MEDICAL SERVICE
Rank: Corporal

DIRECTIONS: Single response. Shade the corresponding letter on the answer sheet which you think is the correct answer. 100 items.

MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTY

1. It is the prophylactic treatment for dog bite.
   a. anti-rabies injection  
   b. observe the dog  
   c. wash the dog  
   d. wash the wound

2. What steps would you take to control bleeding from a nosebleed.
   a. Sit casualty down, lean forward and pinch soft part of nose.
   b. Sit casualty down, lean backward and pinch soft part of nose.
   c. Lie casualty down and pinch soft part of nose.
   d. Lie casualty down and pinch top of nose.

3. A Dental Classification where an individual requires no dental treatment and is considered dentally fit.
   a. class 4  
   b. class 2  
   c. class 3  
   d. class 1

4. These are blood components that transport 99% of blood oxygen to tissues and remove carbon dioxide.
   a. Plasma  
   b. White blood Cells (Leukocytes)  
   c. Red blood Cells (Erythrocytes)  
   d. Platelets

5. What is a faint?
   a. A response to fear.
   b. An unexpected collapse.
   c. A brief loss of consciousness
   d. A sign of flu.

6. Water soluble vitamin that boosts the immune system.
   a. Vitamin A  
   b. Vitamin D  
   c. Vitamin C  
   d. Vitamin E

7. It is the normal adult blood volume.
   a. 7.5 – 8L  
   b. 5.5 – 6L  
   c. 6.5 – 7L  
   d. 4.5 – 5 L
8. What names are given to the three different depths of burns?
   a. Small, medium and large.
   b. First, second and third degree.
   c. Minor, medium and severe.
   d. Superficial, partial thickness, full thickness.

9. Any process, physical or chemical that will destroy bacteria, fungi, spores and viruses.
   a. sterilization
   b. soaking
   c. cleaning
   d. waxing

10. These are blood components that help fight infection and aid in the immune process.
    a. Erythrocytes (RBCs)
    b. Leukocytes (WBCs)
    c. Plasma
    d. Platelets

11. Which medical condition will develop from severe blood loss?
    a. Shock
    b. Hypoglycemia
    c. Anaphylaxis
    d. Hypothermia

12. It is the male reproductive organ.
    a. Heart
    b. Spleen
    c. Penis
    d. Stomach

13. What is an open fracture?
    a. A fracture in which the bone ends can move around.
    b. A fracture in which the bone is exposed as the skin is broken.
    c. A fracture which causes complications such as a punctured lung.
    d. A fracture in which the bone has bent and split.

14. It is the easiest and most desirable way of administering drugs.
    a. Intravenous
    b. Intramuscular
    c. Oral
    d. Rectal

15. What should your first action be when treating an electrical burn?
    a. Ensure that the casualty is still breathing.
    b. Wash the burn with cold water.
    c. Check for danger and ensure that contact with the electrical source is broken.
    d. Check for level of response.
16. It is the slow introduction of large quantity of fluids into a vein.

a. **Intravenous Therapy**
b. **Massage Therapy**
c. **Oxygen Therapy**
d. **Physical Therapy**

17. Which of the following can cause a stroke?

**a. A blood clot in an artery in the brain.**

b. A blood clot in an artery in the heart.

c. A blood clot in an artery in the leg.

d. A blood clot in an artery in the lungs.

18. Dental classification where an individual requires an emergency treatment.

a. class 3  
b. class 2  
c. class 1  
d. class 4

19. This is a blood component which is part of the body’s defense mechanism and whose function is to stop bleeding.

a. **Platelets**  
b. **Plasma**  
c. **Proteins**  
d. **RBCs**

20. Which test should you use if you suspect that a casualty has had a stroke?

**a. Face, Arms, Speech, Test**

b. Alert, Voice, Pain, Unresponsive

c. Response, Airway, Breathing, Circulation

d. Pulse, Respiratory Rate, Temperature

21. Injuries that may appear minor but produces deadly internal damage.

a. **Abdominal Injuries**  
b. **Thoracic Injuries**  
c. **Facial and Neck Injuries**  
d. **Compartment Syndrome**

22. What should a casualty with a severe allergy carry at all times?

a. **Insulin**  
b. Acetaminophen/Paracetamol  
c. **Adrenaline (Epipen)**  
d. Aspirin

23. It is a condition characterized by decrease sensitivity or response to a specific drug after prolong or repeated doses.

a. **Indication**  
b. **Tolerance**  
c. Potentiation  
d. Parenteral
24. What is the cause of angina?
   a. Insufficient blood reaching the lungs.
   b. Insufficient blood reaching the brain.
   c. **Insufficient blood reaching the heart muscle.**
   d. Insufficient blood reaching the leg muscles.

