

Examination for MSc in EMERGENCY MEDICINE
Course Title: Pediatrics
Date: February 26, 2022
Time allowed: one Hour
Total Assessment Marks: 90 (Two Pages)



Tanta University
Faculty of Medicine
Department of Pediatrics

=====
All questions should be answered
=====

LONG ESSAY

Mention types and signs of shock, criteria of organ dysfunction. (35)

SHORT ESSAY

Enumerate the stepwise approach to the treatment of acute rises in ICP. (25)

PROBLEM SOLVING (20)

Case history

An 18-month-old girl presented to her primary care physician with a 1-day history of vomiting and lethargy. She had been diagnosed with nephrotic syndrome 3 weeks ago and 1 week later she presented to her local hospital with diarrhea and vomiting. Her illness was severe enough to warrant hospitalization for intravenous fluid administration. Rota-virus was isolated in her stool and she seemed to recover from the gastroenteritis without any sequelae. She had been well since discharge and had taken no medication other than the prednisolone (2 mg kg⁻¹ per day) for treatment of her nephrotic syndrome. The nephrotic syndrome seemed to be steroid sensitive as she had her first "protein-negative" urinary dipstick 2 days prior to her current presentation.

Examination

On examination she was lethargic with sunken eyes and dry mucous membranes. Her lethargy seemed out of keeping with her illness. She was reassured by her registrar who felt that she was dehydrated and lethargic secondary to a viral gastroenteritis. During the night she was quite difficult to rouse, having episodes of bradycardia. She continued to vomit despite her diarrhea having been resolved and her clinical hydration status improved. The fluid obtained from the lumbar puncture was clear and colorless and under increased pressure. Her serum sodium was 114mmol l⁻¹, with a serum osmolality of 264,

What are the possible diagnoses?

Mention further ER management.

MCQs

Choose the correct answer: (10)

1- In children, cardiac arrest is most commonly 2ry to:

- a. A primary cardiac event.
- b. Respiratory arrest.
- c. Shock.
- d. None of the above.

2- The essential of Reye's Syndrome is:

- a. Bilirubin > 3.0
- b. Prolongation of PT(INR).
- c. Elevation of blood NH₃ level.
- d. Hyperglycemia.

3- The agent of choice for rapid sequence intubation of an asthmatic in respiratory failure is:

- a. Succinylcholine.
- b. Midazolam.
- c. Ketamine.
- d. Pancuronium.

4- In considering the management of convulsions select the correct statement from the list below.

- a. Hypoglycemia should always be considered.
- b. If the fit lasts longer than five minutes, then PR diazepam should be given.
- c. Phenobarbitone is a useful therapy in school age children.
- d. When associated with fever, antibiotics should always be given to cover the possibility of meningitis.

5- A 15-year-old Youngman is admitted three hours after taking an overdose of amitriptyline and diazepam. On examination he was drowsy with a Glasgow coma scale of 8, he had a pulse of 140 beats per minute, a blood pressure of 114/88 mmHg and dilated pupils. His oxygen saturation was 90% on room air. What is the most appropriate initial action for this patient?

- a. Activated charcoal.
- b. ECG.
- c. IV atenolol.
- d. IV flumazenil.

=====Good luck=====

Tanta University
Faculty of Medicine
Microbiology & Immunology Department
Master of Emergency Medicine and Traumatology
(Microbiology & Immunology)
time 1.5 Feb 2022

All questions are to be answered

1 - causes & management of pneumonia (20 marks).

2- A case admitted to the ER with high fever and severe headache. The symptoms rapidly became worse, photophobia, seizures (fits), confusion, drowsiness, and loss of consciousness.

- a - What is your differential diagnosis. b - the most common causes of each.
c- Tests and investigations you order for full diagnosis. d - Treatments.
(20marks).

3 - There are major mechanisms that mediate bacterial resistance to Antimicrobial Drugs:

Discuss & explain this problem. put a plan to overcome (20 marks).

4 What are personal protective equipments required in emergency room during COVID-19 Epidemic.

Give definition & short account on monoclonal Ab super Ag

(20marks).

5 - - Dog bites represent an important public health issue; if you receive a case, how can you manage it (20 marks).

Oral exam 7 / 3 / 22

Good luck



Forensic Medicine & Clinical Toxicology Department
MSc Emergency Medicine
Semester two (2022)

Date :26-2-2022 Time allowed :1 Hours

All questions to be answered:(30 marks)

I-MCQ (20 mark):

1-Which of following sites primary impact injury in case of road traffic accident are commonly seen ?

- a-Face
- b-Chest
- c-Abdomen
- d-Legs

2- Which of the following is best diagnostic for recent abortion?

- a- Dark areola in the breast.
- b- Positive pregnancy test.
- c- Opened cervix with seeing bleeding and fetal parts .
- d- Fever.

