

confusion, convulsion & coma
Brain ↑

Fat embolism after 3-10 days

X-Ray must involve two joints
ORIF
Reduction
Immobilize
Cast, splint
①
② Fixation

Fat embolism = petechial rash, generalized fever
Investigation
CXR - Multiple nodular opacities
CT chest
PLAB TRAINER (SWAMY) LTD
ORTHOPAEDICS
R - ABC
tx of Respir failure

1. A man complained of pain in hand after punching a wall yesterday. What is the most likely fracture?
A. Fracture distal end of radius
B. Scaphoid fracture
C. Metacarpal fracture
D. Peri-lunate fracture
E. Posterior dislocation of shoulder joint

⇒ Urgent refer
CXR & Mostly CTPA

2. A young girl fell from a tree and now complains of pain in the arm. Her radial pulse cannot be felt. What is the most likely fracture?

A. Fracture distal end of radius
B. Ant. dislocation of shoulder joint
C. Scaphoid fracture
D. Supracondylar fracture of humerus
E. Posterior dislocation of shoulder joint

- Brachial Artery rupture
Tx = ORIF
use K wires deformity present

3. A man having seizures came to the A&E complaining of pain in the shoulder. There was no obvious visible deformity. What is the most likely fracture?

A. Fracture distal end of radius
B. Ant. dislocation of shoulder joint
C. Scaphoid fracture
D. Supracondylar fracture of humerus
E. Posterior dislocation of shoulder joint

When adult fall on elbow
↓
gets ant. dislocation

4. An old lady complained of pain in the wrist and hand after she fell on an outstretched hand. Her wrist and hand are swollen. What is the most likely fracture?

A. Fracture distal end of radius
B. Peri-lunate fracture
C. Scaphoid fracture
D. Supracondylar fracture of humerus
E. Metacarpal fracture

* Colles' (distal end of radius + post. displacement)
* Smith (" " " ant. ")

5. Patient had a fall x-ray shows perilunate fracture. What is the most appropriate management?

A. Bandage & discharge
B. X-ray of wrist scaphoid view
C. Isotope scan
D. Refer to ortho doctor immediately
E. Reassure

D = refer

2 → Scaphoid.
or base of thumb.
6. A patient had a fall and has tenderness in anatomical snuff box, x-ray is normal. What is the most appropriate management?

Scaphoid fracture

- A. Bandage and discharge
- B. Refer to ortho doctor immediately
- C. Isotope scan
- ☒ D. X-ray of wrist scaphoid view
- E. Reassure

7. Patient had a fall, X-ray showed displacement of the radius. What is the most appropriate management?

- A. Bandage & discharge
- B. X-ray of wrist scaphoid view
- C. Isotope scan
- ☒ D. Refer to ortho doctor immediately
- E. Reassure

8. A 14 year-old boy had both tibial and fibular shafts fracture. After analgesia, plaster is applied. After sometime he complains of pain. What is the most appropriate management?

- A. Remove plaster
- B. NSAIDs
- C. Doppler USG
- ☒ D. Check pulses
- E. Reassure

9. A 14 year-old boy had both tibial and fibular shafts fracture. After analgesia, plaster is applied. After 8 hours develops foot drop. What is the most appropriate management?

- ☒ A. Remove plaster
- B. NSAIDs
- C. Doppler USG
- D. Check pulses
- E. X-rays

injury +
Common
Peroneal
Nerve
(Compartment Syndrome)

10. A 10 year-old boy fell from the swing in school. He has tender left leg and is excessively crying. What is the most appropriate management?

- A. X-rays
- B. NSAIDs
- C. Doppler USG
- D. Check pulses
- ☒ E. Immediate reduction

↓
First pain in leg
B

11. A 16 year-old boy got an injury to his knee in a football match. There is diffuse swelling on his knee. What is the most appropriate management?

- A. X-rays
- B. NSAIDs
- C. Doppler USG
- D. Check pulses
- ☒ E. Immediate reduction

A

12. A 20 year-old man comes to A&E with ankle fracture and is found to have absent foot pulses. What is the most appropriate management?

- A. X-rays
- B. NSA IDs
- C. Doppler USG
- D. Check pulses
- E. Immediate reduction

13. A female 68 years old, has had a low level Right forearm fracture, what will you do to prevent more fractures in future?

- A. Calcitonin
- B. Ca+supplements
- C. Bisphosphonates
- D. Exercise
- E. Vit D

14. An 18 year old man fell off a ladder. He complains of pain in his right wrist. There is tenderness just distal to the radius but little swelling. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Fractured radial head
- B. Mallet finger
- C. Fractured Scaphoid
- D. Fractured 5th Metacarpal
- E. Colles' fracture



anatomical
knuff box

15. A 78 year old woman tripped over an uneven paving stone and fell while carrying her shopping. She complains of pain at her right shoulder but there is no deformity and her range of movement is only slightly reduced. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Fractured radial head
- B. Fractured clavicle (direct trauma - medial site common)
- C. Fractured humeral neck
- D. Spiral fracture of the humerus
- E. Supracondylar fracture of the humerus

16. A six year old girl fell from a swing onto her outstretched hand. She is tender from her shoulder to her lower forearm and is reluctant to move her arm. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Fractured radial head
- B. Fractured clavicle
- C. Fractured humeral neck
- D. Spiral fracture of the humerus
- E. Supracondylar fracture of the humerus

pain becoz of spasm. child

17. A 45 year old man had fallen down the stairs the previous day whilst he was drunk. He complains of pain near his shoulder and has difficulty lifting his wrist off the table. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Fractured radial head
- B. Fractured clavicle
- C. Fractured humeral neck
- D. Spiral fracture of the humerus
- E. Supracondylar fracture of the humerus