25. It is the recommended first aid after the onset of injury for sprained ankle.
   a. Tepid sponge bath  
   b. Elastic compress  
   c. Hot compress  
   d. **Cold compress**

26. Which is the correct ratio of chest compressions to rescue breaths for use in CPR of an adult casualty?
   a. 2 compressions : 30 rescue breaths.  
   b. 5 compressions : 1 rescue breath.  
   c. 15 compressions : 2 rescue breaths.  
   d. **30 compressions : 2 rescue breaths.**

27. It is the largest organ of the body that can sense heat, cold and pain and has a crucial role in homeostasis.
   a. Bones  
   b. Muscle  
   c. **Skin**  
   d. Nervous system

28. How long would you check to see if an unconscious casualty is breathing normally?
   a. **No more than 10 seconds**  
   b. Approximately 10 seconds.  
   c. Exactly 10 seconds.  
   d. At least 10 seconds

29. It is the single and most effective way of controlling severe bleeding in care under fire.
   a. **Application of tourniquet**  
   b. Bandaging  
   c. Pressure dressing  
   d. Splinting

30. How should you open the airway of an unconscious casualty?
   a. **Head tilt and chin lift.**  
   b. Jaw thrust.  
   c. Head tilt and jaw thrust.  
   d. Lift the chin.

31. These diseases are transmitted through direct contact, close association or droplet from person to person or from animal to person.
   a. **Communicable**  
   b. Dengue  
   c. Malaria  
   d. Psoriasis
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32. The first step in any infection control procedures in dental laboratory is… 
   a. scrubbing  
   b. sterilizing  
   c. cleaning  
   d. washing

33. A measure that prevent or reduce the incidence of diseases and non-battle injury. 
   a. Health Care  
   b. Health Surveillance  
   c. Preventive Medicine  
   d. Medical Operation

34. It protects internal organs, provides for body movement and gives body shape. 
   a. Digestive system  
   b. Muscular system  
   c. musculoskeletal system  
   d. Skeletal system

35. It is a life threatening medical emergency resulting from failure of thermoregulatory mechanism. 
   a. Health syncope  
   b. Heat cramps  
   c. Heat stroke  
   d. Heat exposure

36. Base camp key services aimed to safeguard and secure people, facilities, equipment, supplies, transportation networks and information. 
   a. Critical Infrastructure  
   b. Maintenance support  
   c. Force protection  
   d. Training support

37. The level of care is convalescent, restorative and rehabilitative, and is normally provided by military or civilian hospitals. 
   a. Echelon I  
   b. Echelon V  
   c. Echelon III  
   d. Echelon II

38. It refers to the lateral pressure exerted by blood on the walls of arterial vessels, the brachial artery. 
   a. Blood pressure  
   b. Heart rate  
   c. Pulse rate  
   d. Respiration rate

39. An invasive method of treatment that may be planned or unplanned, major or minor and may involve any body part or system. 
   a. Surgery  
   b. Peri-operative nursing  
   c. Radiation therapy  
   d. Hemodialysis
40. A type of muscle found in gastrointestinal tract, urinary system and circulatory system.
   a. Cardiac Muscle  
   b. Skeletal Muscle  
   c. Involuntary Muscle  
   d. Voluntary Muscle

41. Depressed condition of body functions due to failure of enough blood to circulate throughout the body following serious injury.
   a. Shock  
   b. Fainting  
   c. Fluid overload  
   d. Cardiac failure

42. It is a care rendered at the scene of the injury while the combat lifesaver and the casualty is still under effective hostile fire.
   a. Care during Casevac  
   b. Care under fire  
   c. Strategic field care  
   d. Tactical field care

43. Pathological condition requiring surgical intervention where there is wearing off of a surface or membrane.
   a. Perforation  
   b. Obstruction  
   c. Erosion  
   d. Tumors

44. In medical prescription, T. I. D. means ________.
   a. Three times a day  
   b. Once a day  
   c. Twice a day  
   d. As necessary

45. Distinct method of torture that may combine the use of physical and psychological aspects.
   a. Brain washing  
   b. Deception  
   c. Infliction  
   d. Hazing

46. The patient re-experiences the traumatic events through imaging techniques or in vivo exposure. The result of this therapy lasts longer.
   a. Family therapy  
   b. Exposure therapy  
   c. Group therapy  
   d. Stress management

47. Predisposing vulnerability factors of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).
   a. Unhealthy Diet  
   b. Excessive Alcohol Intake  
   c. Lack of Family support  
   d. Marital Status
48. Refers to the movement of casualties aboard medical vehicles (ground ambulances), medical helicopters (air ambulance) and other medical transportation.

a. Air Evac  
b. Medevac  
c. Casualty transport  
d. Casevac

49. Another method of wound cleansing other than mechanical and irrigation.

a. Debridement  
b. Absorbable suture  
c. Local anesthetics  
d. Low pressure

50. Part of the respiratory organ where actual exchange of gases takes place.

a. Trachea  
b. Bronchus  
c. Epiglottis  
d. Alveoli

51. Are surgical instruments used to smoothen the alveolar bone.

a. retractor  
b. periosteal elevator  
c. bone file  
d. root-tip-picks

52. Technique that enhances the healing of skin abrasions, blisters, lacerations, infections, necrosis or ulcers.

a. Wound Care  
b. Aseptic technique  
c. Wound dressing  
d. Wound irrigation

53. Tsa-angGubat is rich with fluoride and is used to strengthen the _____.

a. Teeth and bones  
b. Muscle  
c. Nails  
d. Hair

54. It is called as calcified plaque.

a. calculus  
b. caries  
c. gingivitis  
d. material alba

55. A medical condition wherein the drug has proven therapeutic value.

a. Indication  
b. Parenteral  
c. Potentiation  
d. Tolerance

56. It is a surgical instrument that holds and retracts the tongue or cheek.

a. bite block  
b. hemostatic forceps  
c. mouth mirror  
d. tongue and cheek retractor
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57. A condition characterized by a pulse rate which is more than 100 beats per minute.
   a. Bradycardia  c. CVA
   b. Tachycardia  d. Orthopnea

