8 days
 - d) 14 days
- 60) Medications that may be used in the emergency management of placental abruption at 35 weeks gestation include all of the following EXCEPT:
- a) Morphine
 - b) Steroids
 - c) Nifedipine
 - d) Syntocinon

1.	A	Neuromuscular blockers	Anaesthetics	Dunn (5 th ed)	15
2.	A	Blood in the nappy	Neonates / infants	Tintinalli (7 th ed)	740
3.	A	Malignant spinal cord compression	Oncology	Tintinalli (7 th ed)	1509-1510
4.	C	Paediatric prehospital BLS	Resuscitation	Dunn (5 th ed)	2
5.	A	Elbow fractures	Orthopaedics	Tintinalli (7 th ed)	1828
6.	C	Painful marine envenomation	Toxicology	Murray et al (2 nd ed)	445-458
7.	C	Ketamine and respiratory adverse effects	Anaesthetics	Dunn (5 th ed)	22
8.	A	Investigations in severe asthma	Respiratory	Dunn (5 th ed)	502
9.	C	Ingestion of household substances	Toxicology	Murray et al (2 nd ed)	120-121
10.	B	Contraindications to suxamethonium	Anaesthetics	Dunn (5 th ed)	25
11.	B	Fever in the setting of bronchiolitis	Neonates / infants	Tintinalli (7 th ed)	739
12.	D	Call first vs call fast (first aid)	Resuscitation	Dunn (5 th ed)	3
13.	C	Number needed to treat	Research	Dunn (5 th ed)	330
14.	B	Sternoclavicular dislocation	Orthopaedics	Tintinalli (7 th ed)	1785
15.	D	Hypoglycaemic agent overdose	Toxicology	Murray et al (2 nd ed)	multiple pages
16.	C	Error in the ED	Clinical risk Mx	Dunn (5 th ed)	165
17.	A	Asthma medications	Respiratory	Dunn (5 th ed)	510
18.	C	Radiation dose	Radiology	Dunn (5 th ed)	243
19.	B	Otitis media complications	ENT	Rosen (7 th ed)	878-9
20.	B	Somatoform disorders	Psychiatry	Rosen (7 th ed)	1452-57
21.	A	Suicide risk factors	Psychiatry	Rosen (7 th ed)	1463-66
22.	D	Organic vs functional psychosis	Psychiatry	Rosen (7 th ed)	1434
23.	B	Radiation exposure	Disaster	Rosen (7 th ed)	1938
24.	D	High altitude pulmonary oedema	Environmental	Rosen (7 th ed)	1923-4
25.	C	Lightning strike vs electrical injury	Environmental	Rosen (7 th ed)	1896-99
26.	C	Exertional heat stroke vs classic heat stroke	Environmental	Rosen (7 th ed)	1889
27.	A	Arrhythmias in cardiac contusion	Trauma	Rosen (7 th ed)	400
28.	B	Avulsed primary tooth	Dental	Rosen (7 th ed)	854-5
29.	B	Stable vs unstable spinal injuries	Neurosurgery	Rosen (7 th ed)	340
30.	B	Number of ED cubicles	Admin / Mgmt	Cameron (3 rd ed)	817
31.	A	Results of complaints	Admin / Mgmt	Cameron (3 rd ed)	839
32.	D	Torsades	CVS		
33.	A	H2 antagonists	Gastro	Cameron (3 rd ed)	341
34.	A	Fournier's	ID		
35.	C	Guillian Barre	Neuro	Dunn (4 th ed)	563
36.	D	Renal trauma	Trauma	Tintinalli (6 th ed)	1626
37.	D	Aortic dissection	CVS		
38.	B	SUFE	Ortho	Cameron Paed	
39.	B	body fluid	Metab	Tintinalli	
40.	C	ruptured AAA	Vasc surg	Dunn	
41.	A	testicular torsion	Urology		
42.	D	hypocalcaemia	Metab		
43.	B	aortic stenosis	CVS		
44.	D	Adenosine	CVS		
45.	B	Pneumonia severity	Resp	Cameron (3 rd ed)	283-285
46.	B	Obstetric trauma	Obs	Rosen (7 th ed)	258-260
47.	C	Pericondral haematoma	ENT	Tintinalli (7 th ed)	1556
48.	C	Hypertensive haemorrhage	Neuro	Tintinalli (7 th ed)	462
49.	C	Presentation of SLE	Rheum	Cameron (3 rd ed)	534

50.	A	Pancreatitis scoring system	Gastro	Cameron (3 rd ed)	348
51.	C	Thyroiditis	Endo	Rosens (7 th ed)	1658-1660
52.	C	Paed rash	ID	Tintinalli (7 th ed)	912-914
53.	A	Spinal injury	Trauma	Cameron (3 rd ed)	80
54.	D	Eye pain	Eyes	Tintinalli (7 th ed)	1528-1533
55.	A	Lower GI bleed	Abdo surg	Tintinalli (7 th ed)	545
56.	A	Pleural effusion	Resp	Cameron (3 rd ed)	308
57.	D	Hand injuries	Ortho	Cameron	
58.	A	Burns	Plastics	Cameron (3 rd ed)	149-151
59.	C	Sutures			
60.	C	Med in placental abruption	O+G		