18. A 25 year old man was attacked with a baseball bat. He complains of pain in his right forearm which he had raised to protect himself. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Fractured radial head
- B. Transverse fracture of the ulna
- C. Fractured humeral neck
- D. Spiral fracture of the humerus
- E. Supracondylar fracture of the humerus

19. A seven day old baby, born after a difficult home delivery, is not moving his left arm. He cries each time he is picked up. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Fracture of clavicle
- B. Fracture of neck of humerus
- C. Greens stick fracture of distal radius
- D. Non accidental injury
- E. Subluxation of radial head (pulled elbow)

20. A three year old girl tripped while holding her mother's hand she has not used her right arm Since. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Fracture of clavicle
- B. Fracture of neck of humerus
- C. Greens stick fracture of distal radius
- D. Non accidental injury
- E. Subluxation of radial head (pulled elbow)

21. An eight year old boy fell from a tree. He is in severe pain. The radial pulse is not palpable on the injured arm. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Fracture of clavicle
- B. Fracture of neck of humerus
- C. Supracondylar fracture of humerus
- D. Fracture of shaft of humerus
- E. Fracture of mid radius and ulna

22. A 16 year old boy fell on his outstretched hand. His forearm was put in a plaster a week ago at another hospital and he has got it wet. He has come to the accident and emergency department to have it repaired. He says his initial x- rays were normal. On repeat x- ray, an abnormality is found. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Scaphoid fracture
- B. Fracture of neck of humerus
- C. Supracondylar fracture of humerus
- D. Fracture of shaft of humerus
- E. Fracture of mid radius and ulna

23. A four year old boy fell in the playground. He has been using his forearm normally but complains of pain. There is no deformity or swelling and there is minimal tenderness on examination. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Scaphoid fracture
- B. Fracture of neck of humerus
- C. Supracondylar fracture of humerus
- D. Fracture of shaft of humerus
- E. Greens stick fracture of distal radius < 5 yrs

24. A three month old baby, whose mother says he has been crying since he rolled off the bed two days ago, is found to have bruise on his legs. What is the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Fracture of clavicle
- B. Fracture of neck of humerus
- C. Greens stick fracture of distal radius
- D. Non accidental injury
- E. Subluxation of radial head (pulled elbow)

25. A five year old boy fell from a tree and injured his left wrist. He is brought to A & E Department. He is slightly tender over the wrist. X rays are normal and there are no other injuries. What is the single most appropriate next step?

- A. Magnetic resonance imaging scan of wrist (MRI)
- B. Isotope bone scan of wrist
- C. Support bandage and discharge
- D. Support bandage and review in the hospital
- E. X-ray of wrist (including scaphoid review)

26. A 21 year old woman fell from a ladder. She present to the Accident and Emergency Department with pain in the right wrist. An X-ray reveals a peri-lunate dislocation. What is the single most appropriate next step?

- A. Ultrasound scan of wrist
- B. Immediate orthopaedic referral
- C. Support bandage and discharge
- D. Magnetic resonance imaging scan of wrist (MRI)
- E. Isotope bone scan of wrist

27. A 21 year old man presents to the Accident and emergency department the day after he fell on his outstretched hand. There is tenderness in the anatomical snuff box but no wrist deformity. What is the most appropriate next step?

- A. Ultrasound scan of wrist
 B. X-ray of thumb
 C. Support bandage and discharge
 D. Support bandage and review in the hospital
 E. X-ray of wrist (including scaphoid review)

28. A 39 year old man injured his wrist in a motorcycle accident. There is tenderness over the anatomical snuff box and distal radius. X-ray reveals an impacted fracture of the distal radius. What is the most appropriate next step?

- A. Ultrasound scan of wrist
 B. Immediate orthopaedic referral
 C. Support bandage and discharge
 D. Support bandage and review in the hospital
 E. X-ray of wrist (including scaphoid review)

29. A 3 year old boy is brought to the Accident and Emergency Department with a painful elbow sustained while his father was swinging him by his hands as a game. What is the most appropriate next step?

- A. Admission for investigation
 B. Immobilization (plaster)
 C. Manipulation
 D. Bed rest
 E. Reassure

pull elbow ↑
 (C) physio
 self limiting

30. An eight year old girl is brought to the Accident and Emergency Department with an acute torticollis. There is no history of trauma. What is the most appropriate next step?

- A. Immobilization (collar)
 B. Local steroid injection
 C. Manipulation
 D. Physiotherapy
 E. Exercise regime

local heat
 Manipulation
 Soft collar
 Spasmodic
 No H/O trauma
 Infantile Trauma 6mo-36mo
 botulinum toxin to kill the muscle

31. A 10 year old boy has been limping for 3 days after playing football. He complains of pain on rotation of the right hip. What is the most appropriate next step?

- A. Bed rest
 B. Local steroid injection
 C. Admission for investigation
 D. Physiotherapy
 E. Reassure

(C)

32. A 19 year old rugby player fell over during a game five days ago. He complains of pain in the right wrist near the base of his thumb. Initial x-ray appears normal. What is the most appropriate next step?

