

## 2009 Village-level Clinical Knowledge Test

**This portion of the survey should be completed by the doctor responsible for the clinical care in this VC (or village clinic supervisor)**

**Section A: Single choice questions (from the 5 choices provided, choose the SINGLE correct response)**

1. The key principle of treating senile hypertension is ( )
  - A. 3—4 types of hypotensive drugs used in combination
  - B. Use hypotensive drugs from the onset
  - C. Start from low doses, and slowly increases the dosage only when ineffective
  - D. High dosage can reduce BP efficiently
  - E. There is no need for drugs
2. For pregnant women with severe pregnancy-induced hypertension, the drug of choice is ( )
  - A. Hypotensive drugs
  - B. Diuretics
  - C. Antispasmodic drugs
  - D. Sedatives
  - E. Volume expanders
3. Which of the following hypotensive drugs is not suitable for patients with hypertension combined with diabetes ( )
  - A. Hydralazine
  - B. Guanethidine
  - C. Metoprolol (Betaloc)
  - D. Reserpine
  - E. ACEI
4. The most commonly used drugs to prevent angina attacks currently are ( )
  - A. ACEI
  - B.  $\beta$ -blockers

- C. Diuretics
  - D. Receptor blockers
  - E. Nitrates
5. The common symptom of the onset of stroke is ( )
- A. Headache
  - B. Dizziness
  - C. Nausea
  - D. Nausea and vomiting
  - E. Transient ischemic attack
6. The emergency treatment of ischemic cerebrovascular disease should focus on ( )
- A. Keep patient calm and give antihypertensives
  - B. Keep patient calm and give fast-acting antihypertensives
  - C. Keep patient calm and give vasopressors
  - D. Keep patient calm, adjust BP and give cerebral vasodilator
  - E. Avoid emotional fluctuations and give cerebral vasodilator
7. Which of the following combination is correct about the treatment of arrhythmia? ( )
- A. Atrial fibrillation -- Procainamide
  - B. Supraventricular tachycardia -- Norepinephrine
  - C. Ventricular tachycardia—Carotid sinus massage
  - D. Ventricular fibrillation--Lidocaine
  - E. Atrioventricular block--Atropine
8. Which one of the following diseases will have the symptom of coughing pink serous frothy sputum? ( )
- A. Pulmonary infarction
  - B. Acute pulmonary edema
  - C. Leukaemia
  - D. Tuberculosis

- E. Pneumonia
9. The main evidence to judge whether or not the tuberculosis is infectious is ( )
- A. Tuberculin test positive
  - B. Increased ESR
  - C Long-term bloody sputum
  - D. Cavitation found on chest X-ray
  - E. Sputum smear test positive
10. Which of the following treatment is incorrect when treating severe asthma attack? ( )
- A. Oxygen therapy
  - B. Intravenous injection of adrenal cortex hormone
  - C. Intravenous infusion of aminophylline
  - D. Aerosol inhalation of  $\beta_2$ -agonists
  - E. Control the volume of fluid input  $< 2000$  mL/ d
11. The correct treatment for infantile diarrhoea is ( )
- A. Rehydration to correct fluid and electrolyte disturbance
  - B. Fasting for 1-2 days if necessary
  - C. Supplement fluids with IV is a must
  - D. Early use of antibiotics
  - E. Early use of antidiarrheal drugs
12. The most important principle to be considered when treating duodenal ulcers is ( )
- A. Bed rest
  - B. Perform gastrectomy immediately
  - C. Suppress gastric acid and clear *Helicobacter pylori*
  - D. Eat an extra meal before bed
  - E. Take aluminium hydroxide gel orally
13. When suffocation occurs to an injured individual, immediate first aid measures should be ( )
- A. Clear airway and begin artificial respiration if necessary

- B. Immediately sends to hospital
  - C. Antishock treatment
  - D. Immediately treats with antibiotics
  - E. Immediately dress the wound
14. Which of the following statement is true about cupping therapy? ( )
- A. Can be applied on febrile seizures patients
  - B. Can be applied on patients who have skin damage, ulcers or allergy
  - C. Can be applied on patients who have acute or chronic sprains
  - D. Can be applied on the abdomen and lumbosacral area of the pregnant women
  - E. Rotate around when removing the cup
15. According to the <Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Treatment of Infectious Diseases>, what is the time limit for the village to report Class A infectious disease to the higher level? ( )
- A. Within 6 hours
  - B. Within 12 hours
  - C. Within 24 hours
  - D. Within 36 hours
  - E. Within 48 hours
16. When organophosphorus pesticide poisoning occurs, the best drug to reduce or eliminate muscarinic symptoms is ( )
- A. Atropine
  - B. Pralidoxime chloride
  - C. Pralidoxime
  - D. Double-complex phosphorus
  - E. None of the above
17. The most common endemic type of fluorosis in China is ( )
- A. Atmospheric fluorosis
  - B. Burning-coal induced fluorosis

- C. Soil-induced fluorosis
  - D. Water-induced fluorosis
  - E. Mixed fluorosis
18. Which of the following is a primary intervention? ( )
- A. Genetic counselling
  - B. Antenatal Care
  - C. Census
  - D. Rehabilitation
  - E. Screening
19. Which of the following statement is not true about viral hepatitis? ( )
- A. A group of infectious disease caused by hepatitis virus
  - B. HAV and HEV can be transmitted by oral-faecal route
  - C. New-borns should be vaccinated with Hepatitis B vaccine within 24 hours after birth and should adhere to the basic immune programme (The second and third injection are given one month and months later after the first injection)
  - D. HAV, HBV and HCV can all be transmitted by blood
  - E. The main routes of transmission of HBV include sexual transmission blood-borne transmission and vertical transmission

