

Multiple Choice Questions and Topics for the FACEM Exam (2013)

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. ilioocolic 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=grhWH2_KKOY

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 a 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 T

41. Regarding Kawasaki disease and diagnosis

- a. Palmar erythema with oedema
- b. Pharyngitis T
- 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