- A. Immobilization (Plaster)
 B. Manipulation
 C. Reassure
 D. Physiotherapy
 E. Exercise regime

A

33. A 20 year old woman attended the Accident and Emergency Department five days ago with neck pain following a rear end collision of her car. She has been wearing a soft collar but the pain and stiffness have been worsening. What is the most appropriate next step?

- A. Immobilization (Plaster)
- B. Manipulation
- C. Immobilization (collar)
- D. Physiotherapy
- E. Exercise regime

Rx
Soft collar
Physio
Analgesia

D

Whiplash Injury
(Ligament Injury)

IX: Cervical spine
X-Ray
to rule out
anything

34. A 54 year old woman ruptured Achilles tendon four months ago. It was treated conservatively. Today she stumbled and injured the same area. Her Achilles tendon is ruptured again. What is the most appropriate next step?

- A. Immobilization (Plaster)
- B. Manipulation
- C. Splint
- D. Surgical repair
- E. Non weight bearing on crutches

Sudden pain
at the back of
ankle (Kick)

35. A 13 year old girl landed awkwardly and hurt her knee whilst playing basketball. She is receiving 50% oxygen / 50% nitrous oxide for pain relief. Her patella is displaced laterally. What is the most appropriate next step?

- A. Immobilization (Plaster)
- B. Manipulation
- C. Splint
- D. Surgical repair
- E. Non weight bearing on crutches

B

36. A 35 year old woman tripped and fell yesterday. She is 14 week pregnant. She is tender below her lateral malleolus with bruising but minimal swelling. There is no instability. Her X-rays are normal. She is able to weight bear although it is painful. What is the most appropriate next step?

- A. Early physiotherapy
- B. Ibuprofen
- C. Paracetamol
- D. Plaster cast
- E. Non weight bearing on crutches

E

(for few weeks)

37. A 12 year old boy injured his knee playing football. The following day, he is able to walk. There is mild medial tenderness, no swelling and full range of movement. There is no ligamentous laxity. He has been in pain despite paracetamol. What is the most appropriate next step?

- A. Early physiotherapy
- B. Ibuprofen
- C. Paracetamol
- D. Plaster cast
- E. Non weight bearing on crutches

Sprain
B

38. A 14 year old girl hit her elbow against a door. The elbow is painful. There are no signs of a fracture. She has asthma. What is the most appropriate next step?

- A. Plaster cast
- B. Ibuprofen
- C. Paracetamol
- D. Rest in broad arm sling for one week
- E. Morphine

39. A 36 year old man caught his hand in machinery at work. His fingers are swollen and bruised. His x-ray shows no bony injury. He does not like taking medication. What is the most appropriate next step?

- A. Early physiotherapy
- B. Rest in broad arm sling for one week
- C. Elevation in high arm sling for 2-3 days
- D. Plaster cast
- E. Splint

40. A 50 year old woman injured her index finger while tucking in the bed sheet. She is unable actively to extend the distal interphalangeal joint, although there is full movement passively. Her x-rays are normal. What is the most appropriate next step?

- A. Early physiotherapy
- B. Rest in broad arm sling for one week
- C. Paracetamol
- D. Plaster cast
- E. Splint

Tendon injury (extensor digitorum)
Intact tendon
E Splint

41. A 23 years old man sprained his right ankle six weeks ago playing football. He was treated with below knee walking cast. On removing the cast, the patient is noted to have a right foot drop. He has weakness of the extensors of the ankle and toes, and diminished pin prick sensation over the dorsum of the foot. The jerk is present and the plantar reflex is present. What is the single most likely cause of the foot drop?

- A. Compression of the common peroneal nerve.
- B. Compression of the S1 nerve root.
- C. Deep venous thrombosis (DVT)
- D. Rupture of Achilles tendon
- E. Tear of the medial collateral ligament of the ankle.

A

42. A young boy fell from tree now has come with painful wrist x-ray taken was normal. What is the most appropriate management?

- A. Bandage & discharge
- B. X-ray of wrist scaphoid view
- C. Isotope scan
- D. Refer to ortho doctor immediately
- E. Reassure

B

Trauma

1. A two-year-old child attends the Accident and Emergency Department having run into a door. He cried for a while, but has played happily since then. He has a bruise on his forehead. Choose the single most appropriate management?

- A. Computed tomography (CT) scan of brain
- B. Admit to local hospital
- C. Discharge with advice.
- D. Consult with neurosurgeons
- E. Discharge with advice after normal skull x-ray

2. A seven-year-old boy falls off his bike, striking his head. He was not wearing a helmet. He is distressed, but responds appropriately to questions and climbs on to the examination couch. He was not knocked out but cannot recall the details of the accident. Choose the single most appropriate management?

- A. Computed tomography (CT) scan of Brain
- B. Admit to local hospital
- C. Discharge with advice.
- D. Consult with neurosurgeons
- E. Discharge with advice after normal skull x-ray

*Post traumatic
amnesia
here Psychological
as he didn't have
LOS E*

3. A 17-year boy attends the Accident and Emergency Department on Saturday night. He has slurred speech but knows where he is. He smells of alcohol and has a confused wound on his scalp. He does not know how he was injured. Choose the single most appropriate management?

