

ER Mini-OSCE Exam (Fourth Rotation)

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Q1: A patient comes to the ER with active bleeding from the knee:

A. What is the first step in management according to the trauma assessment?

Catastrophic external hemorrhage must be controlled before airway management.

B. How can you control the external bleeding?

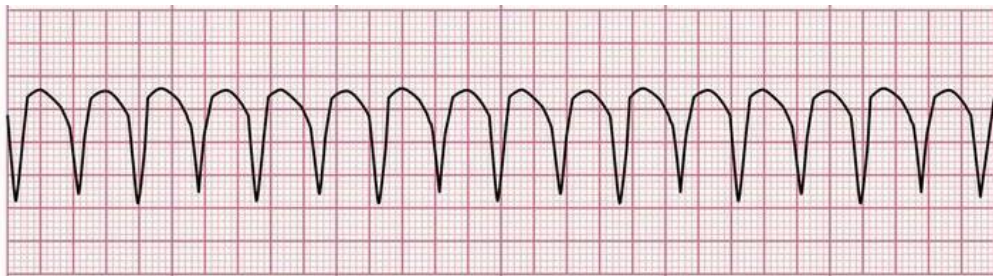
By applying firm direct pressure and using a tourniquet or a pressure dressing when indicated.

Q2: When do you start the secondary survey?

A. The secondary survey is started after completion of the primary survey (xABCDE) and initial stabilization, once immediate life-threatening conditions have been addressed.

B. It is performed after resuscitation and its adjuncts, with continuous reassessment of the patient.

Q3: A patient comes to the ER with a blood pressure of 80/50. The ECG is shown below:



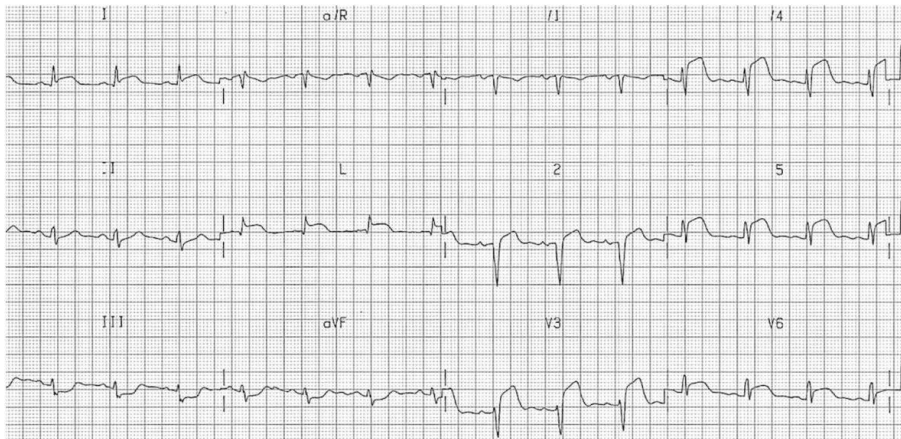
A. What is your diagnosis? Monomorphic ventricular tachycardia (VT) with hemodynamic instability.

B. What is the immediate next step?

Immediate synchronized cardioversion.

Because the patient is hypotensive/unstable, synchronized cardioversion is indicated.

Q4: A patient comes to the ER complaining of chest pain. The ECG is shown below:



A. Mention two findings on the ECG:

ST-segment elevation in leads V2 – V6 and aVL, I.

ST-segment depression in lead III.

B. What is your diagnosis?

Anterolateral ST-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI).

Q5: Mention two red flags for acute abdomen:

A. Shock, manifested by tachycardia and hypotension.

B. Gastrointestinal bleeding, such as hematemesis or melena.