

2011 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) as a self-completion test. The interviewer should check at the end whether all sections have been completed and the answers are written clearly (For selection questions, participants are required to fully circle their choice and make sure the circle is of an appropriate size that there is no ambiguity).

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. The abnormal range of BP for adults is ()
 - A. Systolic ≥ 140 mmHg and/or diastolic ≥ 90 mmHg
 - B. Systolic ≥ 150 mmHg and/or diastolic ≥ 100 mmHg
 - C. Systolic ≥ 150 mmHg and/or diastolic ≥ 90 mmHg
 - D. Systolic ≥ 140 mmHg and/or diastolic ≥ 100 mmHg
3. The most important pathogen of acute upper respiratory infection is: ()
 - A. Bacteria
 - B. Virus
 - C. Spirochete
 - D. Mycoplasma
 - E. Helicobacter pylori
4. Acute upper respiratory infection should be treated by ()
 - A. Antibiotics
 - B. Antivirals
 - C. If the patient is feverish, use steroids to bring down the fever
 - D. No need for special treatment—fever, headache or coughing can be treated with NSAIDS or Traditional Chinese Medicine when the symptoms are severe

5. Common bile duct stone with acute cholangitis are characterized by ()
- A. Abdominal pain, chills, fever
 - B. Chills, fever, jaundice
 - C. Fever, jaundice, shock
 - D. Jaundice, abdominal pain, shock
 - E. Abdominal pain, fever, chills, jaundice
6. Which of the following statement is incorrect about urinary tract infection (UTI)? ()
- A. The pathogen of UTIs is usually Gram-negative bacteria
 - B. For uncomplicated acute lower UTIs, the normal treatment is application of oral antibiotics for 3 days
 - C. The course of treatment in pregnant women is typically longer compare to other population so that a specific subset of drugs should be chosen
 - D. Once symptoms disappear, the medication can be discontinued without re-testing the urine
 - E. Incompletely treated UTI can develop into chronic pyelonephritis
7. 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
8. When presenting with diarrhoea, carefully examine if the patient has ()
- A. Dehydration and electrolyte disturbance
 - B. Loss of appetite
 - C. Nausea and vomiting
 - D. Irritability
 - E. Headaches and dizziness
9. The most common clinical manifestations of chronic gastritis are ()
- A. Abdominal distension or discomfort
 - B. Asymptomatic
 - C. Hunger pain or nocturnal pain
 - D. Repeated vomiting brown liquid
 - E. Repeated melena

10. When treating chronic active gastritis, special attention should be given to the usage of ()
- A. Antacid
 - B. Antibiotics
 - C. Anti-helicobacter pylori treatment
 - D. Gastrointestinal prokinetic agents
 - E. Gastric mucosal protective agents
11. When diabetic patients present with strong sense of hunger, palpitations, hand tremors and sweating, this may be caused by ()
- A. Hyperthyroidism
 - B. Diabetes becoming more severe
 - C. Low blood sugar
 - D HBP
 - E. Duodenal ulcer
12. 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
13. 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
14. When suffocation occurs to an injured individual, immediate first aid measures should be ()
- A. Clear airway and begin artificial respiration if necessary
 - B. Immediately send to hospital
 - C. Antishock treatment
 - D. Immediately treat with antibiotics
 - E. Immediately dress the wound

15. 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
16. Which of the following presentation signals the existence of herniation in children with seizures ()
- A. Twitching limbs
 - B. Foaming at the mouth, eyes rolled up
 - C. Anisocoria, slow light reflex
 - D. Tachypnoea
 - E. Decreased blood pressure
17. Drug of first choice for anaphylactic shock due to penicillin allergy is ()
- A. Calcium gluconate
 - B. Calcium chloride
 - C. Adrenaline hydrochloride
 - D. Norepinephrine
 - E. Dopamine
18. The core principle of diet therapy for diabetes is ()
- A. Sufficient protein
 - B. Control fat intake
 - C. Adequate supply of dietary fibre
 - D. Control total caloric intake
 - E. Three regular meals
19. The WHO recommends that a person's daily intake of salt should not exceed: ()
- A. 6g
 - B. 7g
 - C. 8g
 - D. 9g
 - E. 10g

