

# Database of questions for the Medical-Dental Final Examination (LDEK)

## Part 2

### Emergency medicine

Modified 18.12.2023

**No 1.** The reversible causes of cardiac and respiratory arrest include:

- 1) hypoxia.
- 2) tension pneumothorax.
- 3) hypovolaemia.
- 4) coronary or pulmonary thromboembolic disorders.
- 5) poisonings.
- 6) hyperthermia.

The correct answer is:

**A.** 1,3,5,6. **B.** 1,2,4. **C.** 2,3,4,5. **D.** 3,4,5,6. **E.** all of the above.

**No 2.** The symptoms of presyncope **do not include**:

- A.** dizziness.
- B.** nausea.
- C.** trismus.
- D.** perspiration.
- E.** scotoma.

**No 3.** Adults and children with reduced levels of consciousness caused by illness or injury other than physical, who do not meet the criteria for taking rescue breaths or chest compressions should be placed in the following position:

- A.** found at the scene.
- B.** safe on the left side.
- C.** recovery position.
- D.** passive leg raise.
- E.** Trendelenburg

**No 4.** Which of the following **is not used** in the assessment of the efficiency of ventilation?

- A.** visual assessment of the patient's appearance and behavior.
- B.** tidal volume assessment.
- C.** pulse oximetry.
- D.** Doppler ultrasound examination.
- E.** capnometry.

**No 5.** Indicate **the false** statement regarding the Sellick maneuver:

- A.** pressure is applied on the cricoid cartilage.
- B.** pressure is applied on the thyroid cartilage.
- C.** pressure should be equal to the force that needs to be applied to the nasal bridge to cause discomfort.
- D.** cartilage is compressed after the patient has lost consciousness.
- E.** pressure is applied until the endotracheal tube balloon is filled and its position confirmed.

**No 6.** The general mortality rate in patients who have developed shock is in all age categories:

- A. below 2%.
- B. 4-6%.
- C. 10-15%.
- D. 16-18%.
- E. above 20%.

**No 7.** Hypotension occurring in the case of acute anaphylactic reaction is an indication for intravenous administration of:

- A. adrenaline.
- B. dobutamine.
- C. calcium chloride.
- D. hydrocortisone.
- E. propranolol.

**No 8.** Indicate **the false** statement regarding the occurrence of acute chest pain:

- A. if acute chest pain occurs, a normal ECG during the first visit, does not rule out the presence of unstable angina.
- B. in 25% of patients with unstable angina, chest pain is not the main condition/ symptom.
- C. alleviation of chest pain by nitroglycerin is a good diagnostic test for the diagnosis of a heart disease.
- D. chest pain in the elderly and people with diabetes is caused by common diseases.
- E. chest pain in the elderly and people with diabetes often manifests in an atypical manner.

**No 9.** Vascular causes of syncope include:

- 1) vasovagal syncope.
- 2) hypovolemia.
- 3) glossopharyngeal neuralgia.
- 4) situational syncope, e.g. during coughing.
- 5) carotid sinus hypersensitivity.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2,3. **B.** 2,3,4. **C.** 3,4,5. **D.** 1,4,5. **E.** all of the above.

**No 10.** The best transport medium for an avulsed tooth during transport from the Accident and Emergency department to a specialist unit is:

- A. Hank's balanced salt solution (EMT Tooth Saver).
- B. the dental alveolus from which the tooth fell out, after its gentle rinsing.
- C. milk.
- D. saline solution.
- E. patient's saliva.

**No 11.** Reading the haemoglobin oxygen saturation values may produce false results in the following cases:

- 1) vasoconstriction.
- 2) haemoglobin oxygen saturation values below 83%.
- 3) haemoglobin oxygen saturation values in the range of 86-89%.
- 4) presence of nail polish.
- 5) methemoglobinaemia.

The correct answer is:

- A.** 1,2,4. **B.** 2,5. **C.** 3,4,5. **D.** 1,2,4,5. **E.** 1,3,4,5.

**No 12.** Which of the following **is not used** in the pharmacotherapy for acute pulmonary oedema?

- A. nitroglycerin.
- B. morphine.
- C. ephedrine.
- D. dobutamine.
- E. sodium nitroprusside.

**No 13.** Indicate the typical features of angina pectoris:

- 1) retrosternal location.
- 2) radiation to the arm, neck or jaw.
- 3) triggered by physical exertion and alleviated at rest.
- 4) sensation of tightness, pressure or heaviness in the chest.
- 5) accompanying dyspnoea.

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,2,3.    B. 1,2.    C. 2,3,4.    D. 4,5.    E. all of the above.

**No 14.** Hypoglycaemia is diagnosed when the serum glucose concentration falls below:

- A. 10 mg/dl.
- B. 30 mg/dl.
- C. 50 mg/dl.
- D. 60 mg/dl.
- E. 65 mg/dl.

