

CHAPTER 1

Multiple Choice

1. What is the MOST common emergency to occur in the dental office?
 - A. Mild allergic reaction
 - B. Angina
 - C. Syncope
 - D. Anaphylaxis
2. All of the following procedures will help to prevent an emergency in a dental office EXCEPT:
 - A. accurate medical history taking.
 - B. taking and recording vital signs.
 - C. updating the medical emergency kit.
3. If a patient responds positively on his or her medical history to epilepsy, you will need to be on the lookout for:
 - A. dyspnea.
 - B. hypoglycemia.
 - C. seizures.
 - D. none of the above.
4. All of the following questions should be asked of a patient who provides a positive response on the medical history for asthma EXCEPT:
 - A. severity of attacks.
 - B. frequency of attacks.
 - C. trigger of attacks.
 - D. all of the above questions should be asked.
5. A patient with an incapacitating systemic disease that is a constant threat to life would be categorized as:
 - A. ASA I.
 - B. ASA II.
 - C. ASA III.
 - D. ASA IV.
6. A patient that has stable angina or well-controlled Type I diabetes would be considered:
 - A. ASA I.
 - B. ASA II.
 - C. ASA III.
 - D. ASA IV.
7. The next MOST available person to the operator whose patient is experiencing an emergency is responsible for:
 - A. recording events of the emergency.
 - B. contacting EMS.
 - C. retrieving the emergency kit.
 - D. preparing drugs from the kit for use.
8. In the REPAIR system for the management of medical emergencies the "I" refers to:
 - A. recognizing the signs and symptoms.
 - B. evaluating the patient's level of consciousness.
 - C. positioning the patient appropriately.
 - D. implementing the appropriate emergency protocol.
9. Which of the following is a contributing factor in the increase in medical emergencies in the dental setting?
 - A. Decreasing age of the population
 - B. Advances in healthcare

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION ANSWER KEY

Multiple Choice

1. C
2. C
3. C
4. D
5. D
6. B
7. A
8. D
9. B
10. D

True/False

1. F
2. T
3. T
4. F
5. T

Fill in the Blank

1. 8
2. One-third
3. bruising, hemorrhage
4. ASA II
5. AED; oxygen tank

Short Answer

1.

Person	Responsibility
Person 1	Stays with patient; performs appropriate emergency treatment
Person 2	Assists P1; takes vital signs and administers oxygen, records events and time of medication delivery
Person 3	Retrieves emergency kit; prepares emergency drugs
Office Receptionist	Makes necessary phone calls

2.

ASA Classification	Patient Characteristics	Examples of Conditions
ASA I	Normal health patient	

	Can walk up two flights of stairs or walk two city blocks without shortness of breath	
ASA II	Mild systemic disease Can walk up one flight of stairs or two level city blocks, but may have shortness of breath when walk completed	Adult onset diabetes Epilepsy Blood pressure greater than 140/90 Uncontrolled asthma Severe allergies Pregnancy
ASA III	Sever systemic disease that limits activity, but not incapacitating Able to walk up one flight of stairs or one city block, but may have to stop during the walk due to shortness of breath	Unstable angina MI longer than 6 months ago Well-controlled type 1 diabetes Heart-failure Blood pressure greater than 160/95
ASA IV	Incapacitating systemic disease that is a constant threat to life Unable to walk up a single flight of stairs or one city block and may have shortness of breath or respiratory distress at rest	MI within in the past 6 months Unstable angina Heart failure Uncontrolled diabetes Uncontrolled epilepsy Blood pressure greater than 200/115
ASA V	Moribund patient not expected to survive 24 hours with or without operation	