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MCQS OBTAINED FROM THE STUDENTS VALUE-ADDED COURSES


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MCQ

- 1. Due to the essential nature of washing your hands, how much time is recommended to wash your hands?*

 - 10 seconds
 - 20 seconds
 - 1 minute
 - 4 minutes

- 2. You come upon a person who has lost a significant amount of blood, has a very pale skin color, and is confused. What do you suspect the cause to be?*

 - Seizure
 - Stroke
 - Low blood sugar
 - Shock

- 3. While dining out in a restaurant you hear a mother cry out that her six-month-old child, who was given some marbles by an older child, is gagging. His mouth area is turning blue and he's unable to take a breath or cry out. What would you do first in this scenario?*

 - Begin CPR
 - Attempt rescue breaths then compressions
 - Deliver back blows and chest thrusts
 - Blind finger Sweep

- 4. While performing CPR on an infant, another rescuer appears on the scene, what do you do next?*

 - Immediately transport the patient
 - Wait until exhausted, then switch
 - Have the second rescuer help with CPR, to minimize fatigue
 - Have the second rescuer begin ventilations; ratio 30:2

- 5. Where should you place the AED pads when treating an infant for pediatric cardiac arrest?*

 - Chest and back
 - Do not use an AED on an infant
 - Upper chest and mid abdomen
 - Wherever they fit

- 6. How long should you check for breathing while performing CPR?*

 - Do not check for breathing, continue chest compressions
 - 2 seconds

- 5 seconds
- No longer than 10 seconds
- 7. After finding an unresponsive child, yelling for help, and confirming the child isn't breathing what would be your next course of action?*
- Leave the child and search for an AED
- Deliver rescue breaths as most cardiac arrest occur due to breathing problems
- Begin back blows and chest thrusts
- Deliver 30 chest compressions
- 8. When you try to give an unresponsive adult a rescue breath and the chest does not appear to rise, what would you do next?*
- Perform abdominal thrusts
- Begin CPR
- Go call 911
- Repeat the head tilt/chin lift maneuver and attempt the breath again
- 9. After finding someone who is unresponsive, has a pulse but does not appear to be breathing, you find you are unable to give them CPR, what do you do next?*
- Begin CPR
- Repeat the head tilt/chin lift maneuver and attempt the breath again
- Abdominal thrusts
- Heimlich maneuver
- 10. Arriving first to the scene, you find an unresponsive person with no pulse that has thrown up. You feel CPR is not something you are comfortable giving them. What would be the next best thing for you to do?*
- Wipe off the face or cover with a shirt
- Compression only CPR
- Go and get help
- Do not initiate resuscitation

11.11. Chest compressions should be started within _____ of recognition of cardiac arrest.*

- 20 seconds
- 15 seconds
- 2 seconds
- 10 seconds
- 12. For adult CPR, you deliver chest compressions at a rate of _____ with a depth of _____.*

- 80/min, 1 1/2 inches
- 100/min, 1 1/2 inches
- 60-100/min, 2 inches
- 100/min, 2 inches
- 13. Adult CPR guidelines include male adolescents who present with chest or underarm hair and female adolescents with any breast development.*

- False
- True

- 14. Which of the following is NOT correct when performing CPR?*

- Give effective breaths that make the chest rise
- Limit chest compression interruptions for less than 10 seconds
- Allow complete chest recoil during compressions
- Blind-mouth sweep to check for foreign objects

- 15. You find an adult who is unresponsive and not breathing. The scene is safe. What is your next step?*

- Activate the emergency response system
- None of the options are correct
- Start CPR
- Check for a pulse

- 16. After activating the emergency response system the next step is to?*

- Check for a pulse for 5 to 10 seconds
- Start chest compressions at a ratio of 30:2
- Start chest compressions at a ratio of 15:2
- Check for a pulse for 3 to 5 seconds

- 17. You are the 1st rescuer to arrive at the side of a victim. The very 1st step you take is to?*

- Tap the victims shoulder for responsiveness
- Attach the AED pads
- Make sure the scene is safe
- Check for breathing

- 18. In order to assess for a pulse in an adult victim, you would assess the _____ for how long?*

