SINGAPORE MEDICAL COUNCIL CATEGORY 3B CME PROGRAMME

(Code SMJ 202105B)

| | | True | False |
|-----|---|------|-------|
| 1. | In-flight medical emergencies (IMEs) take place in about one out of 604 flights. | | |
| 2. | Most IMEs are managed by nurses. | | |
| 3. | The atmosphere in an aircraft cabin is the same as what we experience at sea level. | | |
| 4. | The air in an aircraft cabin has a lower partial pressure of oxygen, which results in passengers having an oxygen saturation of 90%–93%. | | |
| 5. | Based on Boyle's law, the volume of gas in an air-containing cavity will expand by 30% at a cabin altitude | | |
| ٥. | of 8,000 feet. | _ | |
| 6. | Only the sinuses and middle ears are affected by gas volume changes in the air. | | |
| 7. | The relative humidity of the air in an aircraft cabin is usually between 0% and 10%. | | |
| 8. | It is perfectly safe to complete the last scuba dive on a holiday and board an airliner on the same day to fly home. | | |
| 9. | The most common IME is a passenger having a syncopal episode. | | |
| 10. | Obstetric emergencies are one of the most common IMEs and require the attention of a doctor on board. | | |
| 11. | | | |
| 12. | All aircraft that carry passengers must have a first-aid kit and a medical kit on board. | | |
| | The contents of medical kits are standardised across all international airlines and are dictated by the | | |
| | International Civil Aviation Organization. | | |
| 14. | Not all airlines carry automated external defibrillators (AEDs) on board their aircraft. | | |
| 15. | The cabin crew can be called upon to assist the doctor in an IME, as they are usually trained in advanced | | |
| | first aid, cardiopulmonary resuscitation and the use of an AED, should it be carried by the airline. | | |
| 16. | The responding doctor can recommend that the aircraft be diverted and landed immediately, but the final | | |
| | decision for diversion rests with the aircraft captain. | | |
| | According to studies, aircraft were diverted in only 7.3% of IMEs. | | |
| | In Singapore, there is no legal duty for doctors to volunteer their services during an IME. | | |
| 19. | In an IME, as long as a doctor volunteers, he will be protected by Good Samaritan provisions, even if he | | |
| | makes a mistake that is deemed negligent. | | |
| 20. | After responding to an IME, it is reasonable for the doctor to charge the patient, as he has provided a service and will continue to be protected by Good Samaritan provisions. | | |
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Doctor's particulars:

Name in full: ____ Specialty: _____

SUBMISSION INSTRUCTIONS: Visit the SMJ website: http://www.smj.org.sg/current-issue and select the appropriate quiz. You will be redirected to the SMA login page.

For SMA member: (1) Log in with your username and password (if you do not know your password, please click on 'Forgot your password?'). (2) Select your answers for each

MCR no.: _____

Email:

quiz and click 'Submit'.

For non-SMA member: (1) Create an SMJ CME account or log in with your SMJ CME username and password (for returning users). (2) Make payment of SGD 21.40 (inclusive of 7% GST) via PayPal to access this month's quizzes. (3) Select your answers for each quiz and click 'Submit'.

(1) Answers will be published online in the SMJ July 2021 issue. (2) The MCR numbers of successful candidates will be posted online at the SMJ website by 21 July 2021. (3) Passing mark is 60%. No mark will be deducted for incorrect answers. (4) The SMJ editorial office will submit the list of successful candidates to the Singapore Medical Council. (5) One CME point is awarded for successful candidates. (6) SMC credits CME points according to the month of publication of the CME article (i.e. points awarded for a quiz published in the May 2021 issue will be credited for the month of May 2021, even if the deadline is in July 2021).

Deadline for submission (May 2021 SMJ 3B CME programme): 12 noon, 14 July 2021.