

Quiz in Emergency Medicine

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1. What is the most common cause of syncope in the elderly?
 - a) Cardiac arrhythmia
 - b) Neurological disorder
 - c) Hypotension
 - d) Medication side effects
 2. Which of the following is the most accurate test for the diagnosis of acute pancreatitis?
 - a) Serum amylase
 - b) Serum lipase
 - c) Abdominal ultrasound
 - d) Abdominal CT scan
 3. What is the most common cause of acute renal failure in the hospitalized patient?
 - a) Hypovolemia
 - b) Nephrotoxic drugs
 - c) Obstruction of urinary tract
 - d) Infection
 4. What is the most common cause of anterior shoulder dislocation?
 - a) Trauma
 - b) Seizure
 - c) Electric shock
 - d) Overuse
 5. What is the most common location for a foreign body aspiration in children?
 - a) Left mainstem bronchus
 - b) Right mainstem bronchus
 - c) Trachea
 - d) Esophagus
 6. What is the most common cause of primary adrenal insufficiency (Addison's disease)?
 - a) Autoimmune destruction of the adrenal gland
 - b) Infection
 - c) Cancer
 - d) Pituitary dysfunction
 7. Which of the following is the most common cause of respiratory failure in the newborn?
 - a) Respiratory distress syndrome (RDS)
 - b) Meconium aspiration syndrome
 - c) Congenital heart disease
 - d) Sepsis
 8. What is the most common cause of acute epiglottitis in adults?
 - a) Haemophilus influenzae
 - b) Streptococcus pneumoniae
 - c) Group A Streptococcus
 - d) Staphylococcus aureus
 9. What is the most common cause of aortic aneurysm?
 - a) Atherosclerosis
 - b) Connective tissue disorders
 - c) Trauma
 - d) Infection
 10. What is the most common cause of thunderclap headache in the Emergency Department?
 - a) Subarachnoid haemorrhage
 - b) Meningitis
 - c) Intracranial venous sinus thrombosis
 - d) Carbon monoxide poisoning
 11. Which of the following is the most effective treatment for acute cocaine toxicity in the Emergency Department?
 - a) Benzodiazepines
 - b) Intravenous fluids
 - c) Sodium bicarbonate
 - d) Amphetamines
 12. What is the most common cause of peripheral vertigo in the Emergency Department?
 - a) Vestibular neuritis
 - b) Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo (BPPV)
 - c) Meniere's disease
 - d) Stroke
- Which of the following is the most accurate method for assessing fluid responsiveness in critically ill patients?
- a) Central venous pressure (CVP)
 - b) Pulmonary artery catheter (PAC) measurements
 - c) Passive leg raise (PLR) test
 - d) Transthoracic echocardiography (TTE)
13. What is the most common cause of acute pancreatitis in the Emergency Department?
 - a) Gallstones
 - b) Alcohol abuse
 - c) Medications
 - d) Viral infection
 14. What is the most effective treatment for acute opioid overdose in the Emergency Department?
 - a) Naloxone
 - b) Intravenous fluids
 - c) Benzodiazepines
 - d) Methadone
 15. What is the most common cause of posterior ankle pain in the Emergency Department?
 - a) Achilles tendon rupture
 - b) Plantar fasciitis
 - c) Posterior tibial tendonitis
 - d) Stress fracture

16. What is the most common cause of syncope in the Emergency Department?
 - a) Vasovagal syncope
 - b) Cardiac arrhythmia
 - c) Orthostatic hypotension
 - d) Seizure
17. What is the most common cause of superior vena cava syndrome?
 - a) Lung cancer
 - b) Lymphoma
 - c) Thymoma
 - d) Mediastinal fibrosis
18. Which of the following is the most common cause of spontaneous non-traumatic subarachnoid haemorrhage?
 - a) Cerebral aneurysm
 - b) Arteriovenous malformation (AVM)
 - c) Cerebral venous thrombosis
 - d) Cerebral amyloid angiopathy
19. Which of the following is the most common cause of bacterial meningitis in adults?
 - a) Streptococcus pneumoniae
 - b) Neisseria meningitidis
 - c) Haemophilus influenzae
 - d) Listeria monocytogenes
20. What is the most common cause of rhabdomyolysis?
 - a) Trauma
 - b) Drug-induced muscle injury
 - c) Viral infections
 - d) Alcohol abuse
21. Which of the following is the most common cause of acute liver failure in the United States?
 - a) Viral hepatitis
 - b) Acetaminophen toxicity
 - c) Alcoholic liver disease
 - d) Autoimmune hepatitis
22. Which of the following is the most common cause of pulmonary embolism?
 - a) Deep vein thrombosis (DVT)
 - b) Atrial fibrillation
 - c) Aortic aneurysm
 - d) Mitral stenosis
23. What is the most common cause of spinal cord injury?
 - a) Motor vehicle accidents
 - b) Falls
 - c) Violence
 - d) Sports injuries
24. Which of the following is the most common cause of acute pericarditis?
 - a) Viral infection
 - b) Rheumatoid arthritis
 - c) Tuberculosis
 - d) Idiopathic
25. Which of the following is the most common cause of hypopituitarism?
 - a) Pituitary adenoma
 - b) Head trauma
 - c) Radiation therapy
 - d) Autoimmune disease

