

Sikkim Public Service Commission

Main Written Examination for the Post of Emergency and Trauma Technician
under Sikkim State Subordinate Allied and Healthcare Service

PAPER -II

Time allowed: 3.00 Hrs

Maximum Marks: 100

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Read the instructions carefully before answering the questions: -

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. Use only Black Ball Point Pen to fill the OMR Sheet.
3. Do not write anything else on the OMR Answer Sheet except the required information.
4. This Test Booklet contains 50 questions in MCQ Mode in Part I to be marked in OMR Sheet. Part II and Part III are Subjective Questions which have to be written on separate answer sheet provided to you.
5. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet (OMR), you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet (OMR) as per given instructions.
6. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet (OMR) and the examination has concluded, you should hand over the Answer Sheet (OMR) and separate answer sheet to the Invigilator only. You are permitted to take with you the Test Booklet.

7. Marking Scheme

THERE WILL BE NEGATIVE MARKING FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS

- i. There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, one-third of the marks assigned to the question will be deducted as penalty.
- ii. If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to the question.
- iii. If a question is left blank. i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no penalty for that question.

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

PART - I

Choose the correct option for the following:

(1x50=50)

1. Diclofenac acts as:

- A. Antipyretic
- B. Analgesic
- C. Disinfectant
- D. Antibiotic

2. If you need to call in an emergency, what should you tell the dispatcher?

- A. Describe the emergency
- B. Give your name and the telephone number of the phone you are using to make the call
- C. Give the exact address where the emergency occurred
- D. All of the above

3. Which healthcare professional(s) are you NOT likely to find in a hospital emergency department?

- A. Emergency nurse
- B. Paramedic (in some states)
- C. Emergency doctor
- D. Office superintendent

4. In which cases you should NOT call an ambulance instead of driving to the hospital ER?

- A. The injury or condition is life-threatening
- B. The injury or condition could become life-threatening on the way to the hospital
- C. The route to the hospital is long or congested
- D. Fever

5. If a person has a bleeding wound, what should you do?

- A. Apply a tourniquet right away
- B. Cover the wound with a clean cloth and use continuous pressure with the palm of your hand
- C. Raise the wound above the victim's heart to slow the bleeding
- D. B and C

6. The victim has pale or bluish skin colour, cold skin, and dull or sunken eyes. These are symptoms of which health emergency?
- A. High fever
 - B. Shock
 - C. Heart attack
 - D. Jaundice
7. What should you put on a minor (first-degree) burn?
- A. Ice water
 - B. Butter
 - C. Ice
 - D. None of the above
8. The onset of jaundice in 10 days old baby is mainly due to
- A. Septicaemia
 - B. Physiological jaundice
 - C. Congenital infection
 - D. Breast milk fever
9. Which organism is an uncommon cause of bacterial sinusitis?
- A. Streptococcal pneumoniae
 - B. Staphylococcus aureus
 - C. Haemophilus influenzae
 - D. Moraxella catarrhalis
10. Which of the following is main cause of acute respiratory distress syndrome?
- A. Sepsis
 - B. Acidosis
 - C. Alkalosis
 - D. Hypercholesteremia
11. On arrival at an incident, what task must pre-hospital personnel undertake first?
- A. Patient assessment
 - B. Scene assessment
 - C. Care provision
 - D. Patient handover

12. The system of 'triage' is based upon which of the following principles?

- A. Treating patients in order of priority
- B. Treating first come first served
- C. Treating the quickest and easiest first
- D. Treating those that complaint the most first

13. Which of the following is the initial analgesic drug of choice for a patient who is in severe pain, due to a fracture?

- A. Paracetamol
- B. NSAID
- C. Splint
- D. IV opiate

14. Which of the following does not include in vital parameters?

- A. Urinary glucose
- B. Temperature
- C. Pulse rate
- D. Blood pressure

15. What is the most common method of transport used by patients to access the Emergency Department?

- A. Helicopter
- B. Ambulance
- C. Patient/carer's own transport
- D. Single responder's car

16. The vacutainer tube to collect and separate serum is

- A. Red
- B. Green
- C. Lavender
- D. SST

17. The destruction of all microorganisms including spores is called

- A. Sanitation
- B. Antisepsis
- C. Sterilization
- D. Disinfection

18. Which of the following is commonly used to preserve tissue biopsies?

- A. Formic acid
- B. 40% Formaldehyde
- C. Zenker's fluid
- D. Toluene

19. Which of the following is not a feature of life-threatening asthma?

- A. Hypoxia
- B. Hypocapnia
- C. Silent chest
- D. Cyanosis

20. Which of the following methods of cardiovascular assessment allow estimation of the amplitude of a pulse?

- A. Pulse oximetry
- B. Manual palpation
- C. Cardiac monitor
- D. Cardiac auscultation

21. Which colour bin is not used for biomedical waste disposal?

- A. Red
- B. Blue
- C. Yellow
- D. Green

22. Which of the following is the major cause of blood transfusion reaction?

- A. ABO incompatibility
- B. Severe jaundice
- C. Septicaemia
- D. Cardiac arrest