- A. Computed tomography (CT) scan of Brain
- B. Intravenous iv antibiotic
- C. Immediate burr hole.
- D. Consult with neurosurgeons
- E. Discharge with advice after normal skull x-ray

*Alcoholic fall has
Subdural hmy.
A*

4. A 12-year-old boy who has been playing on the roof of a derelict factory falls at least six-meters. His airway is secure and he is haemodynamically stable. His Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) score is 10. He has no focal neurological signs. Choose the single most appropriate management?

- A. Computed tomography (CT) scan of Brain
- B. Intravenous iv antibiotic
- C. Immediate burr hole.
- D. Consult with neurosurgeons
- E. Intravenous iv mannitol

A

5. A person who met with a accident and is in A & E with pain in RUQ and hypotension. What structure is most likely to be damaged?

- A. Spleen
- B. Liver
- C. Kidney
- D. Diaphragm
- E. Aorta

B

6. A builder falls astride on a scaffolding Bar. What organ is most likely to be damaged?

- A. Spleen
- B. Urethra
- C. Kidney
- D. Bladder
- E. Pancreas

7. A person after an accident when NGT was tried, not successful. What structure is most likely to be damaged?

- A. Spleen
- B. Liver
- C. Kidney
- D. Diaphragm
- E. Aorta

8. There is history of kick in the back. No bruises but the patient presents to A & E with haematuria. What is the most appropriate management?

- A. IVU
- B. Urethrogram
- C. USG
- D. Suprapubic catheterization
- E. Laparotomy

9. There is history of multiple rib fractures on left lower chest. The patients presents with left sided abdominal pain. What is the most appropriate management?

- A. IVU
- B. USG
- C. Laprotomy
- D. Splenectomy
- E. Nephrectomy

10. A man has history of perineal injury and now presents with urinary retention for 2 hours. No abnormality was found on PR. What is the most appropriate management?

- A. IVU
- B. USG
- C. Laprotomy
- D. Suprapubic catheterization
- E. Foley's catheterization

11. A child with stab wound of abdomen, and signs of peritonism and shock. What is the most appropriate management?

- A. CT Scan
- B. Barium Swallow.
- C. MRI
- D. X-Ray abdomen
- E. Peritoneal Analysis

12. A child involved in RTA was seated back seat, with seat belt on; presents with pain in left hypochondrium, pallor, low BP, tachycardia. What is the most appropriate management?

First USG

- A. CT Scan
- B. Barium Swallow.
- C. MRI
- D. X-Ray abdomen
- E. Peritoneal Analysis

A

13. A driver in a car accident hit the steering wheel; B.P and pulse in both arms were different. What is the most likely finding to be seen on x-ray?

- A. Globular heart shadow.
- B. Widened mediastinum
- C. Free gas in mediastinum
- D. Absent vascular markings
- E. None

B

14. A 37 year old cyclist is knocked from his bicycle by car. He is brought to the A & E after initial assessment and interventions he is noted to have left upper quadrant tenderness. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Liver rupture
- B. Splenic rupture
- C. Diaphragm rupture
- D. Bowel rupture
- E. Renal pedicle avulsion

B

15. A 25 year old woman car driver is involved in a front impact accident. She develops central, epigastric and shoulder tip pain three hours later and is noted to have linear transverse bruising from the lap belt above-the umbilicus. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Liver rupture
- B. Splenic rupture
- C. Diaphragm rupture
- D. Bowel rupture
- E. Mesenteric vascular injury

E

16. A 47 year-old scaffolder falls about four meters onto a scaffold pole injuring his right side. After initial assessment he is found to have right-sided tenderness. A ten-minute intravenous urogram (IVU) shows no excretion on the right side. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Liver rupture
- B. Splenic rupture
- C. Diaphragm rupture
- D. Pancreatic contusion
- E. Renal pedicle avulsion

E

17. A 19 year-old is stabbed with a 10cm blade in the left upper abdomen. After remaining stable for 20 minutes his blood pressure drops to 90/60 mmHg. An ultrasound scan shows no free abdominal blood. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Aortic rupture
- B. Splenic rupture
- C. Diaphragm rupture
- D. Cardiac tamponade
- E. Bladder rupture

18. A 21 year old motorcyclist in the Accident and emergency Department resuscitation room appears to be stable after an accident. Initial assessment has excluded neck injury. While sitting up talking, he becomes progressively breathless. There are reduced breath sounds on the left side of his chest. Choose the single most appropriate immediate action?

- A. Assess airway
- B. Chest drain after needle thoracocentesis
- C. Transfer to operating theatre
- D. Chest Xray
- E. Chest auscultation

19. A 23 year old motorist is brought to the Accident and emergency Department after an accident. His airway is patent. He is noted to have external injuries on the left side and a deformed left thigh. Choose the single most appropriate immediate action?

- A. Immediate blood transfusion
- B. Rapid fluid bolus (1 liter)
- C. Transfer to operating theatre
- D. Splint femoral fracture
- E. X-ray femur

20. A 70 year old man who has a history of alcoholism and recent falls presents to the accident and emergency department with ataxia. His haemoglobin (HB) is 12gm/dl and his blood glucose concentration is 7mmol/l. Choose the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Subdural haematoma.
- B. Subarachnoid haemorrhage
- C. Mild head injury
- D. Extradural haematoma
- E. Base of skull fracture

21. A 17 year old rugby player was knocked out briefly but was able to give his name and address to the ambulance crew. After an hour in the Accident and Emergency department, His level of consciousness is deteriorating. Choose the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Subdural haematoma.
- B. Subarachnoid haemorrhage
- C. Mild head injury
- D. Extradural haematoma
- E. Base of skull fracture