**Section B: Multiple choice questions (Please choose ALL the correct answers for each question)**

20. Which of the following group of diseases belong to the infectious disease surveillance and management category? ( )
- A. Poliomyelitis
  - B. Viral hepatitis
  - C. Leprosy
  - D. Schistosomiasis
  - E. Rubella
21. When educating the diabetic patients, which of the following are true about the prevention of diabetic ketoacidosis? ( )

- A. Avoid using corticosteroids
  - B. Reduce the amount of insulin gradually after the second trimester
  - C. Actively prevents and controls the infection
  - D. Avoid eating disorders
  - E. Be cautious of and to avoid the occurrence of stress state
22. When administering first-aid and transporting trauma victims, which of the following statements are correct ( )
- A. Exposed fractures should be immediately reset
  - B. Use sterile gauze and bandages for open wounds
  - C. Use a tourniquet for heavy bleeding in any of the limbs
  - D. All spinal fractures should be transported on a bed board
  - E. If there are clearly no brain and abdominal injuries and pain is severe, injectable analgesics can be given
23. When performing a neonatal visit, the examinations you should perform on the baby include ( )
- A. Umbilical cord checking and caring
  - B. Measure the BP
  - C. Measure the weight and height
  - D. Neonatal disease treatment
  - E. Auscultation
24. The elderly medication must follow the principles of ( )
- A. Have a clear diagnosis of the disease and prioritizing. Medication should be targeted and avoid using excessive types of drugs.
  - B. Be familiar with the mechanism of drug action, metabolism, toxic and side effect. Have an understanding of the drug user's liver and kidney function when necessary.
  - C. To reduce the dosage of medication and begin with a small dose; to monitor the efficacy and adverse reactions closely.
  - D. Injection should be used for patients who have gastrointestinal dysfunction
  - E. The medication should be temporarily suspended when there is a suspected adverse drug reaction

25. Which of the following statements are incorrect? ( )
- A. For patients in the midst of public health emergencies, although their condition may be urgent, you must write a detailed and complete patient medical record.
  - B. For patients in the midst of public health emergencies, if patients require a transfer, original medical records should be sent along with them to the new facility.
  - C. Without the consent of the party to medical personnel, personal information such as name, address, and medical history of infectious disease patients must not be released to the public.
  - D. All practicing medical, quarantine, disease prevention and control personnel, town/village doctors, or any clinical practitioner is responsible for reporting outbreaks and epidemic diseases.
  - E. When human infections or suspected infections with avian flu are discovered, units and individuals responsible for such cases, should report to the local county CDC using the infectious disease reporting card either by internet reporting or the fastest means possible within 3 hours.
26. Which of the following is the effect of bezoar (牛黄)? ( )

(Note: Chinese medicine terms were not translated as they do not have an English equivalent)

- A. 清热解毒
- B. 息风止痉
- C. 清心豁痰
- D. 开窍醒神
- E. 利水通淋

### Section 3: Case study questions

27. 45 years old female, has been using indomethacin long-term due to joint pain. She came to the emergency room because of melena twice and spitting blood once. The primary diagnosis is acute gastritis. What measure should be taken immediately besides stop using indomethacin? ( )
- A. Use atropine to ease the pain
  - B. Use antacid to decrease the pH of gastric acid.
  - C. Use aluminium sulphate to protect gastric mucosa
  - D. Stop bleeding and complement to blood volume
  - E. Emergency endoscopy
28. Male, 60 years old, after meal he suddenly had headache, vomiting, and unconsciousness. Examination found his left pupil was enlarged and he had lost his light reflex in that eye (but the right eye was normal). The primary diagnosis should be? ( )

- A. Food poisoning
- B. Cerebral hemorrhage
- C. Acute hemorrhagic necrotizing pancreatitis
- D. Hysteria
- E. Cerebral thrombosis

29. Female, 45 years old. She has been experiencing nausea, fatigue and loss of appetite for the last 10 days. Physical Examination: Temperature 36.7°C, yellowish sclera; no abnormal finding in the cardiopulmonary system; abdomen is soft, no tenderness; liver and spleen are impalpable. Laboratory examination: DBIL, IBIL and SGPT level elevated. The most likely diagnosis is ( )

- A. Chronic cholecystitis
- B. Viral hepatitis
- C. Cholangiocarcinoma
- D. Hereditary spherocytosis
- E. Autoimmune haemolytic anemia

30. A 25 years old female patient came for consultation her chief complaint/medical history is: for the last month she has been coughing without any specific cause. She was coughing with small amount of white sputum. There was no bloody sputum. She felt feverish in the afternoon but self-tests body temperature did not exceed 38.0°C. She also had fatigue, night sweats, poor appetite and weight loss. Use of oral anti-inflammatory drugs was not obviously effective. Previously healthy with no history of drug allergy. Physical examination: body temperature 37.5°C, pulse 79 bpm, respiration rate 22 /min, BP 120/70mmHg. She has chronic facies, wasting and no enlargement of superficial lymph nodes. Right upper lung breathing sounds coarse without blisters; heart rate 79 bpm with regular rhythm; soft abdomen, liver/spleen not felt when palpated.

According to the patient's description, medical history, and physical exam, what is your diagnosis?

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