ANSWERS

1. c) Hypotension
Explanation: In the elderly, hypotension is the most common cause of syncope. Cardiac arrhythmia is a close second.
2. b) Serum lipase
Explanation: Serum lipase is more specific and more accurate than serum amylase for the diagnosis of acute pancreatitis.
3. b) Nephrotoxic drugs
Explanation: Nephrotoxic drugs are the most common cause of acute renal failure in the hospitalized patient.
4. a) Trauma
Explanation: Trauma is the most common cause of anterior shoulder dislocation, accounting for approximately 95% of cases.
5. b) Right mainstem bronchus
Explanation: The right mainstem bronchus is the most common location for a foreign body aspiration in children, likely due to its more vertical orientation.
6. a) Autoimmune destruction of the adrenal gland
Explanation: Autoimmune destruction of the adrenal gland is the most common cause of primary adrenal insufficiency.
7. a) Respiratory distress syndrome (RDS)
Explanation: Respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) is the most common cause of respiratory failure in the newborn.
8. a) Haemophilus influenzae
Explanation: Haemophilus influenzae is the most common cause of acute epiglottitis in adults, although the incidence has decreased due to the introduction of the Hib vaccine.
9. a) Atherosclerosis
Explanation: Atherosclerosis is the most common cause of aortic aneurysm, accounting for approximately 80% of cases.
10. a) Subarachnoid haemorrhage
Explanation: While thunderclap headache can have many causes, subarachnoid haemorrhage is the most common and should always be considered a potential diagnosis in patients presenting with this symptom.
11. c) Sodium bicarbonate
Explanation: Sodium bicarbonate can be an effective treatment for acute cocaine toxicity, as it can help to alkalinize the urine and increase renal clearance of the drug.
12. b) Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo (BPPV)
Explanation: Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo (BPPV) is the most common cause of peripheral vertigo in the emergency department, accounting for approximately 20–30% of cases.
- c) Passive leg raise (PLR) test
Explanation: The PLR test has been shown to be the most accurate method for assessing fluid responsiveness in critically ill patients, as it allows for a rapid and non-invasive evaluation of cardiac preload and response to volume expansion.
13. a) Gallstones
Explanation: Gallstones are the most common cause of acute pancreatitis in the Emergency Department, accounting for approximately 40–50% of cases.
14. a) Naloxone
Explanation: Naloxone is the most effective treatment for acute opioid overdose in the Emergency Department, as it can rapidly reverse respiratory depression and other opioid-related symptoms.
15. a) Achilles tendon rupture
Explanation: Achilles tendon rupture is the most common cause of posterior ankle pain in the Emergency Department, especially in patients over the age of 30.
16. a) Vasovagal syncope
Explanation: Vasovagal syncope is the most common cause of syncope in the Emergency Department, accounting for approximately 50% of cases.
17. a) Lung cancer
Explanation: Lung cancer is the most common cause of superior vena cava syndrome, accounting for approximately 70% of cases.
18. a) Cerebral aneurysm
Explanation: Cerebral aneurysm is the most common cause of spontaneous non-traumatic subarachnoid haemorrhage, accounting for approximately 80% of cases.
19. a) Streptococcus pneumoniae
Explanation: Streptococcus pneumoniae is the most common cause of bacterial meningitis in adults, accounting for approximately 50% of cases.
20. b) Drug-induced muscle injury
Explanation: Drug-induced muscle injury is the most common cause of rhabdomyolysis, accounting for approximately 60% of cases.
21. b) Acetaminophen toxicity
Explanation: Acetaminophen toxicity is the most common cause of acute liver failure in the United States, accounting for approximately 50% of cases.
22. a) Deep vein thrombosis (DVT)
Explanation: Deep vein thrombosis (DVT) is the most common cause of pulmonary embolism, with approximately 90% of cases resulting from DVT.
23. b) Falls
Explanation: Falls are the most common cause of spinal cord injury, accounting for approximately 40% of cases.
24. a) Viral infection
Explanation: Viral infection is the most common cause of acute pericarditis, accounting for approximately 90% of cases.
25. a) Pituitary adenoma