22. An eight year old boy was knocked out after falling cycle two hours ago. In the accident and emergency department he is co-operative. He has a headache but no apparent injuries and is neurologically normal. Choose the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Subdural haematoma.
- B. Subarachnoid haemorrhage
- C. Mild head injury
- D. Extradural haematoma
- E. Moderate head injury

23. A 35 year old construction worker fell on scaffolding ^{un} and conscious. His Glasgow Coma scale (GCS) score is 8 and there is right haemotympanum. Choose the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Subdural haematoma.
- B. Subarachnoid haemorrhage
- C. Base of skull fracture
- D. Extradural haematoma
- E. Severe head injury

24. A 45 year old man has a GCS score of 12 after a head injury, his vital signs are normal otherwise. Choose the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Mild head injury
- B. Subarachnoid haemorrhage
- C. Moderate head injury
- D. Extradural haematoma
- E. Severe head injury

25. A four year old girl is brought to the accident and emergency department with 10% scalds on her chest. Choose the single most appropriate action?

- A. Intravenous (IV) morphine
- B. Fluid bolus (20 ml/kg)
- C. Intramuscular (IM) codeine phosphate
- D. Central venous access
- E. Intraosseous needle infusion

26. A six year old boy been intubated and ventilated for a suspected head injury after a road traffic accident. His blood pressure is 70 mm hg systolic and his pulse rate is 140 beats / minute. Choose the single most appropriate action?

- A. Intraosseous needle infusion
- B. Fluid bolus (20 ml/kg)
- C. Intramuscular (IM) codeine phosphate
- D. Central venous access
- E. Intraosseous needle infusion

27. A two year old girl is in hypovolemic shock. Attempts at gaining peripheral intravenous (IV) access have failed twice. Choose the single most appropriate action?

- A. Intraosseous needle infusion
- B. Fluid bolus (20 ml/kg)
- C. Try IV access again
- D. Central venous access
- E. Dobutamine infusion

28. A five year old boy involved in a house fire has soot in his mouth and nose and 7% burns on his arms and face. Choose the single most appropriate action?

- A. Fluid bolus (20 ml/kg)
- B. Nasopharyngeal airway
- C. Intravenous (IV) morphine
- D. Endotracheal intubation
- E. Oropharyngeal airway

D

29. A 13 year old boy is in hypovolemic shock. Attempts at gaining peripheral IV access have failed twice. Choose the single most appropriate action?

- A. Intraosseous needle infusion
- B. Fluid bolus (20 ml/kg)
- C. Try IV access again
- D. Central venous access
- E. Dobutamine infusion

D

30. Two hours after the admission of a car driver involved in a high speed collision, his chest x-ray shows a wide mediastinum. Choose the single most life threatening diagnosis?

- A. Blood loss
- B. Ruptured bronchus
- C. Ruptured oesophagus
- D. Ruptured aorta
- E. Cardiac tamponade

D

31. A multiply injured man is anaesthetized for open reduction of a limb fracture the oxygen saturation falls, the pulse rate rises, the ventilator pressures rise and the blood pressure begins to fall. Choose the single most life threatening diagnosis?

- A. Blood loss
- B. Ruptured bronchus
- C. Tension pneumothorax
- D. Intracranial bleeding
- E. Cardiac tamponade

C

32. Some hours after a man with multiple injuries is admitted, it is noticed that his left pupil is dilated. Choose the single most life threatening diagnosis?

- A. Blood loss
- B. Ruptured bronchus
- C. Ruptured aorta
- D. Intracranial bleeding
- E. Ruptured mitral valve chordae tendinae

Red Intra
Cranial
Pressure

D

33. The chest x-ray of a multiply-injured man shows pneumothorax, a collapsed lung and air in the mediastinum. The situation does not improve with a chest drain. Choose the single most life threatening diagnosis?

- A. Tension pneumothorax
- B. Ruptured bronchus
- C. Ruptured oesophagus
- D. Ruptured aorta
- E. Intracranial bleeding

B

34. A 70 year old man was wearing his seat belt when he drove into the back of a van. He walks into the Accident and emergency department and is found to have a transverse fracture of the sternum. Choose the single most appropriate action?

- A. Strap the chest
- B. Computed tomography (CT) scan of the chest
- C. Oral analgesia
- D. Patient controlled intravenous (IV) analgesia
- E. Reassure

C

35. A 75 year old woman has a falls, has back pain and is found to have a compression fracture of a thoracic vertebra. Choose the single most appropriate action?

- A. Oral analgesia
- B. Computed tomography (CT) scan
- C. Patient controlled intravenous (IV) analgesia
- D. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan of the thoracic spine
- E. Thoracotomy

D for spinal cord

36. A 16 year old young boy in a street fight gets a kick in the chest. He has a rib fracture but x-ray shows no pneumothorax when he is seen in the Accident and emergency Department on the following day. Choose the single most appropriate action?

- A. Oral analgesia
- B. Computed tomography (CT) scan
- C. Patient controlled intravenous (IV) analgesia
- D. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan of the thoracic spine
- E. Strap the chest

A

37. A passenger in a high speed car accident has multiple rib fractures and bilateral haemothoraces. Chest drains are inserted on both sides. His oxygen saturation falls to 85% and PaCO₂ begins to increase. Choose the single most appropriate action?

