

DIAGNOSTIC SKILLS EXAM OSCE (DSE OSCE) 2023-2024 ACTUAL EXAM 190 QUESTIONS AND CORRECT DETAILED ANSWERS WITH RATIONALES|ALREADY GRADED A+

- When a patient experiences a milder form of anaphylactic reaction, the drug or preparation that caused a reaction is discontinued and the patient is given diphenhydramine (Benadryl), 25-50 mg/tablet PO q6h for 48-72 hr.

Steroids - what's most important information you need to get from your patient when you find out they are on steroids.. before even thinking about treating them?

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(remembered) - ANSWER- duration and dosage.

- "The rule of twos": Ask whether the patient is currently on steroids or has been on corticosteroids for 2 weeks or longer within the past 2 years. You must go back 2 years in the history because it can take 2 weeks to 2 years for the adrenal glands to bounce back to normal function.

Patients _____ is the most important thing for calculating medication dosage for a child.

- a. age
- b. weight
- c. gender
- d. height

(remembered) - ANSWER- b

Biggest concern with down syndrome?

he thought Congenital Heart Defects.

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- Trisomy 21 are at increased risk of cardiac defects, true.
- early onset periodontal disease IS MOST SIGNIFICANT ORAL HEALTH PROBLEM; they have a lower prevalence of dental caries though.

Consider prescribing Chlorhexidine or other antimicrobial agents for daily use.

- When treating, consider patient's cardiac status and need for premedication (medical consult may be indicated).

(remembered) - ANSWER-

Patient just had a stroke. What do you need to worry about?

(remembered) - ANSWER- if they are on anti-coagulants (blood thinners).

- Stroke patients could be on blood thinners, such as aspirin, dipyridamole (Persantine), clopidogrel (Plavix), or Coumadin, postrecovery. Prior to major surgery, always consult with the patient's physician to determine whether and when the blood thinners can be stopped and subsequently restarted.

- . Following a CVA that required significant hospitalization, routine dental treatment must be delayed by 6 months.

- Routine dental treatment should be delayed by 3 months if the post-CVA recovery was uneventful and the patient was admitted overnight just for observation.

- Avoid epinephrine containing LAs during the first 6 months of dental treatment. Subsequent use of epinephrine depends on the patient's prognosis. Epinephrine containing LAs can be used starting 1 year after the stroke, when the patient demonstrates progressive improvement of the CVA and absence of TIAs.

What is the difference in anaphylaxis vs syncope?

(remembered) - ANSWER- anaphylaxis has wheezing and bronchoconstriction.

- anaphylaxis: intense itching, hives, flushing over the face and chest. Rhinitis, conjunctivitis, nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, and perspiration. Palpitation, tachycardia, sub-sternal tightness, coughing, wheezing, and dyspnea. BP drops rapidly and loss of consciousness or cardiac arrest can occur in severe cases.

- syncope: fright and flight response. Anxiety, tachycardia, perspiration, light-headedness, and blurred vision are commonly experienced.

The Enzyme Linked Immune Absorbent Assay (ELISA) Test - a negative response for a person who had needle stick means what?

- a. the patient definitely has an HIV infection
- b. the patient has antibodies to HIV-1 present
- c. the patient definitely does not have an HIV infection
- d. the patient has no antibodies to HIV-1 present.

(remembered) - ANSWER- patient had no Abs present was answer.