**No 15.** If hypoxia due to laryngeal contraction occurs during an incident related to immersion in water, without water aspiration, we deal with:

- A. drowning.
- B. near drowning.
- C. sudden immersion syndrome.
- D. "wet" drowning.
- E. "dry" drowning.

**No 16.** Hypoglycaemia is diagnosed if plasma glucose concentration is below:

- A. 70 mg/dL.
- B. 100 mg/dL.
- C. 120 mg/dL.
- D. 140 mg/dL.
- E. 180 mg/dL.

**No 17.** A patient approximately 55 years old, climbing the stairs to the dental office, stumbled and suddenly fell. The base of the skull injury can be suspected based on the presence of:

- 1) urticaria.
- 2) cyanosis around the mouth.
- 3) blood flowing from the ears and nose.
- 4) reduced blood glucose levels.
- 5) orbital haematoma around the eyes (so-called raccoon eyes).

The correct answer is:

- A. only 1.    B. 3,4.    C. 1,2,5.    D. 3,5.    E. 1,2.

**No 18.** A patient approximately 60 years old, while in the dental office, suddenly began to vomit blood profusely. What type of shock may occur due to a significant blood loss?

- A. septic.
- B. cardiogenic.
- C. neurogenic.
- D. anaphylactic.
- E. hypovolaemic.

**No 19.** In an adult patient, the distance „from the corner of the mouth to the earlobe ” is the correct determination method for selecting the size of:

- A. laryneal tube
- B. laryneal mask.
- C. face mask.
- D. endotracheal tube.
- E. oropharyngeal tube.

**No 20.** In an adult patient, after the administration of a local anaesthetic from the aminoester group the following symptoms have occurred: dyspnoea, cough, urticaria, nausea, sialorrhoea, pruritus. The patient's condition is indicative of:

- A. psychogenic hyperventilation syndrome.
- B. myocardial infarction.
- C. COPD exacerbation.
- D. allergic reaction.
- E. asthma attack.

**No 21.** In an adult patient in anaphylactic shock, the intramuscular dose of epinephrine is:

- A. 100 µg
- B. 150 µg
- C. 5000 µg
- D. 0.5 mg
- E. 50 mg

**No 22.** In a dental office waiting room, in a 77-year-old patient, speech disorders, facial asymmetry, pallor of skin coatings, and mobility problems have been observed. The described symptoms indicate:

- A. stroke.
- B. hypoglycaemia.
- C. heart attack.
- D. anaphylaxis.
- E. bronchial asthma attack.

**No 23.** In an adult, breathing in sudden cardiac arrest, described as abnormal, shallow, slow is referred to as:

- A. Biot's respiration.
- B. Kussmaul's respiration.
- C. agonal respiration.
- D. paradoxical respiration.
- E. Cheyne-Stokes respiration.

**No 24.** The correct procedure of a dentist during intraoral venous haemorrhage is to apply:

- A. hydrogel dressing.
- B. CAT tourniquet.
- C. pressure dressing.
- D. absorbing dressing.
- E. film dressing.

**No 25.** In adults after injury, temporary loss of consciousness, vomiting, sudden severe headache, nausea, psychomotor disorders, dizziness, retrograde amnesia are the classic symptoms of:

- A. anaphylactic shock.
- B. hypertension.
- C. concussion.
- D. heart attack.
- E. hypoglycaemia.

**No 26.** A woman awaiting a dental appointment in a visible pregnancy suddenly loses consciousness, still breathing and no injury has been found. The correct course of action for the dentist is:

- A. placing the patient in a safe position on the left side.
- B. placing the patient in Trendelenburg position.
- C. lifting both patient's lower limbs.
- D. intravenous fluid administration.
- E. placing the patient on the back.

**No 27.** A male patient about 60 years old sitting in a dental chair reports symptoms characteristic of myocardial infarction, however, peripheral pulse is well-palpable.

The patient should be palced in:

- A. in a comfortable position for the patient with the upper part of the body elevated.
- B. with his head elevated 30 degrees upwards.
- C. in a "knees to chest" position.
- D. with the legs raised upwards.
- E. in a recovery position.

**No 28.** A patient, approximately 45 years old, in a dental office reports bleeding from both nostrils. The correct course of action for the dentist should involve:

- 1) applying a cold compress around the base of the patient's nose and nape.
- 2) placing the patient in a safe position on the left side.
- 3) pressing both wings of the patient's nose.
- 4) tilting the patient's head forward.
- 5) tilting the patient's head backward

The correct answer is:

- A. 1,5.      B. 2,4.      C. 2,5.      D. 1,3,4.      E. 1,2.

**No 29.** The international emergency number is:

- A. 112.
- B. 911.
- C. 997.
- D. 998.
- E. 999.

**No 30.** In accordance with the guidelines of the European Resuscitation Council issued in 2021, the term child refers to the injured person:

- A. with body weight < 50 kg.
- B. from birth to 18 years of age.
- C. from 1 year to 18 years of age.
- D. from 1 year to before the moment of reaching the visible features of maturity.
- E. with body weight > 25 kg.