- A. Lung function tests
- B. Computed tomography (CT) scan of chest
- C. Intubate and ventilate
- D. Aortogram
- E. Chest drain

C

38. A 30 year old man needs operative fixation of a fractured femur. He has also sustained a blunt chest injury and has a small apical pneumothorax. Choose the single most appropriate action?

- A. Lung function tests
- B. Computed tomography (CT) scan of chest
- C. Intubate and ventilate
- D. Thoracotomy
- E. Chest drain

39. A four year old boy is hit by a car. His neck has been immobilized. He is agitated and does not like the oxygen mask. His trachea is deviated to the left with a hyperresonant right hemi thorax. Choose the most appropriate next step?

- A. Insert chest drain
- B. Maintain open airway
- C. Needle thoracocentesis
- D. 100% oxygen via face mask
- E. Intubate and ventilate

40. A 10 year old boy fell onto broken glass. He is bleeding actively from his left wrist. The nurses have given him oxygen and are setting up a drip. Choose the most appropriate next step?

- A. Gain vascular access and infuse normal saline
- B. Rule out internal haemorrhage
- C. Control external bleeding with direct pressure
- D. Gain vascular access and transfuse blood
- E. Immobilize cervical spine

41. A 12 year old girl has been hit by a car and has sustained head and facial injuries. Her neck is immobilized. She is receiving 100% oxygen. Her breathing is noisy. Her Glasgow coma scale (GCS) score is 13. Her respiratory rate is 30 breaths / minute. Choose the most appropriate next step?

- A. Intubate and ventilate
- B. Maintain open airway
- C. Needle thoracocentesis
- D. Gain vascular access and transfuse blood
- E. Rule out internal haemorrhage

42. A 14 year old girl fell from her horse. Her neck has been immobilized and has been given oxygen. She is complaining of pain in her right thigh, which is swollen and deformed. She has good air entry on both sides of her chest pulse rate is 100 breaths / minute. She has cool peripheries and unrecordable oxygen saturation. Choose the most appropriate next step?

- A. Gain vascular access and infuse normal saline
- B. Gain vascular access and transfuse blood
- C. Splint fractures
- D. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)
- E. Rule out internal haemorrhage

43. An eight year old boy was a passenger in a car involved in an accident in which another person was killed. He is talking with an oxygen mask on at 100%. He is pale and tachycardic. Choose the most appropriate next step?

- A. Gain vascular access and infuse normal saline
- B. Gain vascular access and transfuse blood
- C. Splint fractures
- D. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)
- E. Rule out internal haemorrhage

A

44. A 15 year old girl has cut her wrists and bled profusely. She is pale and tachycardia. She says that she does not want to live. Choose the most appropriate next step?

- A. Gain vascular access and infuse normal saline (*In active bleeding*)
- B. Gain vascular access and transfuse blood
- C. Control external bleeding with direct pressure
- D. 100% oxygen via face mask
- E. Rule out internal haemorrhage

B

45. A 60 year old man has just been rescued from a house fire. He has facial and chest burns and is asking about his family. There is soot in the pharynx and he has singed nasal hairs. Choose the single most appropriate immediate action?

- A. Anaesthetic and Intubation
- B. Burns dressing
- C. Pain relief with opiate
- D. Oral fluid resuscitation
- E. Intravenous fluid resuscitation

A

46. A 19 year old man fell asleep while sunbathing two days ago. He has diffuse skin redness with sparing of areas protected by clothing. He is otherwise well. What is the single most appropriate immediate action?

- A. Ice packs
- B. Burns dressing
- C. Reassure and discharge with advice
- D. Oral fluid resuscitation
- E. Specialist referral to burns unit

C

47. A two year old boy pulls a recently prepared cup of tea over his shoulder and the front of his chest covering an area of less than 3% of the total surface area. He is crying and uncooperative. He is otherwise well. Choose the single most appropriate immediate action?

- A. Ice packs
- B. Burns dressing
- C. Pain relief with opiate
- D. Oral fluid resuscitation
- E. Specialist referral to burns unit

C

48. A 28 year old industrial worker sustains a 40% scald with hot water to his trunk and legs. He has been given analgesics on site. Choose the single most appropriate immediate action?

- A. Anaesthetic and Intubation
- B. Burns dressing
- C. Pain relief with opiate
- D. Oral fluid resuscitation
- E. Intravenous fluid resuscitation

49. A 45 year old electrician sustains a contact electrical injury to the fingers of his dominant hand. There are full thickness burns to the pulps of his fingers and movement is painful. He has been given appropriate analgesics. Choose the single most appropriate immediate action?

- A. Ice packs
- B. Burns dressing
- C. Pain relief with opiate
- D. Oral fluid resuscitation
- E. Specialist referral to burns unit

50. Patient has history of fracture shoulder now has decreased sensation on the lateral aspect of the deltoid muscle. Choose the nerve most likely to be affected?

- A. Axillary
- B. Musculocutaneous
- C. Radial
- D. Ulnar
- E. Median

51. Patient with a fracture of fibula (or at level of fibula) and now lost his dorsiflexion and sensation loss on the lateral side of his low leg. Choose the nerve most likely to be affected?

- A. Common peroneal nerve
- B. Sciatic
- C. Posterior tibial
- D. Musculocutaneous
- E. Femoral

52. Patient had a fracture of medial epicondyle and now come with decreased sensation of 5th & 4th finger. Choose the nerve most likely to be affected?