3-A fire breaks up at 1 p.m., one victim died at 11p.m., what is the most possible cause of death?

- a- Neurogenic shock.
- b- Suprarenal hemorrhage.
- c-Hematogenic shock.
- d-Multi-organ failure.

4-A patient with chronic renal failure acutely intoxicated with ethanol, what is the best method to enhance elimination of this poison?

- a-Acidic diuresis
- b- Alkaline diuresis
- c- Hemodialysis
- d- Hemoperfusion

MAI
MAI

MAI

5-Which of the following is the most differentiating point between cut and stab wounds?

- a- Stab wound is -more deep than long
- b-Cut wound is superficial in relation to a stab
- c-Stab wound may be accompanied by abrasion
- d- The way of its infliction.

6- Which of the following is the most dangerous type of wound?

- a-Stab with bleeding
- b-Big bruises
- c-Stab penetrating wound
- d-Cut lacerated wound
- e-Lacerated with bleeding wound

7-A man who sustained chest trauma suffered from hypoxia and paradoxical respiration. Which condition of the following caused these effects?

- a- Contrecoup injury.
- b- Flail chest.
- c- Pneumothorax
- d- Hemothorax.

8-In a case of non-accidental injuries in a child, the sign of "string of beads" was reported. What does this indicate?

- a- Many bruises on the skin
- b - Multiple calluses in the ribs
- c- Multiple calluses in long bones
- d . Repeated intracranial hemorrhages

9- Secondary hemorrhage occurs within which of the following?

- a- Within 10 hours.
- b -Within 10 days.
- C- Within 10 weeks.
- d- Immediately after injury.

Handwritten notes:
A → A line
A line

Handwritten signature:

10- Which is true as regard collection of wet clothes in a victim with contused wound?

- a- Should be placed in plastic bag.
- b- Should be placed in paper bag.
- C- Should be dried then placed in plastic bag.
- d- Should be dried then placed in paper bag.

11- Poisons with local and systemic actions include which of the following?

- a- Chlorpromazine.
- b- Phenobarbitone
- C- Oxalic acid.
- d- Nitric acid.

12- Synergism is an increased response resulting from which of the following?

- a- Drug-drug interaction.
- b- Allergic reactions.
- c- Tolerance to some of the drugs' effects
- d- Genetic factors.

13- Fatty foods may increase absorption of which of the following toxins?

- a- Hydrocyanic acid.
- b Organophosphates.
- c- Potassium cyanide.
- d- Nitric acid

14- What is the most dangerous complication of depressed fractures?.

- a-Concussion
- b-Intracranial hemorrhage
- c-Cerebral compression
- d-Cerebral laceration

معالیه
معالیه

2/1/14

15- What is forbidden for the emergency doctor in case of firearm injury?

- a-Swab the skin around the wound
- b-Notes of the original appearance and dimensions
- c-Radiograph investigations
- d-Remove bullet with metal instrument

16-What must you do as a resident in emergency department when a mentally ill patient comes to you with respiratory distress?

- a-Explicit a negative attitude as a psychiatric patient
- b-Notify the hospital authority to deal with
- c-Stabilize his respiration then consult a specialist
- d-Transfer him immediately to psychiatry department

17-Primary flaccidity is caused by which of the following?

- a-ATP depletion.
- b-Autolysis of muscles.
- c-Loss of muscle tone.
- d-Loss of reflexes

18- The cholinergic toxidromes include the following, EXEPT:

- a-Mydriasis
- b-Diaphoresis.
- c-Bronchospasm.
- d- Diarrhea

19- Multiple dose activated charcoal is indicated in the treatment of which of the following?

- a-Theophylline poisoning.
- b-Aluminum phosphide poisoning.
- c-Atropine poisoning.
- d- Alcohol poisoning

م. د. م. م. م.

م. د. م. م. م.

م. د. م. م. م.

20- Hyperthermia can occur in all of the following cases of poisoning except:

- a-Cocaine.
- b-Aspirin.
- c-Anticholenergics.
- D-Ethanol.

II- Give an account on the following (2 marks for each) :

- 1-four medico legal importance of powder marks
- 2-four differences between dry burn and corrosive
- 3-four skeletal lesions of child abuse
- 4- What are whip lash injuries
- 5-Contrecoup lesions.

لجنة الممتحنين:

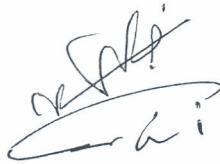
استاذ ورئيس قسم الطب الشرعي والسموم الإكلينيكية

ا.د/ نيفين احمد حسن



استاذ الطب الشرعي والسموم الإكلينيكية

ا.د /انس محمد البسيونى



استاذ السموم الإكلينيكية

ا.د/ خالد محمود سعد