58. These teeth are used for grinding and chewing food.
   a. molars  c. canines
   b. incisors  d. pre-molars

59. Administration of Oxygen as a therapeutic modality, prescribed by physician specifying the concentration, method of administration and liter flow per minute.
   a. Oxygen therapy  c. Intravenous therapy
   b. Massage therapy  d. Physical Therapy

60. An evolving military facility that supports the military operations of a deployed unit and provides the necessary support and services for sustained operations.
   a. Base Camp  c. Base
   b. Camp  d. Warehouse

61. Inflammation of the pulp in an abnormal condition is referred to as…
   a. gingivitis  c. pulpitis
   b. pericoronitis  d. stomatitis

62. Amount of drug required to achieve a given steady-state concentration in the plasma.
   a. Loading dose  c. Maintenance dose
   b. Cumulative action  d. Untoward effect

63. It is an abnormal condition characterized by inflammation of the gingival tissue.
   a. calculus  c. gingivitis
   b. pericoronitis  d. pulpitis

64. Treatment category for patients whose condition demands immediate resuscitative treatment.
   a. Immediate  c. Delayed
   b. Expectant  d. Minimal
65. It is a fat soluble vitamin that helps in blood clotting mechanisms.
   a. Vitamin B12  c. Vitamin C
   b. Vitamin K        d. Niacin

66. It is needed for healthy gums and teeth, increase resistance to infections.
   a. Full liquid diet  c. Meat and Fish diet
   b. Green leafy vegetables d. Regulating foods

67. It is the recommended motion in mixing alginate impression materials.
   a. Circular      c. Figure of eight
   b. Horizontal    d. vertical

68. In “Care Under Fire” _____ is used to stop the bleeding in these types of casualties.
   a. Bandage      c. Hemostatic dressing
   b. Combat Gauze d. Torniquets

69. Range from minor abrasions to evisceration.
   a. Thoracic Injuries  c. Crushed Syndrome
   b. Abdominal Injuries d. Facial and Neck Injuries

70. Caused by a stab from a pointed object:
   a. Lacerations       c. Abrasions
   b. Amputations      d. Puncture Wounds

- GOOD LUCK! -
MEDICAL SERVICE
Rank: Sergeant

DIRECTIONS: Single response. Shade the corresponding letter on the answer sheet which you think is the correct answer. 100 items.

MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTY

1. It is the study of changes in the structure or functions of the body caused by disease or trauma.
   a. Pathology  c. Anatomy
   b. Anesthesiology  d. Physiology

2. What steps would you take to control bleeding from a nosebleed?
   a. Sit casualty down, lean forward and pinch soft part of nose.
   b. Sit casualty down, lean backward and pinch soft part of nose.
   c. Lie casualty down and pinch soft part of nose.
   d. Lie casualty down and pinch top of nose.

3. Anti-inflammatory drug prescribed to adult patients to address post-operative pain after extraction.
   a. Amoxicillin  c. Nystatin
   b. Tranexamic Acid  d. Mefenamic Acid

4. What is a faint?
   a. A response to fear.
   b. An unexpected collapse.
   c. A brief loss of consciousness.
   d. A sign of flu.

5. Cold compress helps minimize swelling for the first two days after extraction by means of ________.
   a. vasoconstriction  c. coagulation
   b. ischemia  d. vasodilation

6. What names are given to the three different depths of burns?
   a. Small, medium and large.
   b. First, second and third degree.
   c. Minor, medium and severe.
   d. Superficial, partial thickness, full thickness.
7. It is an instrument that measures body heat or temperature.
   a. barometer        c. baumanometer
   b. thermometer      d. speedometer

8. Which medical condition will develop from severe blood loss?
   a. Shock                           c. Anaphylaxis
   b. Hypoglycaemia                  d. Hypothermia

9. Manner of applying cold compress after surgical procedure.
   a. continuous                  c. intermittent
   b. endless                    d. non-stop

10. What names are given to the three different depths of burns?
    a. Small, medium and large.
    b. First, second and third degree.
    c. Minor, medium and severe.
    d. Superficial, partial thickness, full thickness.

11. It is an instrument used to measure blood pressure.
    a. sphygmomanometer          c. audiometer
    b. caliper                   d. thermometer

12. What is an open fracture?
    a. A fracture in which the bone ends can move around.
    b. A fracture in which the bone is exposed as the skin is broken.
    c. A fracture which causes complications such as a punctured lung.
    d. A fracture in which the bone has bent and split.