23. Which of the following removes waste metabolites from the body?

- A. Kidney
- B. Lungs
- C. Heart
- D. Brain

24. Which of the following is outer protective cover of the body?

- A. Skeleton
- B. Hair
- C. Skin
- D. Muscles

25. The normal range of blood pressure in an adult is:

- A. 30-50 mmHg
- B. 120-80 mmHg
- C. 20-60 mmHg
- D. 70-100 mmHg

26. Which of the following cannulas has the fastest flow-rate?

- A. 22G (blue)
- B. 20G (pink)
- C. 18G (green)
- D. 14G (brown)

27. Which of the following is a valid rationale for inserting a central venous catheter (CVC)?

- A. For rapid fluid administration
- B. For central drug administration
- C. Because it is quicker than gaining peripheral IV access
- D. Because it is safer than gaining peripheral IV access

28. The heart is made of which type of muscles mainly?

- A. Non striated muscles
- B. Cardiac muscles
- C. Adipose tissue
- D. Striated muscles

29. Name the acid that is secreted in the stomach:

- A. Hydrochloric acid
- B. Sulphuric acid
- C. Nitric acid
- D. Phosphoric acid

30. A 12 lead ECG consists of 4 limb leads and how many chest leads?

- A. 6
- B. 8
- C. 7
- D. 10

31. Which class of antibodies are mainly found in sweat, milk and Gastro-intestinal secretions?

- A. IgA
- B. IgG
- C. IgM
- D. IgE

32. Which of the following is not considered an organ of the immune system?

- A. Spleen
- B. Thymus
- C. Lymph node
- D. Pancreas

33. Which of the following is the most common symptom experienced by patients with ACS (Acute Coronary Syndrome)?

- A. Chest pain
- B. Abdominal pain
- C. Dyspnoea
- D. Headache

34. What is the most common cause of heart failure?

- A. Hypertension
- B. Hypotension
- C. Aortic stenosis
- D. Myocardial infarction

35. What does a poor conscious level indicate about the brain's function?

- A. The brain function is normal
- B. The brain function is impaired
- C. Poor consciousness tells us nothing about brain function
- D. None of above

36. What does FAST stand for to assess Stroke?

- A. Fingers – Arms – Stomach – Toes
- B. Fast Acting Stroke Thrombolysis
- C. Face – Arms – Speech – Time
- D. A and B

37. When is a diagnosis of epilepsy made?

- A. After someone has had a seizure
- B. When a person has a tendency to have recurrent seizures
- C. When a person thinks they have epilepsy
- D. There is some parental history

38. Which of the following can cause seizures?

- A. Low sodium
- B. Encephalitis
- C. Previous head injury
- D. All of the above

39. In which location does pain tend to predominate in appendicitis as symptoms worsen?

- A. Left iliac fossa
- B. Right iliac fossa
- C. Epigastrium
- D. Right upper quadrant

40. What is the site for CSF specimen collection?

- A. L3/L4 or L4/L5 interspace insertion
- B. Dorsal vertebral interspace insertion
- C. Cervical interspace insertion
- D. Sacro-iliac interspace insertion

41. Cholecystitis is an inflammation of which organ?

- A. Gall bladder
- B. Pancreas
- C. Liver
- D. Stomach

42. Vomiting blood is known as:

- A. Haemoptysis
- B. Haematemesis
- C. Melaena
- D. Haematochezia

43. Urinary tract infection (UTI) is least common in which of the following groups?

- A. Patients with an indwelling urinary catheter
- B. Men
- C. Women
- D. Patients with co-morbidities

44. Which of the following is not a part of disaster management in the hospital?

- A. Mock-drill
- B. TRIAGE
- C. Biomedical waste management
- D. Emergencies

45. Which of the following is not an inflammatory condition of the body?

- A. Cholecystitis
- B. Appendicitis
- C. Gastritis
- D. Shock

46. For diagnosis of cancer the tissue specimens will be sent to which laboratory?

- A. Biochemistry
- B. Microbiology
- C. Haematology
- D. Histopathology

47. All the following are important electrolytes in the body except:

- A. Potassium ions
- B. Carbon ions
- C. Chloride ions
- D. Sodium ions

48. First degree burn involves:

- A. Only the top layer of skin
- B. Is red with blisters
- C. Destroys all layers of skin
- D. Is the most serious of burns

49. Basic Life Support (BLS) comprises following elements except:

- A. airway maintenance
- B. chest compression
- C. expired air ventilation (rescue breathing)
- D. Catheterization

50. Following are the important components of advanced life support services except:

- A. A Paramedic
- B. Cardiac monitor
- C. Intravenous cannulation set
- D. X-ray machine

PART – II

Attempt ANY FOUR of the following: -

(5x4=20)

1. Draw a well labelled diagram of human heart.
2. Write briefly about ventilator and infusion pump.
3. Write a short note on nosocomial infections.
4. What is TRIAGE? Where is it used?
5. What is the use of following?
 - a) Glucometer
 - b) ABG Analyzer
6. How will you manage a case of bone fracture?

PART – III

Answer ANY TWO out from the following:

(15x2=30)

1. What are pulmonary function tests? Write in detail.
 2. Write the name and complete uses of any five drugs used in emergency and trauma department of the hospital.
 3. What is brain death? How is it diagnosed? Write complete parameters that assess it.
 4. Write the duties and essential qualities of an Emergency & Trauma Technologist.
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