

SAQs on Prehospital Care and Emergency Hospital Management

1. Road traffic accident: primary survey

A 25-year-old man is brought to the casualty after a road traffic accident. He is unconscious and bleeding from the scalp.

Questions:

- a) Enumerate the steps of primary survey (ABCDE).
 - b) Mention the priorities in emergency management.
 - c) Define the "golden hour."
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2. Open fracture of tibia

A motorcyclist presents with an open fracture of the right leg with active bleeding.

Questions:

- a) What are the immediate prehospital measures?
 - b) How will you control hemorrhage?
 - c) Mention the principles of emergency management.
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3. Cervical spine injury

A 35-year-old man falls from a height and complains of neck pain with weakness of all four limbs.

Questions:

- a) How will you immobilize the cervical spine?
 - b) What precautions should be taken during transportation?
 - c) Mention the initial emergency management.
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4. Pelvic fracture with shock

A patient involved in a road traffic accident presents with hypotension and pelvic instability.

Questions:

- a) What type of shock is likely?
 - b) Mention the immediate management.
 - c) How will you stabilize the pelvis?
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5. Polytrauma patient

A patient has fractures of the femur, pelvis and humerus following an accident.

Questions:

- a) Define polytrauma.
 - b) Explain triage.
 - C Mention the principles of damage-control orthopaedics.
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6. Supracondylar fracture with absent pulse

An 8-year-old child presents with supracondylar fracture of the humerus and absent radial pulse.

Questions:

- a) How will you assess vascular status?
 - b) Mention signs of limb ischemia.
 - c) Outline emergency management.
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7. Compartment syndrome

A patient with fracture shaft tibia develops severe pain and swelling.

Questions:

- a) Enumerate the clinical features.
 - b) Mention the "6 Ps" of compartment syndrome.
 - c) What is the emergency treatment?
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8. Fat embolism syndrome

A patient with fracture shaft femur develops breathlessness and petechiae after 48 hours.

Questions:

- a) What is the diagnosis?
 - b) Mention the clinical triad.
 - c) Outline emergency management.
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9. Crush injury

A factory worker trapped under heavy machinery presents with swollen legs and dark urine.

Questions:

- a) Define crush syndrome.
 - b) Mention emergency measures.
 - c) Enumerate complications.
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10. Traumatic amputation

A patient sustains traumatic amputation of the hand in an industrial accident.

Questions:

- a) How should the amputated part be transported?
 - b) Mention prehospital care.
 - c) State indications for reimplantation.
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11. Acute spinal cord injury

A patient falls from a tree and develops paraplegia.

Questions:

- a) Describe spinal immobilization.
 - b) How will you assess neurological status?
 - c) Outline emergency management.
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12. Open fracture with vascular injury

A patient presents with open fracture femur and absent distal pulses.

Questions:

- a) How will you assess circulation?
 - b) Mention signs of vascular injury.
 - c) Outline emergency management.
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13. Posterior dislocation of hip

A patient involved in an accident presents with flexion, adduction and internal rotation deformity of the hip.

Questions:

- a) What is the diagnosis?
 - b) Mention emergency management.
 - c) Enumerate complications.
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14. Shoulder dislocation

A football player presents with severe pain and inability to move the shoulder.

Questions:

- a) Mention the diagnosis.
 - b) How will you examine the axillary nerve?
 - c) Outline emergency management.
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15. Tension pneumothorax

A trauma patient develops respiratory distress and absent breath sounds on one side.

Questions:

- a) What is the diagnosis?
 - b) Mention emergency treatment.
 - c) Explain its importance during the primary survey.
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16. Hemorrhagic shock

A patient with multiple fractures has tachycardia and hypotension.

Questions:

- a) Classify hemorrhagic shock.
 - b) Mention emergency resuscitation measures.
 - c) Explain fluid replacement.
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17. Child with head injury

A child becomes unconscious after a fall from a bicycle.

Questions:

- a) How will you assess the Glasgow Coma Scale?
 - b) Mention danger signs.
 - c) Outline emergency management.
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18. Mangled extremity

A patient presents with severe crush injury and absent distal circulation.

Questions:

- a) Mention indications for amputation.
 - b) Explain limb salvage principles.
 - c) Outline emergency management.
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19. Degloving injury

A patient has extensive skin loss following a motorcycle accident.

Questions:

- a) Define degloving injury.
 - b) Mention emergency wound care.
 - c) Enumerate complications.
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20. Child with forearm fracture

A child presents with forearm deformity after falling from a tree.

Questions:

- a) Mention the principles of splintage.
 - b) How will you assess distal neurovascular status?
 - c) Outline emergency management.
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21. Mass casualty incident

Twenty injured passengers are brought to the emergency department after a bus accident.

Questions:

- a) Define triage.
- b) Mention the color coding used in triage.
- c) Explain the role of the orthopedic surgeon.

22. Burn with fracture

A patient presents with burns and fracture tibia after an industrial accident.

Questions:

- a) What are the priorities of management?
 - b) Mention fluid resuscitation principles.
 - c) Outline fracture management.
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23. Secondary survey

A patient has been stabilized after the primary survey.

Questions:

- a) Define secondary survey.
 - b) Enumerate its components.
 - c) Explain its importance.
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24. Splintage during transport

A patient with fracture shaft femur is being shifted from a peripheral hospital.

Questions:

- a) Mention the advantages of splintage.
 - b) Enumerate different splints.
 - c) Outline transport precautions.
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25. Neurovascular assessment

A patient with fracture around the knee develops numbness in the foot.

Questions:

- a) How will you examine distal pulses?
- b) Mention signs of nerve injury.
- c) Explain emergency management.