13. Term used to refer to old patients.
    a. geriatric                  c. old dog
    b. classical                  d. pediatric

14. What should your first action be when treating an electrical burn?
    a. Ensure that the casualty is still breathing.
    b. Wash the burn with cold water.
    c. Check for danger and ensure that contact with the electrical source is broken.
    d. Check for level of response.
15. It is the universally accepted symbol of the medical profession.
   a. Caseus  
   b. Census  
   c. Celsius  
   d. Caduceus

16. Which of the following can cause a stroke?
   a. A blood clot in an artery in the brain.
   b. A blood clot in an artery in the heart.
   c. A blood clot in an artery in the leg.
   d. A blood clot in an artery in the lungs.

17. This refers to a group of drugs used to combat allergy.
   a. Antacids  
   b. Antispasmodic  
   c. Antipyretics  
   d. Antihistaminic

18. Document to be secured by patients with medical condition like uncontrolled diabetes before tooth extraction.
   a. prescription  
   b. medical clearance  
   c. referral letter  
   d. sick call slip

19. Which test should you use if you suspect that a casualty has had a stroke?
   a. Face, Arms, Speech, Test.  
   b. Alert, Voice, Pain, Unresponsive.  
   d. Pulse, Respiratory Rate, Temperature

20. Biting on a gauze helps stop bleeding by means of:
   a. activation of clotting factors  
   b. coaptation of wound  
   c. pressure application on the wound  
   d. coagulation through application of heat

21. It is the medical procedure done by an aidman prior to definitive treatment by a medical officer.
   a. Emergency Surgery  
   b. Personal hygiene  
   c. First Aid  
   d. Tourniquet

22. What should a casualty with a severe allergy carry at all times?
   a. Insulin.  
   b. Acetaminophen/Paracetamol  
   c. Adrenaline (Epipen)  
   d. Aspirin
23. Cautery helps stop bleeding by means of:
   
a. activation of clotting factors
b. application of pressure on the wound
  c. coagulation through application of heat
  d. coaptation of wound.

24. It is the record of military personnel confined in medical treatment facilities.
   
a. Case Record    
b. Hospital Record  
  c. Health Record    
  d. Clinical Record

25. Component of Temporary Filling Material used to relieve pain in cases of accidental pulp exposure because of its sedative effect
   
a. Zinc Oxide  
b. Zinc Acetate  
  c. Eugenol  
  d. Zinc phosphate

26. It is the Physiologic elimination of drugs in the body.
   
a. Absorption  
b. Distribution  
  c. Metabolism  
  d. Excretion

27. Which of the following does NOT belong to the group:
   
a. ibuprofen  
b. amoxicillin  
  c. mefenamic acid  
  d. paracetamol

28. It is the normal blood pressure of an adult individual.
   
a. 110/70  
b. 110/80  
  c. 120/80  
  d. 120/90

29. It is the practice of health rules by an individual to safeguard his health and the health of others.
   
a. Personal Hygiene  
b. First Aid  
  c. Emergency Medical Treatment  
  d. Tourniquet

30. It is used to keep the mouth open during dental treatment.
   
a. bite block  
b. explorer  
  c. gum separator  
  d. mucoperiosteal elevator

31. Methods by which microbial contamination in the environment is prevented.
   
a. Sterile Technique  
b. Surgical Scrub  
  c. Aseptic Technique  
  d. Surgery
32. Example of these drugs are Penicillin and Tetracycline.
   a. Anesthetics        c. Antipyretic
   b. Antacids          d. Antibiotics

33. Drug used in dentistry used to diminish/eliminate pain especially during surgical procedures.
   a. chlorhexidine      c. local anesthesia
   b. eugenol            d. topical Fluoride

34. It is the method of removing microorganism through mechanical washing of hands and arms prior involvement in any surgical procedures.
   a. Cleaning           c. Sterile Techniques
   b. Surgical scrub    d. Pre-operative nursing

35. The procedure of moving an injured person from site of injury to a treatment facility.
   a. invasion           c. evacuation
   b. execution          d. rescue

36. It is used to check premature contacts after restorative procedures by asking the patients to bite on it.
   a. wood wedge         c. matrix band
   b. celluloid strip    d. articulating paper

37. Measures that prevent or reduce the incidence of diseases and non-battle casualty.
   a. Medical Operation  c. Health Care
   b. Health Surveillance d. Preventive Medicine

38. Branch of dentistry that deals with the treatment of children.
   a. Endodontic         c. Geriatric
   b. Pediatric          d. Prosthodontic

39. The easiest and most desirable way of administering drugs.
   a. Oral              c. Intramuscular
   b. Intravenous       d. Rectal

40. Drug used in dentistry used to diminish/eliminate pain especially during surgical procedures.
   a. chlorhexidine      c. local anesthesia
   b. eugenol            d. topical Fluoride
41. This represents the ancient symbol of perpetual health and youthful vigor.
   - **The Serpent**
   - Makabuhay plant
   - Bamboo staff
   - Sampaguita leaves

42. An instrument used to view the surface of tissues which cannot be conveniently seen with direct vision. It also reflects light to dark areas and can be used as a retractor.
   - **mouth mirror**
   - Cowhorn
   - Saliva ejector tip
   - Tongue depressor