- A. Axillary
- B. Musculocutaneous
- C. Radial
- D. Ulnar
- E. Median

53. Pt. has some fracture of humerus and comes with signs and symptoms of wrist drop. Choose the nerve most likely to be affected?

- A. Axillary
- B. Musculocutaneous
- C. Radial
- D. Ulnar
- E. Median

54. An old man had a fall and fracture or dislocation of hip and now has weakness in his hamstring. Choose the nerve most likely to be affected?

- A. Common peroneal nerve
- B. Sciatic
- C. Posterior tibial
- D. Musculocutaneous
- E. Femoral

55. Motor cyclist with accident is brought to A&E with head injury. GCS-3 & BP-180/100mmHg and pulse of 56/min and his pupil is dilated and sluggish to react. No neurological signs except plantars are going up. Choose the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Brain Stem Injury
- B. Extradural Hematoma (EDH)
- C. Acute SDH
- D. Subarachnoid Hemorrhage
- E. Depressed fracture of Skull

56. A young male of 27 years after a heavy bout of alcohol fell down on road and then got up and walked home. His wife found him on the floor and can't rouse him and he has fluctuating consciousness. Choose the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Brain Stem Injury
- B. Extradural Hematoma (EDH)
- C. Subdural hematoma (SDH) (it gives even gives days)
- D. Subarachnoid Hemorrhage
- E. Depressed fracture of skull

57. A 67 years old man had recent falls, became agitated and confused. Choose the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute Subdural hematoma (SDH)
- B. Extradural Hematoma (EDH)
- C. Chronic Subdural hematoma (SDH)
- D. Subarachnoid Hemorrhage
- E. Depressed fracture of Skull

*Subdural haematoma
elderly
alcoholics*

58. An old lady has dizziness and vertigo and walking reeling to one side. Choose the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Migraine
- B. Extradural Hematoma (EDH)
- C. Subdural hematoma (SDH)
- D. Subarachnoid Hemorrhage
- E. Vertebrobasilar ischemia

59. A female at A&E with vomiting and severe pain in back of the head. Choose the single most likely diagnosis?

Diastolic = 80
CT and refer

- A. Migraine
- B. Extradural Hematoma (EDH)
- C. Acute Subdural hematoma (SDH)
- D. Subarachnoid Hemorrhage
- E. Vertebrobasilar ischemia

60. A patient hit on the head with a hammer, now comes with vomiting. Choose the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute Subdural hematoma (SDH)
- B. Extradural Hematoma (EDH)
- C. Brain Stem Injury
- D. Subarachnoid Hemorrhage
- E. Depressed fracture of Skull

(CT) Tx to Neurosurgery

61. A young man fell over and there is injury on his temple scalp (he is alert). Choose the single most likely diagnosis?

- A. Acute Subdural hematoma (SDH)
- B. Extradural Hematoma (EDH)
- C. Brain Stem Injury
- D. Subarachnoid Hemorrhage
- E. Depressed fracture of Skull

(middle artery rupture)

62. A boy has come with injury by fall on handle of cycle & had got pain & tenderness in left upper side of abdomen. U/S of spleen shows a small sized hematoma or infarct in the splenic capsule. Choose the most appropriate management?

- A. Admit and observe
- B. Laparotomy
- C. Give IV fluids 1 liter in 30 mins
- D. Give IV fluids 2 liters in 30 mins
- E. Refer to surgeon

63. A patient with being hit by a ball comes with severe pain in epigastrium. Choose the most appropriate management?

- A. Admit and observe
- B. Laparotomy
- C. Give IV fluids 1 liter in 30 mins
- D. Give IV fluids 2 liters in 30 mins
- E. Refer to surgeon

64. Pt. was stabbed in a flight and now comes with his omentum (or omentocoele outside in the umbilical area). His BP is 110/70mmHg and heart rate is 80bpm. Choose the most appropriate management?

- A. Admit & observe
- B. Laparotomy
- C. Reassurance and send home
- D. Give IV fluids 2 liters in 30 mins
- E. Refer to surgeon

65. A patient with h/o fall has come with tenderness in left side of abdomen and fracture of 2 right sided ribs. Choose the most appropriate management?

- A. Admit and observe
- B. Laparotomy
- C. Give IV fluids 1 liter in 30 mins
- D. Give IV fluids 2 liters in 30 mins
- E. Refer to surgeon

E

66. Patient had (some sort of injury), after 2L IV fluid his BP is low and HR higher. Choose the most appropriate management?

- A. Admit and observe
- B. Laparotomy
- C. Give IV fluids 1 liter in 30 mins
- D. Give IV fluids 2 liters in 30 mins
- E. Refer to surgeon

B

67. A 10 year old boy was a back seat passenger in a car involved in an accident. On admission to hospital he has abdominal pain and vomiting. He has a tachycardia and upper abdominal tenderness. Choose the single most appropriate investigation?

- A. Abdominal Computed tomography (CT Scan)
- B. Abdominal X-Ray (supine)
- C. Contrast Study of Lower Gastrointestinal (GI)
- D. Contrast Study of Upper Gastrointestinal (GI) Track
- E. Magnetic Resonance Imaging

A

68. A 15 year old girl was admitted to the Accident and Emergency Department after falling off her mountain bike. She complains of a dry mouth, feeling faint, and has upper abdominal and left shoulder tip pain. She is haemodynamically stable. Choose the single most appropriate investigation?

