1. Regarding a patient with a wrist injury – description most likely to represent an ulnar nerve injury:
   a. flexion of PIP thumb
   b. extension dip 4th and 5th T
   c. extension PIP 4th and 5th fingers
   d. wrist adduction

2. Regarding pediatric resuscitation (in a child) 4 years old
   a. ETT size 4
   b. ETT depth 14 T
   c. Ventilator settings – a Tidal Volume of 80 mls

Therefore, need to know Paeds ALS guidelines (2010) inside out

3. Regarding the use of Pulse Oximetry
   a. Confirmation of intubation (ETCO2 prob. gold standard for this)
   b. Approach 85 % in methemoglobinemia regardless of pO2 (this options sounds true)
   c. Monitor stats in a COPD with supplemental oxygen

4. Regarding ankle injuries – which of the following is FALSE
   a. fibular fracture below tibiotalar joint manage in cast
   b. peroneal tendon injury has petechiae anterior to the lateral malleolus T

5. Regarding Consent and Capacity - who is able to provide consent?
   a. parents for an intellectually disabled adult child
   b. verbal as good as written
   c. intoxicated with ethanol

6. Regarding Acute Coronary Syndromes
   a. Consider avoiding clopidogrel if going for STEMI and PCI
   b. Use of Aspirin
   c. Use of Thrombolysis

7. Regarding Neurosurgical Disease - Uncal herniation
   a. 3rd nerve lesion
   b. 6th nerve lesion

8. Regarding hyperkalemia
   a. Use of IV calcium stabilises membrane but does not reduce potassium

9. Regarding lithium toxicity
   a. Can cause QT shortening
   b. Activated charcoal
   c. Gastrointestinal symptoms occur before neurological in acute
   d. Long term use rarely produces complications
10. Regarding imaging for suspected S.A.H.
   a. CT
   b. CT with contrast
   c. CT Circle of Willis (Angiography)

11. Regarding Rectal Prolapse
   a. A common disease in children < 3
   b. granulated sugar may help to reduce
   c. May initially be painless

12. Regarding Intussusception
   a. vomiting only after ischemic
   b. iliocolic is the most common location
   c. age 3-5 years
      Use of USS is topical

13. Regarding inflammatory bowel disease
   a. Appropriate use of x-ray
   b. obstruction of small bowel more common in Crohn’s Disease
      than Ulcerative colitis
   c. steroids are the mainstay of treatment
   d. perforations in inflammatory bowel

14. Regarding peri-orbital cellulitis in children - which is FALSE
   a. haemophilus most common cause
   b. may be secondary to sinusitis
   c. Proptosis and other clinical features

15. Regarding the management of a severe Le Fort III Fracture
   a. sit the patient up and lean forward
   b. pack nose anterior and posterior
   c. clamping of vessels

16. Regarding W.P.W. Syndrome
   a. A Calcium Channel Blocker is contraindicated (with narrow
      complex tachycardia)
   b. Verapamil and adenosine 90 % reversion rate
   c. Narrow complex has retrograde conduction through AV node
      Nice summary of this information at EDEXAM.com
      https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qrhWH2_KK0Y

17. Regarding epidural abscess
   a. Management and Assessment

18. Regarding otitis media
   a. tympanic membrane mobility acute versus chronic
   b. antibiotics reduce rate of tympanic membrane rupture
   c. usually viral
   d. .antihistamines and decongestants treatment of choice T
19. Regarding Hospital Administration - which is FALSE
   a. Chest pain units can reduce hospital length of stay

18. Regarding Upper GI bleeding - Management
   a. Octreotide
   b. Other management options

19. Regarding Australian snake envenomation
   a. A negative VDK does not rule out envenomation
      VDK – Venom Detection Kit
      Topical – Dose of antivenom (recently reduced to 1, at most 2, vials).
      Use of FFP (studies published in 2012-13)

20. Regarding Local Anaesthetics

21. Regarding a patient with a knee injury. The patient was involved in an accident – knee injury. Knee is locking + unstable. Which ligament is injured?
   a. anterior cruciate
   b. posterior cruciate
   c. Medial collateral
   d. meniscus injury

25. Regarding an Infected Olecranon bursitis
   a. What are the Management and Assessment Options?
   b. Complete aspiration

26. Regarding a possible Septic Joint
   a. Aspiration in prosthetic joint contraindicated
   b. Iodine should not be used as may cause joint inflammation

27. Regarding in priapism management
   a. Icing
   b. Medical Options
   c. Aspiration of corpora spongiosum (with Local Anaesthetic)

28. Regarding Dental Emergencies
   a. Dry Sockets
   b. Luxations
      Use of Cleaning - saline and packing
29. Regarding S.I.R.S.**
   a. Lactate useful in risk assessment
   b. Trauma and sepsis have different end points

** But note most recent Sepsis definitions (2012-13) no longer use S.I.R.S.

30. Regarding sudden loss of vision in one eye
   a. Retinal artery occlusion
      Sudden loss of vision and pale optic disc

31. Regarding SVC syndrome
   a. JVP is elevated
   b. Lymphoma is the commonest cause

32. Regarding hypothermia
   a. Patients are predisposed to DVT

33. Regarding Complex pain syndrome
   a. This is very rare in children

34. Regarding DVT / PE
   a. Wells Score
   b. Clinical Assessment
   c. Sensitivity of Tests

35. Regarding Anaemia
   a. The M.C.V and the Effect of Excess Alcohol Intake

36. Regarding Triage
   a. Urgency of a lady with pelvic pain
   b. Urgency of a Post coital patient with pain (known ovarian cyst)

37. Regarding Major depression
   a. Causes include Hypothyroidism

38. Regarding Tramadol which is FALSE
   a. Seizures
   b. Causes serotonergic syndrome
   c. Lower incidence of respiratory depression
39. Regarding Disasters
   a. Triage
   b. Treatment of critically injured first

40. Regarding Pharmacology
   a. Bisphosphonates causes hypocalcemia by inhibits bone resorption

41. Regarding Kawasaki disease and diagnosis
   a. Palmar erythema with oedema
   b. Pharyngitis
   c. Lymphadenitis
   d. Conjunctivitis

42. Regarding Asthma (and ventilation of the Asthma patient)
   a. Permissive hypercapnia
   b. Raised IE ratio
   c. High inflow
   d. Low tidal volume

43. Regarding Umbilical Vein Access
   a. Tie at the base
   b. 2 veins one artery
   c. Push as far as possible

44. Regarding Arthrocentesis (interpretation of results)
   a. Crystals need to be aspirated to confirm gout
   b. A WCC > 50,000 confirms septic arthritis

45. Regarding Diverticulitis (uncomplicated disease)
   a. Could be treated by sending patient home on antibiotics and soft diet
   b. Alternative management strategies

46. Regarding Panic disorder and other similar psychiatric disorders
   a. Is commonly accompanied by other somatic disorders
      (note there has been a recent revision of DSM in 2013)
47. Regarding Bell’s palsy
   a. can have sudden deafness
   b. corrugator (forehead) sparing is a clinical feature +/- good prognostic sign

48. Regarding the management of methaemoglobinemia
   a. Appropriate to give meth. blue at which levels?
   b. which treatment is required