- femoral pulse, for at least 5 seconds but no more than 10 seconds
- carotid pulse, for at least 5 seconds but no more than 10 seconds
- carotid pulse, for 10-12 seconds

- radial pulse, for 10-12 seconds
- 19. After you assess a victim's pulse and do not feel one, what is the next step?*
- Start high quality chest compressions at a rate of 100/min
 - Activate the emergency response system
 - Start high quality chest compressions at a rate of 60/min
 - Give 2 rescue breaths
- 20. When performing chest compressions on an adult during 2 person CPR, you would deliver them at a rate of _____ and ratio of _____?*
- 100/min, 15:2
 - 100/min, 30:2
 - 60/min, 15:2
 - 60/min, 30:2
- 21. Which of the following statements is incorrect about performing chest compressions?*
- Minimize interruptions
 - Position yourself at the side of the victim
 - Press down at least 2 inches in adults
 - Allow partial recoil of the chest
- 22. After performing 30 high quality chest compressions on an adult victim, the next step is to?*
- Activate the emergency response system
 - Give 2 rescue breaths
 - Continue with compressions at 30/min for 5 cycles
 - Check for a pulse
- 23. You suspect a head and neck injury in a victim who is unresponsive and not breathing. How would you open the airway to give breaths?*
- E-C clamp technique
 - Jaw-thrust technique
 - Head tilt-chin lift
 - Thumb & index lift
- 24. When giving rescue breaths during CPR you give a total of 2 breaths with every breath over 1 second for every 30 compressions?*
- True
 - False
- 25. How do you know the victim is receiving adequate breaths during CPR?*

- Adolescent pads
 - Child pads
 - Pediatric pads
 - Adult pads
- 32. You are using an AED. Before pressing the shock button as indicated by the AED you would do the following?*
- Shout clear and look to make sure no one is in contact with the victim
 - Make sure chest compression are not interrupted
 - Shout clear and then press the shock button
 - Continue with 8 cycles of CPR

33. What does CPR stand for?

- A. Chest Pressure Response
- B. Chest Pre Resuscitation
- C. Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
- D. Cardio Press Resuscitation

34. What is CPR?

- A. It is an emergency lifesaving procedure performed when a person's heart stops beating.
- B. It is an administrative procedure used to record medical procedures on a person.
- C. Used to assess a patient's medical condition.
- D. A way of bringing person's blood pressure down.

35. How long should you check for breathing whilst performing CPR on a person?

- A. Do not stop to check for breathing, just continue chest compressions
- B. 4 seconds
- C. No longer than 10 seconds
- D. 8 seconds

36. The recommended way to determine if a person is unresponsiveness is to;

- A. Pour cold water on their face.
- B. Pull their ears.
- C. Tap the person and loudly shout, "Are you OK?"
- D. Pull their hair.

37. The preferred way to check for a person for breathing is to:

- A. Put your hand on the chest and see if it moves with any respiration.
- B. Tickle the person in a sensitive spot and see if they respond.

- The victim's chin begins to move forward.
- The victim's chest rises
- There is no definite way to tell without medical intervention.
- The victim's stomach rises
- 26. During 2 rescuer CPR on an adult how many cycles of CPR do you perform before switching roles?*
- 4 cycles
- 5 cycles
- 30:2 cycles
- 2 cycles
- 27. During 2 rescuer CPR on an adult victim what is the compression and breath ratio?*
- 30:1
- 30:2
- 15:2
- 15:1
- 28. What technique is used for bag-mask ventilation during 2 rescuer CPR?*
- Thumb-index technique
- E-C clamp technique
- none of the options are correct
- Jaw-thrust technique
- 29. You find a victim whose chest is covered with water. The AED arrives to the scene. Before using the AED you would?*
- Continue with AED usage while not delaying CPR
- All the options are incorrect
- Quickly wipe the chest before placing the AED pads
- Do not use the AED because the victim is covered with water
- 30. A victim is in cardiac arrest and you go to place the AED pads on the victim's chest. You notice that the victim is wearing a Nitroglycerin medication patch where you would place an AED pad. What of the statements is NOT true?*
- The patch may cause a burn to the skin.
- It is okay to place an AED pad on top of a medication patch.
- The area must be cleaned and the patch removed before attaching the AED pad.
- The patch may block transfer of energy delivered.
- 31. A 14 year old is in cardiac arrest and the AED arrives on the scene. What type of AED pads will you apply?*

- C. Observe their chest to see if it rises whilst also listening and feeling for air coming from their nose or mouth.
- D. Place your ear to their mouth.