- A. Abdominal Computed tomography (CT Scan)
- B. Abdominal X-Ray (supine)
- C. Thoracic Computed Tomography (CT) Scan
- D. Contrast Study of Upper Gastrointestinal (GI) Track
- E. Chest X-Ray

A

69. A 40 Years old man drank six pints of beer and was involved in a fight during which he received a kick in the lower abdomen. He is unable to pass urine. There is no blood at the external urinary meatus and no perineal bruising. Choose the single most appropriate investigation?

- A. Abdominal Computed tomography (CT Scan)
- B. Pelvic Computed Tomography (CT) Scan
- C. Abdominal X-Ray (supine)
- D. Intravenous Urogram (IVU)
- E. Chest X-Ray

(pelvic injury & pelvic fracture)
disturbance B
pelvic CT

70. An 80 years old man trips over. On arrival at the Accident & Emergency Department he has discomfort in breathing, cannot swallow his saliva and lower dentures are missing. Choose the single most appropriate investigation?
- A. Abdominal Computed tomography (CT Scan)
 - B. Abdominal X-Ray (supine)
 - C. Thoracic Computed Tomography (CT) Scan
 - D. Contrast Study of Upper Gastrointestinal (GI) Track
 - E. Chest X - Ray
71. A 35 year old man was the driver of a car on the driver's side in a road traffic accident. He is brought to the accident emergency department with right upper quadrant pain and shock. Choose the single structure most likely to be injured?
- A. Spleen
 - B. Liver
 - C. Pancreas
 - D. Kidney
 - E. Diaphragm
72. A 27 year old female driver involved in a road traffic accident braked hard, hitting her head on the wind screen. In the Accident and emergency, department she complain of increasing epigastric pain. Choose the single structure most likely to be injured?
- A. Spleen
 - B. Liver
 - C. Pancreas
 - D. Kidney
 - E. Diaphragm
73. A 15 year old motorcyclist fall from his bike during a road traffic accident. In the Accident and emergency Department he has abdominal pain, left sided loin tenderness and haematuria. Choose the single structure most likely to be injured?
- A. Spleen
 - B. Kidney
 - C. Aorta
 - D. Bladder
 - E. Urethra
74. A 60 year old man was the front seat passenger in a car hit on the passenger's side by another car. On arrival in the Accident and emergency department he is shocked and has a rigid abdomen. There is marked bruising on the left side of the abdomen. Choose the single structure most likely to be injured?
- A. Spleen
 - B. Kidney
 - C. Aorta
 - D. Sigmoid colon
 - E. Lumbar vertebra

75. A 13 year old female pedestrian was knocked over by a car. 24 hours after admission she has persisted abdominal pain and tenderness. Chest x-ray shows her nasogastric tube coiled inside her chest. Choose the single structure most likely to be injured?

- A. Spleen
- B. Kidney
- C. Liver
- D. Diaphragm
- E. Aorta

D

76. A 37 year old man fell from scaffolding landing on scaffold bar. In the accident and emergency department he has bruising and swelling and is unable to pass urine. Choose the single structure most likely to be injured?

- A. Kidney
- B. Ureter
- C. Urethra
- D. Bladder
- E. Lumbar vertebra

C

77. A 25 year old rugby player was kicked in the back six hours ago. He is otherwise well but presents in the Accident and Emergency department with one episode of frank haematuria. Choose the single most appropriate management?

- A. Ultrasound scan of the abdomen
- B. Urethral catheterization
- C. Intravenous (IV) urography
- D. Nephrectomy
- E. Laparotomy

C

78. A 17 year old boy who was stabbed in the epigastrium two hours previously shows signs of peritonitis. Plain x-ray demonstrates free air under the diaphragm. Choose the single most appropriate management?

- A. Ultrasound scan of the abdomen
- B. Barium swallow and meal
- C. Intravenous (IV) urography
- D. Splenectomy
- E. Laparotomy

E

79. A 30 year old, female, front seat passenger in a head on car crash has stable vital signs, X-ray shows fractured left lower ribs. She has increasing abdominal pain with left sided abdominal tenderness and guarding. Choose the single most appropriate management?

- A. Ultrasound scan of the abdomen
- B. Barium swallow and meal
- C. Intravenous (IV) urography
- D. Wound probing under local anesthetic
- E. Laparotomy

A

✓
(perforated)

80. A 60 year old woman who underwent colonoscopy with mucosal biopsy earlier in the day returns to the hospital complaining of generalized abdominal pain with associated right shoulder tip pain. Choose the single most appropriate management?

- A. Ultrasound scan of the abdomen
- B. Barium swallow and meal
- C. Erect x-ray of the chest
- D. Splenectomy
- E. Laparotomy

ⓔ
E

81. A 25 year old man walks into the Accident and emergency department in great distress on account of urinary retention. He gives a history of an accident kick to the perineum two hours previously. There is no visible bruising and rectal examination is normal. Choose the single most appropriate management?

- A. Ultrasound scan of the abdomen
- B. Urethral catheterization
- C. Intravenous (IV) urography
- D. Nephrectomy
- E. Laparotomy

B.

82. What is the Single most appropriate technique for basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation?

- A. Compress the lower sternum, compression: ventilation ratio 2:30
- B. Compress the lower sternum, compression: ventilation ratio 15:1
- C. Compress the lower sternum, compression: ventilation ratio 30:2
- D. Compress the mid sternum, compression: ventilation ratio 15:1
- E. Compress the mid sternum, compression: ventilation ratio 30:2

C