20. The treatment plan to clear helicobacter pylori is ()
- A. Antacids + 2 types of antibiotics
 - B. Antacids + gastrointestinal prokinetic agents
 - C. Antibiotics
 - D. Antibiotics + gastrointestinal prokinetic agents
 - E. Antacids

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

21. The principles of the treatment for HBP are ()
- A. Before and during the drug treatment, patients should be encouraged to change diet, increase exercise and lose weight
 - B. The medication can be discontinued once BP drops to a normal level after using drugs
 - C. BP should be measured at least once every 6 months
 - D. Once diagnosed, HBP usually requires lifelong treatment (including non-drug treatment)
 - E. For patients with diabetes, cerebrovascular disease, coronary heart disease, chronic kidney disease, their BP should be maintained below 130/80 mmHg
22. Suspicious symptoms of TB include ()
- A. Coughing with sputum for 2 weeks or more
 - B. Hemoptysis
 - C. Bloody sputum
 - D. Long-term low fever, night sweats and fatigue
23. Patients with TB-like symptoms should be treated in the following method ()
- A. Give antibiotics (any type is ok)
 - B. Give antibiotics (only a subset of types is ok)
 - C. There is no need to treat and patients should be referred to higher level medical facilities
 - D. There is no need to treat and patients should be referred to local TB control centre
 - E. There is no need to treat. Patients should be referred to local TB control centre and be reported to local TB control institutions
24. Which of the following statements are true about the sciatica treatment for lumbar disc herniation ()
- A. Bed rest and no bending activity for 3 months
 - B. Traction physiotherapy

- C. Percutaneous nucleus pulposus discectomy
- D. Discectomy surgery
- E. Lumbar massage, the stronger the better
25. 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
26. 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
27. 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.
28. 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
29. Major risk factors for coronary heart disease include: ()

- A. HBP
 - B. High cholesterol
 - C. Smoking
 - D. Diabetes
 - E. Lack of physical activity
30. Which of the following represents irregular or delayed motor development in children: ()
- A. Cannot hold head up at 4 mos.
 - B. Cannot stand at 1 year
 - C. Can sit alone and start learning to crawl at 8 mos.
 - D. Cannot sit up at 10 mos.
 - E. Cannot walk at 18 mos.
31. Which of the following represents are the ways of transmission of Hepatitis B ()
- A. Blood-borne
 - B. Air-borne
 - C. Mother-to-child
 - D. Sexual transmission
 - E. Iatrogenic transmission
32. Regarding acute attacks and persistent symptoms of chronic bronchitis, the correct treatment include: ()
- A. Continuous long-term use of antibiotics for a complete cure
 - B. Discontinuance of the medication after the acute infection being controlled
 - C. Long-term medication use can lead to secondary infection and bacterial resistance
 - D. Patients with persistent problems should use anti-coughing/expectorant drugs until the symptoms are controlled
 - E. Aerosol antibiotics can be used to strengthen local anti-inflammatory function

Section C: Case study questions

33. 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

34. Male, 38 years old, left paranasal boil swollen for 5 days. Use of topical medication and antibiotics did not improve the situations. After 2 days, pus began to appear, pain has not relieved and the body temperature is 38°C. The risk of the focus to the patient is that: ()

A. Use of antibiotics is ineffective

B. Can lead to eye infection easily

C. May develop cavernous venous sinusitis

D. May form abscesses easily

E May invade the maxillary sinus easily

35. A patient (female, 25 years old) 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? What facility should she be referred to and for what investigations and treatment?

Section D: Training

If we were to provide training, which of the following areas do you think would be most helpful in your present and future clinical work?

(1) Diagnosis and treatment of common diseases (please list the most relevant ones)

(2) Diagnosis and treatment of some disease with which you are not familiar with (please list)

(3) TCM drugs and therapies (please list)

(4) Public health knowledge and methods (please list)

(5) Other

---THE END---