38 Which is the recommended position for a person to be in when you are doing CPR?

- A. Flat on a sofa.
- B. Sitting upright in a chair.
- C. Standing up.
- D. Lying flat on a firm floor.

39 Which is the optimum way to open a person's airway prior to giving them mouth to mouth ventilations?

- A. Tilt their head back and lift the chin up.
- B. Tilt their head forward and push down on the chest.
- C. Roll them to their right side then tilt their head back.
- D. Place them facing downwards on their stomach then lift their head back.

40 What should you do if a person has dentures?

- A. Take them out.
- B. Try to move them to one side.
- C. If they are positioned properly then leave them in.
- D. Take them out and wash them before attempting CRP.

41. What is the recovery position?

- A. It is when you place the person on their side.
- B. Getting the person to stand up.
- C. Sitting them in a chair.
- D. Rolling them over onto their stomach.

42. Before you attempt any CPR, what is the first thing you should do at the scene?

- A. Ask the age of the person.
- B. Make sure the location is safe to enter.
- C. Enquire about the nature of the injury.
- D. Find out what time the person fell ill.

43. What is an AED used for?

- A. It is used to make the person more comfortable.
- B. You can rest a persons head on it.
- C. It is used to measure a persons heart rate.
- D. AEDs are used to revive someone from a sudden cardiac arrest.

44. If you come across a collapsed victim, what is the first thing you should do?

- A. Check for breathing.
- B. Look for any next of kin who can identify the patient.
- C. Check the immediate area for any potential hazards that could harm you or others.
- D. Immediately start performing CPR.

45. How should you open an airway in an unconscious adult?

- A. Lean the head to the side.
- B. Place them on the side and then tilt the head back.
- C. Try to sit them up and then tilt the head back.
- D. Tilt the head back and then lift the chin.

46. What is the maximum recommended time you should spend checking for an unconscious persons normal breathing?

- A. 20 seconds
- B. 10 seconds
- C. 30 seconds
- D. 50 seconds

47. If a person is not breathing normally, what is the first thing you should do?

- A. Check their pulse to confirm their abnormal breathing.
- B. Look for any witnesses to find out what happened.
- C. Call for emergency medical help and a defibrillator.
- D. Place them in the recovery position.

48. What is the correct ratio of chest compressions to rescue breaths?

- A. 30 chest compressions to 2 rescue breaths
- B. 15 chest compressions to 2 rescue breaths
- C. 40 chest compressions to 2 rescue breaths
- D. 50 chest compressions to 2 rescue breaths

49. What action should you take if a victim vomits whilst you are performing CPR?

- A. Call the emergency services.
- B. Roll them onto their side to clear the vomit, then continue CPR.
- C. Give them some water.
- D. Clean up their vomit then continue with CPR.

50. What is the recommended speed of chest compressions should you aim for?

- A. 90 - 100 a minute
- B. 120 - 140 a minute
- C. 100 - 120 a minute
- D. 70 - 70 a minute

51. How should you do chest compressions on a small child?

- A. With one hand only.
- B. With your elbows slightly bent outwards.
- C. The same way as an adult.
- D. You should not do chest compressions on a small child.

52. CPR can be performed effectively on a soft bed?

- A. True
- B. False

feed back :-

I am very glad with the course offered by the institution. It will be giving me a very confident and strength to work on a patients. Manikins are very realistic and helpful in learning.

Thank you.