43. It is the collection, transportation, processing, recycling or disposal of waste materials.
   - Waste collection
   - Waste disposal
   - **Waste management**
   - Waste segregation

44. It is the largest organ of the body that can sense heat, cold and pain and has crucial role in homeostasis.
   - Bones
   - **Skin**
   - Nervous system
   - Muscle

45. The single and most effective way of controlling severe bleeding in care under fire.
   - Splinting
   - Bandaging
   - Pressure dressing
   - **Application of tourniquet**

46. It protects internal organs, provides for body movement and gives body shape.
   - Digestive system
   - **Musculoskeletal system**
   - Muscular system
   - Skeletal system

47. Essential capabilities, functions, activities and tasks necessary to sustain all elements of operating forces in theatre at all levels of war (strategic/operational/tactical).
   - **Combat service support**
   - Field service support
   - Combat support
   - General service support

48. It is the total amount of blood separately pumped by each ventricle and is usually expressed in liters per minute.
   - **Cardiac output**
   - Cardiac cycle
   - Heart
   - Normal cardiac
49. This level of care is convalescent, restorative and rehabilitative and is normally provided by military or civilian hospitals.
   a. Echelon I  c. Echelon V
   b. Echelon II  d. Echelon III

50. This refers to the lateral pressure exerted by blood on the walls of arterial vessels, the brachial artery.
   a. Pulse rate  c. Blood pressure
   b. Heart rate  d. Respiration rate

51. A type of muscle found in gastrointestinal tract, urinary system and circulatory system.
   a. Cardiac Muscle  c. Involuntary Muscle
   b. Skeletal Muscle  d. Voluntary Muscle

52. A depressed condition of body functions due to failure of enough blood to circulate throughout the body following serious injury.
   a. Cardiac failure  c. Shock
   b. Fainting  d. Fluid overload

53. Care rendered at the scene of the injury while the combat lifesaver and the casualty is still under effective hostile fire.
   a. Care during Casevac  c. Tactical field care
   b. Care under fire  d. Strategic field care

54. It is a pathological condition requiring surgical intervention wherein there is wearing off of a surface or membrane.
   a. Erosion  c. Perforation
   b. Obstruction  d. Tumors

55. Predisposing vulnerability factors of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).
   a. Excessive Alcohol Intake  c. Unhealthy Diet
   b. Lack of Family support  d. Marital Status

56. Tsa-ang Gubat is rich with fluoride and is used to strengthen __________.
   a. Hair  c. Teeth and bones
   b. Muscle  d. Nails

57. It is the normal tendency of the body to maintain a steady and normal internal environment.
   a. Homeostasis  c. Anaphylactic shock
   b. Hemorrhage  d. Neurogenic shock
58. An evolving military facility that supports the military operations of a deployed unit and provides the necessary support and services for sustained operations.

a. Base c. Camp
b. Base Camp d. Warehouse

59. This is a drug reaction that is significantly different from what is expected.

a. Cumulative action c. Idiosyncrasy
b. Hypersensitivity d. Tolerance

60. Treatment category for patients whose condition demands immediate resuscitative treatment.

a. Immediate c. Delayed
b. Expectant d. Minimal

61. The most common disease in the Philippines wherein sputum examination is one of the diagnostic tools.

a. Pulmonary Tuberculosis c. Lung Cancer
b. Hypertension d. Bronchial Asthma

62. The most common route of drug elimination.

a. bile c. sputum
b. urine d. feces

63. How should you open the airway of an unconscious casualty?

a. Head tilt and chin lift c. Head tilt and jaw thrust.
b. Jaw thrust. d. Lift the chin

64. How long would you check to see if an unconscious casualty is breathing normally?

a. No more than 10 seconds c. Exactly 10 seconds.
b. Approximately 10 seconds. d. At least 10 seconds

65. Which is the correct ratio of chest compressions to rescue breaths for use in CPR of an adult casualty?

a. 2 compressions : 30 rescue breaths.
b. 5 compressions : 1 rescue breath.
c. 15 compressions : 2 rescue breaths.
d. 30 compressions : 2 rescue breaths.
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66. What is the cause of angina?
   a. Insufficient blood reaching the lungs.
   b. Insufficient blood reaching the brain.
   c. **Insufficient blood reaching the heart muscle.**
   d. Insufficient blood reaching the leg muscles.

67. Abnormality in respiration characterized by slow breathing.
   a. Arrhythmia  
   b. **Bradypnea**  
   c. Dyspnea  
   d. Wheezes

68. A licensed person authorized to prepare and dispense drugs.
   a. Anesthesiologist  
   b. **Pharmacist**  
   c. Nurse  
   d. Dentist

69. A test wherein drugs are injected into the skin (intradermal) to determine sensitivity.
   a. **Skin test**  
   b. Fecalysis  
   c. Temperature test  
   d. Blood test

70. How long would you check to see if an unconscious casualty is breathing normally?
   a. **No more than 10 seconds**  
   b. Approximately 10 seconds.  
   c. Exactly 10 seconds.  
   d. At least 10 seconds

- GOOD LUCK! -
MEDICAL SERVICE
Rank: Staff Sergeant

DIRECTIONS: Single response. Shade the corresponding letter on the answer sheet which you think is the correct answer. 100 items.

MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTY

1. It is the longest, heaviest and strongest bone in the body.
   a. Patella  c. Femur
   b. Fibula     d. Pelvis

2. How should you open the airway of an unconscious casualty?
   a. Head tilt and chin lift  c. Head tilt and jaw thrust.
   b. Jaw thrust.        d. Lift the chin.

3. This can also be used as a separating medium
   a. baking soda  c. cooking oil
   b. soft soap     d. rock salt

4. How long would you check to see if an unconscious casualty is breathing normally?
   a. No more than 10 seconds  c. Exactly 10 seconds.
   b. Approximately 10 seconds. d. At least 10 seconds

5. It is an instrument used to measure blood pressure.
   a. sphygmomanometer  c. thermometer
   b. caliper     d. audiometer

6. Which is the correct ratio of chest compressions to rescue breaths for use in CPR of an adult casualty?
   a. 2 compressions : 30 rescue breaths.
   b. 5 compressions : 1 rescue breath.
   c. 15 compressions : 2 rescue breaths.
   d. 30 compressions : 2 rescue breaths.

7. Tray used in taking final impression.
   a. instrument trays  c. partial trays
   b. individual trays     d. stock trays
Army Vision: By 2028, a world-class Army that is a source of national pride

8. In a nine-line medevac request, under what line does “special equipment required” falls?
   a. line 3  
   b. line 4  
   c. line 5  
   d. line 6

9. What is the cause of angina?
   a. Insufficient blood reaching the lungs.
   b. Insufficient blood reaching the brain.
   c. **Insufficient blood reaching the heart muscle.**
   d. Insufficient blood reaching the leg muscles.

10. Which is the liquid component in acrylic resin?
    a. monomer  
    b. luting agent  
    c. polymer  
    d. separating medium

11. What should a casualty with a severe allergy carry at all times?
    a. Insulin.
    b. Acetaminophen/Paracetamol
    c. **Adrenaline (Epipen)**
    d. Aspirin.

12. Which of the following can be used to accelerate the setting time of plaster and stone?
    a. cold water  
    b. salt  
    c. milk  
    d. vinegar

13. Which test should you use if you suspect that a casualty has had a stroke?
    a. Face, Arms, Speech, Test.
    b. Alert, Voice, Pain, Unresponsive.
    d. Pulse, Respiratory Rate, Temperature

14. It is the normal blood pressure of an adult individual.
    a. 110/70  
    b. 110/80  
    c. **120/80**  
    d. 120/90

15. Which of the following can cause a stroke?
    a. **A blood clot in an artery in the brain.**
    b. A blood clot in an artery in the heart.
    c. A blood clot in an artery in the leg.
    d. A blood clot in an artery in the lungs.
16. Dental Service form used for Dental Health Record.
   a. Ds form Nr. 1  
   b. Ds form Nr. 2  
   c. Ds form Nr. 7  
   d. Ds form Nr. 10

17. It is the physiologic elimination of drugs in the body.
   a. Excretion  
   b. Absorption  
   c. Distribution  
   d. Metabolism

18. What is an open fracture?
   a. A fracture in which the bone ends can move around.
   b. A fracture in which the bone is exposed as the skin is broken.
   c. A fracture which causes complications such as a punctured lung.
   d. A fracture in which the bone has bent and split.

19. Landmark used in the cast to approximate the midline of the patient
   a. labial frenum  
   b. buccal frenum  
   c. retromolar pad  
   d. rugae

20. What names are given to the three different depths of burns?
   a. Small, medium and large.
   b. First, second and third degree.
   c. Minor, medium and severe.
   d. Superficial, partial thickness, full thickness.

21. Which medical condition will develop from severe blood loss?
   a. Shock  
   b. Hypoglycaemia  
   c. Anaphylaxis  
   d. Hypothermia

22. It is the passage of drugs from its site of administration into the blood/circulating fluids.
   a. Absorption  
   b. Excretion  
   c. Distribution  
   d. Metabolism

23. A written order to a pharmacist directing to furnish a certain drug to a patient.
   a. medical clearance  
   b. sick call slip  
   c. referral letter  
   d. prescription

24. These are drugs that stop the growth of bacteria.
   a. Anesthetics  
   b. Antacids  
   c. Antibacterial  
   d. Antidote
25. Document to be secured by patients with medical condition like uncontrolled diabetes before tooth extraction.
   a. laboratory clearance \textbf{c. medical clearance}
   b. prescription \textbf{d. referral letter}

26. It is the absence of bacteria or any other microorganisms that might cause infection.
   a. Contaminated \textbf{b. Sterile}
   c. Sepsis \textbf{d. Surgery}

27. Written or verbal, a list of things that a patient should and should not do after undergoing a dental treatment.
   a. pre-operative instructions \textbf{c. referral}
   b. sick call slip \textbf{d. post-operative instructions}

