



Tanta University
Faculty of Medicine

Forensic Medicine & Clinical Toxicology Department
MD Emergency Medicine
Semester two (2021)

Date :28-3-2021 Time allowed :1 Hours

All questions to be answered:(30 marks)

A-Choose single correct answer (20 marks, one mark each)

1-Children and old people are generally more susceptible to the toxic agents because of:

- a- Decreased detoxification power
- b- Enhanced elimination
- c- Tolerance to the toxic effects
- d-Genetic susceptibility

2-Which of the following samples is the best for toxicology screening for substances of abuse?

- a- Blood
- b- Urine
- c- Vomit
- d- Gastric lavage

3-Which type of intracranial haemorrhages commonly seen in shaken baby syndrome?

- a- Extradural haemorrhage
- b- Subdural haemorrhage
- c- Intracerebralhaemorrhagec-
- d- Subarachnoid haemorrhage

4- A head injured patient came to the emergency room, giving a history of transient loss of consciousness. Which of the following diagnosis is correct?

- a- Concussion
- b- Compression
- c- Lucid interval
- d- Retrograde amnesia

5 -In road traffic accident ,who is affected mostly by injuries of the chest?

- a- Pedestarians
- b- Driver
- c- Front seat passenger
- d- back seat passenger

6-In which condition it is a must for the emergency medicine physician to notify the legal authority?

- a- Mentally ill stable patient
- b- Patients with chronic renal failure
- c- Firearm injured patients
- d- Patients with infectious disease

7 -An unconscious head injured patient was brought to the hospital without a relative he needs an urgent operation which if delayed this will bring harm to the patient. What must the physician do?

- a- Do the operation with no need for consent
- b- Seek for consent from the hospital manager
- c- Wait for any of the patient's relative to give consent
- d- Refer the patient to another colleague

8- Which of the following is the best sign for lateralization?

- a-Weak rapid pulse**
- b-Unequal constricted pupils**
- c-Slow irregular pulse**
- d-Loss of reflexes**

9- Which of the following wounds is due to impact by a thick heavy iron bar?

- a-Abrasion**
- b-Contusion**
- c-Lacerated wound**
- d-Bruise**

10- A fire break up at 5 AM ,one victim died at 12 PM what is the possible cause of death ?

- a-Asphyxia**
- b-Haemoconcentration**
- c-Neurogenic shock**
- d-Suprarenal haemorrhage**

11-A 55 years old man sustained fracture right tibia.After7 days what is the most expected dangerous complication?

- a-Shock**
- b-Reactionary hemorrhage**
- c-Bone marrow embolism**
- d-Thromboembolism**

12-A man was stabbed in the left ventricle by a knife,Which of the following is the best medico legal description?

- a-Fatal wound**
- b-A stab puncture wound**
- c-A wound caused by knife**
- d-A stab penetrating wound**

13-In a child who definitely ingested some household dishwashing powder your treatment would consist of?

- a) Inserting a NGT and aspirating stomach contents
- b) Giving ipecac
- c) Giving the child 250ml of water to drink
- d) Admitting for observation
- e) Urgent gastroscopy regardless of the time of day or night

14 -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.

15-A 16 years old man is brought to emergency department by his friends after they found him unresponsive .Glasgow scale is 4, respiratory rate 7 ,pupil constricted. What is the next most appropriate step in his treatment?

- a-Administer thiamine and dextrose
- b-Begin ventilating the patient,intubate if necessary
- c-Administer naloxone
- d-Perform a gastric lavage

16-A 7 years old male, presents to the emergency department with acute onset of vomiting,diarrhea,salivation,and urinary incontinence.On examination, the child is anxious and restless with a heart rate 65 beat/min.lung is significant for wheezing and his pupils are dilated. What is the mechanism of action of the antidotes that should be administered to this patient?

- a-Competitive antagonist of acetylcholine at the muscarinic receptors
- b-Selective competitive agonist of acetylcholine at the nicotinic receptors
- c-Cleavage of the phosphate molecule from the phosphrylated enzyme and organophosphate complex
- d-Irreversible antagonist of acetylcholine at the nicotinic receptors

17-Which of the following is characteristic of opioid withdrawal?

- a-Anorexia
- b-Constipation
- c-lacrimation
- d-Miosis

18-Which of the following does not characterize CO?

- a-Colorless
- b-Odorless
- c-Irritating
- d-Hypoxic gas

19-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.

20-Which of the following clinical manifestations is characteristic of cobra snake bite?

- a-Ascending paralysis.
- b-Descending paralysis.
- c-Descending sensory loss.
- d-Petechiae and ecchymosis.

B-Give an account on the followings: (2 marks each)

1- what are the samples to be collected in an acute poisoned case?

2- Give your clinical assessment for the following :

a - Diagnosis of death in comparison to deep coma.

b-Signs of verginity

3- Enumerate fate of concussion and describe one of them

4- Who are the individuals at risk in CO toxicity?

(GOOD LUCK)

لجنة الممتحنين:

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| استاذ الطب الشرعي والسموم الإكلينيكية د. منة الجوهري | ١- ا.د منى سيد الجوهري |
| استاذ الطب الشرعي والسموم الإكلينيكية | ٢- ا.د مجدى ع شماوى |
| استاذ الطب الشرعي والسموم الإكلينيكية | ٣- ا.د نيفين احمد حسن |

Date 28 /3 /2021.

time:1.5 hour 100 marks

All questions are to be answered:

Q1 A] Enumerate standard precautions in emergency room to protect yourself & patients against Covid 19 infection?

B] Methods used to sterilize ; Syringes , theater rooms , gowns, surgical instrument ,vitamin ampoules , skin of patient , catheters (20 marks).

Q2 A] 35-year-old man is seen in the emergency room complaining of severe headache and vomiting that began last night. His temperature is 40°C. While in the ER, he is increasingly combative and has a grand mal seizure. He is “foaming at the mouth ”and cannot drink any liquids. Analysis of his spinal fluid reveals no abnormality, and no organisms are seen in the Gram stain .Two days later, despite supportive measures, he dies. Pathologic examination of the brain reveals eosinophilic inclusion bodies in the cytoplasm of neurons.

i - What is your diagnosis ?.

ii - How can you manage this condition , if he came early ?

B] Give short account on Tumour escape phenomenon. (20 marks).

Q3 Diabetic patient with a deep crushed wound that are contaminated with stool & dirt, occurred on a farm .It was admitted to the ER;

A) you are afraid of What?

B) How to protect your patient .

C) What is the pathogenesis .

D) How to diagnose . (20 marks).

Q4 Enumerate different causes of food poisoning; and discuss how to handle.

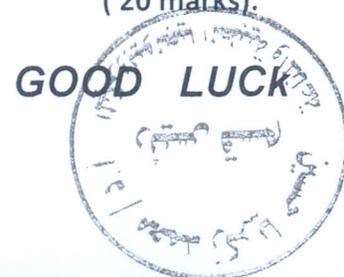
(20 marks)

Q5 Famous microbes causing pneumonia ,2 important investigations

,how to manage in ER . ?

(20 marks).

Oral Monday 29 / 3 / 21 امتحان الشفهي يوم



MD Exam in Emergency Medicine& Traumatology

Course Title: EMERT 9002

Date: 28/3/2021

Total assessment marks: 30 marks



1- Discuss bronchiectasis (definition, etiology, pathogenesis, pathological features, complications). (10 marks)

2- Acute heart failure (definition, causes, effects). (10 marks)

3- Causes of bleeding per rectum. (5 marks)

4- Definition and types of embolism. (5 marks)

GOOD LUCK

Oral exam will be held on Thursday 1/4/2021