- Subhash Reddy,
Subh Reddy
IV year

MCO

1. A 65 year-old male with no previous history of cardiac disease presents to his doctor with a history of two episodes of sudden syncope. There is no previous history of significance. Examination discloses a regular rhythm with a rate of about 70 per minute. There are no extrasystoles but there are intermittent pauses of up to two cycles. Following exercise the heart rate increases normally. An electrocardiogram shows sinus rhythm with a left axis and Q waves in I, AVL, V5 and V6 and right bundle branch block. The most likely diagnosis is:

- a. Extrasystoles
- b. Intermittent complete heart block
- c. Intermittent tachyarrhythmias
- d. Brief paroxysms of atrial fibrillation
- e. Intermittent sinus bradycardia

2. An 80 year-old man presents with episodes of unexplained presyncope. He is taking a diuretic and beta blocker for hypertension. Examination discloses a heart rate of 55 per minute with a regular rhythm. Blood pressure is 110/70. The most likely cause of his attacks, which occur mainly in the morning, is:

- a. Postural hypotension
- b. Heart block
- c. Chronotropic incompetence with sinus bradycardia
- d. Neuro-cardiogenic syncope
- e. Ventricular arrhythmias

3. When can syncope occur?

- a. when not enough blood reaches the heart
- b. when not enough blood reaches the brain
- c. when not enough blood reaches the stomach

d. when not enough blood reaches the feet

4. Which of the following can cause syncope??

- A. changes in the blood pressure
- B. Changes in the blood volume or circulation
- C. Changes in the heart rate
- D. All of the answers are correct

5. When a person goes from sitting to standing their BP should _____ and their HR should _____.

- Increase, decrease
- Increase, increase
- Decrease, decrease
- Decrease, increase

6. Which of the following would be of most concern to you?

- Patient fainted while standing.
- Patient fainted while exercising.
- Patient fainted while sitting at the table.
- Patient fainted while drinking.

7. What does the acronym HEAD stand for?

- Healing, Eating, AED, Drinking
- Hypoxia/Hypoglycemia, Eating, Anxiety, Dysfunction
- Heart, Epilepsy, Anxiety, Dying
- Hypoxia/Hypoglycemia, Epilepsy, Anxiety, Dysfunction

8. When a person goes from sitting to standing their BP should _____ and their HR should _____.

- Increase, decrease
- Increase, increase
- Decrease, decrease
- Decrease, increase

9 Which of the following would be of most concern to you?

- Patient fainted while standing.
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Patient fainted while sitting at the table.

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11. Why is it important to obtain an ECG in cases of syncope?

An ECG will help us determine the patient's BGL.

An ECG will help us rule out cardiac causes.

An ECG is not necessary in cases of syncope.

None of the above.

12. Your patient passed out after drinking large amounts of alcohol and is now hard to rouse. Is it necessary to obtain a BGL?

Yes

No

Only if he is a known diabetic

Hell no! Let the cops take care of him.

13. What are some of the signs of vasovagal syncope?

Yawning

Abdominal discomfort

- Diaphoresis
- All of the above

14. Your patient states that they have 'cardiac issues'. Why is this relevant (or not)?

- Because we know to watch them for signs of a heart attack.
- It's not relevant to syncope.
- Because syncope can have cardiac origins.
- All of the above (if you pick this one you might want to read the answers again)

15. Does your patient meet the Hypoglycemia Treat and Refer criteria if they have been drinking alcohol?

Yes

No

As long as they are mostly sober now.

As long as they were only drinking beer.

16. In reference to question 8 above, if your patient has been drinking, but his BGL is normal, does he now meet the Hypoglycemia Treat and Refer criteria?

Yes

No

I wouldn't be using the Hypoglycemia protocol

Uhhh... what?

17. Do you have to administer oxygen to every syncope patient?

Yes

No

18. Which test is not useful in a patient with history of syncopal attack

- a) Electrophysiological test
- b) Tilt table test
- c) PET scan
- d) Holter monitoring

19. Which of the following areas is not involved in language for a person who is left-dominant?

A

Left dorsolateral prefrontal cortex

B.

Left opercular gyrus

C.

Left angular gyrus

D.

Right planum temporal

E.

Right primary auditory cortex

20. As a resident physician you are viewing an angiogram, which illustrates the occlusion of the Anterior Cerebral Artery supplying the right hemisphere. Because of this information, you know that the patient will have a deficit in which of the following?

· Motor and sensory function in the right lower limb

·Motor and sensory function in the left lower limb

·Motor and sensory function in the right upper limb

·Motor and sensory function in the left upper limb

Feed Back

The programme has enhanced my knowledge and given attention to learn the Advanced Course through such nice Feed Back. I am glad to be part of it

Thank you

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