FELLOWSHIP IN IMMEDIATE MEDICAL CARE (FIMC)

SINGLE BEST ANSWER (SBA) EXAMPLE QUESTIONS

1. You are designing a field triage tool to support a regional trauma system and identify individual trauma patients who might benefit from bypass of local hospitals. Which of the following field triage criteria are the most predictive?
   A. criteria related to the mechanism of injury
   B. criteria related to the anatomical pattern of injury
   C. criteria related to the degree of physiological derangement
   D. criteria related to the judgement of the clinician at the scene
   E. criteria related to the patient’s age and co-morbidity

Correct Answer: C

Curriculum reference: Theme 1. Working in emergency medical systems. Unit 1.8 Work effectively with acute hospital services. Element 1.8.2 Differentiate, within an EMS System, the process for accessing: (a) major trauma services

2. When assessing a patient with burn injury, which of the following techniques will provide the most accurate estimate of total body surface area burned?
   A. the serial halving technique
   B. use of the area of the patient’s palm and fingers
   C. the Rule of Nines
   D. use of a Lund and Browder Chart
   E. use of the Parkland Formula

Correct Answer: D

Curriculum reference: Theme 2. Providing pre-hospital emergency medical care. Unit 2.5 Manage injury in the pre-hospital environment. Element 2.5.9 Describe the immediate pre-hospital management in all age groups of the following: (j) thermal injury
3. In a shocked, hypothermic trauma patient with major bleeding from an open wound, which type of dressing is likely to be most effective?

A. a dressing incorporating factor concentrators
B. a dressing incorporating procoagulant supplementors
C. a dressing incorporating mucoadhesive agents
D. a standard, unmedicated, gauze bandage
E. an ‘Israeli’ or emergency compression bandage

Correct Answer: C  

Curriculum reference: Theme 3. Using pre-hospital equipment
Unit 3.3 Operate all types of commonly used pre-hospital emergency medical devices
Element 3.3.1 Describe the principles underlying the function and design of pre-hospital: (c) Devices for controlling haemorrhage.

4. A 30-year-old woman has been trapped in rubble for several hours after a gas explosion in her house. She is in a peri-arrest state shortly after extrication and resuscitation is commenced. Which of the following would be contra-indicated?

A. two litres of normal saline
B. intravenous calcium gluconate
C. intravenous insulin and glucose
D. a Salbutamol nebuliser
E. intravenous suxamethonium

Correct Answer: E  

Curriculum reference: Theme 4. Supporting rescue and extrication
Unit 4.4 Clinically manage the trapped patient
Element 4.4.6 Describe clinical strategies for the management of trapped patients with: (b) crush injury

5. With regard to the emergency secondary transfer of a ventilated trauma patient from an emergency department to a major trauma centre, the oxygen requirement is best estimated using:

A. an FiO2 of 0.5
B. the minute volume multiplied by the duration of transfer in minutes
C. 2 x [minute volume multiplied by the duration of transfer in minutes]
D. the minute volume plus bias flow multiplied by the duration of transfer in minutes
E. 2 x [(minute volume plus bias flow) multiplied by the duration of transfer in minutes]

Correct Answer: E  

Curriculum reference: Theme 5. Supporting safe patient transfer
Unit 5.3 Co-ordinate and plan patient transfer
Element 5.3.3 List the equipment required for pre-hospital and inter-facility transfer
6. When considering chemical incidents and the RINSE-WIPE-RINSE decontamination technique, it is currently recommended that rinsing of open wounds and eyes should be undertaken with:

A. sterile warm/tepid water  
B. sterile 0.9% saline solution  
C. a warm/tepid solution of liquid soap and water  
D. compound sodium lactate (Hartmann’s) solution  
E. 4.2% sodium bicarbonate solution

Correct Answer: B

Curriculum reference: Theme 6 Supporting emergency preparedness and response  
Unit 6.4 Manage chemical, biological & radiological (CBR) emergencies  
Element 6.4.11 Describe strategies for pre-hospital decontamination

7. As a professional practising within a pre-hospital service, you are required to take part in clinical audit. Clinical audit is the best process for:

A. generating new knowledge where there is limited research evidence  
B. introducing and evaluating a new type of equipment  
C. measuring existing practice against clinical standards  
D. evaluating the effectiveness of an educational programme  
E. introducing and evaluating a new clinical procedure

Correct Answer: C

Curriculum reference: Theme. Good Medical Practice  
Unit (Domain) 2 Safety and Quality  
Element (Principle) 2.1 Contribute to and comply with systems to protect patients (You must take part in systems of quality assurance and quality improvement to promote patient safety. This includes taking part in regular reviews and audits of your work and that of your team).

8. The minimum size for a HEMS landing site is 2D, what is D?

A. the rotor disc diameter  
B. the length of the aircraft  
C. the maximum length of the aircraft with rotor blades turning  
D. twice the length of the aircraft by night  
E. the diameter of the rotor disc with 50% landing scatter allowance

Correct Answer: C

Curriculum reference: Theme A. Operational Practice  
Unit A.3 Respond to incidents by air  
Element A.3.4 Describe the criteria for a helicopter landing site
9. A positive safety culture can reduce errors and improve patient care. Which of the following is NOT a recognised attribute or characteristic of a safety culture?

A. there is an embedded learning culture within the organisation
B. line managers routinely investigate incidents reported by their staff
C. there is an established reporting culture within the organisation
D. personal accountability for safety is embedded within the organisation
E. a questioning attitude is encouraged across all personnel

Correct Answer: B

Curriculum reference: Theme B – Team Resource Management
Unit 8.8 Understand & apply principles of error investigation and management
Element 8.8.2 Describe the attributes of a safety culture

10. You are responsible for prioritising clinical audit proposals within your pre-hospital service. You undertake Quality Impact Analysis. Which of the following points should lead to a proposed audit topic being given highest priority?

A. it relates to a high volume clinical activity
B. it relates to an evidenced quality problem
C. it relates to care where there is a wide variation in practice
D. it relates to care where there is good evidence to inform standards
E. it is a topic recommended by the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE)

Correct Answer: B

Curriculum reference: Theme C – Clinical Governance
Unit C.5 Support and apply clinical audit
Element C.5.3 Critique the requirement to prioritise limited audit resources to areas of greatest need