28. A test wherein a specific drug is injected into the skin (intradermal) to determine sensitivity.
   a. blood test \textbf{b. skin test}
   c. stool test \textbf{d. temperature test}

29. It is the procedure of moving an injured person from site of injury to a treatment facility.
   a. evacuation \textbf{b. execution}
   c. invasion \textbf{d. rescue}

30. Mineral that helps strengthen the teeth
   a. \textbf{fluoride} \textbf{c. feldspar}
   b. carbon \textbf{d. iron}

31. The following are stages of Tactical Combat Casualty Care (TC3).
   a. \textbf{Care Under Fire, Tactical Field Care, CASEVAC care}
   b. Care Through the Fire, Tactical Field Care, CASEVAC care
   c. Care Under Fire, Tactical Field Care, CIVAC care
   d. Tactical Field Care, Care Under Fire, CASEVAC care

32. Results of excessive fluoride in drinking water:
   a. diarrhea \textbf{b. loss of hearing}
   c. impaired vision \textbf{d. dental fluorosis}
33. Letter “B” in the Medical Service, AFP Insignia means that the person who wears it belongs to what corps?

- a. Veterinary Corps
- b. BSP
- c. Corps of Professor
- d. BDA

34. Drug used in dentistry that diminish/eliminate pain especially during surgical procedures.

- a. chlorhexidine
- b. local Anesthesia
- c. eugenol
- d. topical Fluoride

35. Deals with the microscopic study of the tissues of the mouth and associated structures.

- a. Oral Anatomy
- b. Oral Pathology
- c. Oral Physiology
- d. Oral Histology

36. Letter “G” in the Medical Service, AFP Insignia means that the person who wears it belongs to what corps?

- a. Medical Administrative Corps
- b. General Staff Corps
- c. GSP
- d. Dental Corps

37. This is the authorized filling system of clinical records.

- a. According to Diagnosis
- b. Alphabetical order
- c. Random filing
- d. Serial No.

38. The person who is the custodian of all clinical records in a medical treatment facility.

- a. Registrar
- b. Head Nurse
- c. Admin officer
- d. Ward Master

39. The following are capabilities of a Primary Station Hospital, except;

- a. 10-25 hospital bed capacity
- b. Provides basic ancillary services to include X-ray, ECG, Laboratory and Pharmacy
- c. 100-150 hospital bed capacity
- d. Operates based on a 14-day maximum hospitalization policy.

40. This module is NOT included in the modular organization of the medical support.

- a. Area Support Squad Module
- b. Dental Support Module
- c. Combat Medic Support
- d. Treatment Squad Module
41. The following are types of definitive airway, except;

   a. Gastronomy tube  
   b. Nasotracheal tube  
   c. Orotracheal/ endotracheal tube  
   d. Surgical airway

42. In nine-line medevac request, method of marking pick-up site is under what line?

   a. Line 6  
   b. Line 8  
   c. Line 7  
   d. Line 9

43. Camp Rules implemented to preserve and maintain cleanliness and sanitation.

   a. Disinfection  
   b. Sanitation  
   c. Personal cleanliness  
   d. Hygiene

44. This type of hepatitis virus is transmitted through fecal-oral route by ingestion of contaminated food and water.

   a. Hepatitis B Virus  
   b. Hepatitis A and E virus  
   c. Hepatitis C Virus  
   d. Hepatitis D Virus

45. It is otherwise known as preserving the force’s health, morale, welfare and their families.

   a. Sustaining the Force  
   b. Manning the Force  
   c. Moving the Force  
   d. Arming the Force

46. Blood vessels that carry deoxygenated blood towards the heart.

   a. Arteries  
   b. Veins  
   c. Ligaments  
   d. Cartilages

47. It is a large clusters of lymphatic cells found in the pharynx.

   a. Adrenal glands  
   b. Lymph nodes  
   c. Tonsils  
   d. Thymus

48. It controls all basic bodily functions and responds to external changes.

   a. Autonomic Nervous System  
   b. Central Nervous System  
   c. Nervous System  
   d. Peripheral Nervous System

49. It is a process in which drugs are transported by the circulating fluids to the site of action.

   a. Distribution  
   b. Absorption  
   c. Excretion  
   d. Metabolism
50. The desirable position when administering oral medications to patients.

a. Flat on bed
c. Prone position

b. Sitting position
d. T position

51. It is the Army’s way of keeping its soldier healthy & preventing the area from diseases and its spread among personnel for the purpose of maintaining strength.

a. Military Sanitation
c. Field water supply

b. Hygiene
d. Sanitation

52. A type of closed wound resulting from the over stretching or tearing of ligament around a joint, common in playing basketball.

a. Bruises
c. Strain

b. Sprain
d. Dislocation

53. Type of closed wound wherein bones are displaced from its normal joint position.

a. Strain
c. Sprain

b. Fracture
d. Dislocation

54. Level of Care that provides clinical care and management on the prevalent diseases in the locality, as well as specialize and sub specialized forms of treatment, surgical procedure and intensive care.

a. Level I
c. Level IV

b. Level II
d. Level III

55. Time it takes for ½ of the amount of drug to be eliminated.

a. Bioavailability
c. Half life

b. Distribution
d. Excretion

56. It is the leading cause of death in children worldwide and part of the top 10 causes of mortality in the Philippines.

a. Pneumonia
c. Rabies

b. HIV/AIDS
d. Tuberculosis

57. It is the size of endotracheal tube for adult female.

a. 7.0 -7.5mm
c. 2.5-3.0mm

b. ID 3.5mm
d. 7.5 – 8.0 mm
58. The depth of endotracheal tube for children undergoing Oral ET.
   a. 21 cms  
   b. (Age/2) + 15  
   c. (Age/2) + 12  
   d. 23 cms

59. How many liters is the common/usual normal adult blood volume.
   a. 6 liters  
   b. 5 liters  
   c. 7 liters  
   d. 8 liters  

60. The following are Base Camp Key services, except;
   a. Critical Infrastructure  
   b. Training Support  
   c. Force Protection  
   d. Command Post

61. It is the distention or pulsation of arteries produced by the wave of blood forced into them by the heart's left ventricular contraction.
   a. Blood Pressure  
   b. Heart rate  
   c. Respiration  
   d. Pulse

62. It is indicated for surface laceration, non-motion areas and can be used with sutures or derma bond.
   a. Steri-strips  
   b. Gauze  
   c. Derma bond  
   d. Tissue glue

63. It is the study of drugs and their action on living organisms.
   a. Pharmaceutics  
   b. Pharmacology  
   c. Pharmacodynamics  
   d. Pharmacokinetics

64. What steps would you take to control bleeding from a nosebleed?
   a. Sit casualty down, lean forward and pinch soft part of nose.
   b. Sit casualty down, lean backward and pinch soft part of nose.
   c. Lie casualty down and pinch soft part of nose.
   d. Lie casualty down and pinch top of nose.

65. In “Care Under Fire”, ____ is used to stop the bleeding in these types of casualties.
   a. Bandage  
   b. Hemostatic dressing  
   c. Combat GAuze  
   d. Tourniquets

66. It is the care rendered once the casualty has been pick up by an aircraft, vehicle or boat.
   a. Care Under Fire  
   b. Tactical Field Care  
   c. Combat Casualty Evacuation Care  
   d. Care Under Tactical
67. Consist of discarded solid, liquid and gaseous chemical used in diagnostic, experiments, housekeeping:
   a. Chemical Waste           c. Hazardous Waste
   b. Non-hazardous Waste      d. Waste

68. These are public, private and non-government institutions/ facilities that contributed to health.
   b. Medical Centers          d. Hospitals

69. Includes all solid and liquid waste generated as a result of diagnosis and treatment is:
   b. Chemical Waste           d. Radioactive Waste

70. It refers to an individual soldier’s health. To include hereditary conditions, exposure to chemical or toxin, injuries/traumas.
   a. Health Treat             c. Epidemiology
   b. Medical Treat            d. Health surveillance

- GOOD LUCK! -
MEDICAL SERVICE  
Rank: Technical Sergeant

DIRECTIONS: Single response. Shade the corresponding letter on the answer sheet which you think is the correct answer. 100 items.

MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTY

1. Level of Care that provides clinical care and management on the prevalent diseases in the locality, as well as specialize and sub specialized forms of treatment, surgical procedure and intensive care.
   a. Level I  c. Level III  
   b. Level IV  d. Level II

2. An instrument used to view the surface of tissues which cannot be conveniently seen with direct vision. It also reflects light to dark areas and can be used as a retractor.
   a. mouth mirror  c. spoon excavator  
   b. tongue depressor  d. cheek retractor

3. It is the most common/usual normal adult blood volume.
   a. 7 liters  c. 5 liters  
   b. 6 liters  d. 8 liters

4. It is used to check premature contacts after restorative procedures by asking the patients to bite on it.
   a. celluloid strip  c. matrix band  
   b. articulating paper  d. wedge

5. Dental Service form used for Dental Health Record.
   a. Ds form Nr. 1  c. Ds form Nr. 7  
   b. Ds form Nr. 2  d. Ds form Nr. 10

6. The following are Base Camp Key services, except;
   a. Force Protection  c. Critical Infrastructure  
   b. Command Post  d. Training Support

7. Clinical section wherein extraction of teeth is performed.
   a. surgery  c. restorative/ operative  
   b. prosthodontics  d. examination
8. It is indicated for surface laceration, non-motion areas and can be used with sutures or derma bond.
   a. Derma bond  
   b. Gauze  
   c. Steri-strips  
   d. Tissue glue

9. Clinical section wherein oral diagnosis is performed.
   a. restorative  
   b. preventive  
   c. examination  
   d. surgery

10. The principal record maintained in a dental clinic.
   a. Report of expenditures  
   b. Laboratory record  
   c. Dental health record  
   d. Sick call slip

11. It is the leading cause of death in children worldwide and part of the top 10 causes of mortality in the Philippines.
   a. Pneumonia  
   b. HIV/AIDS  
   c. Rabies  
   d. Tuberculosis

12. Document to be secured by patients with medical condition like uncontrolled diabetes before tooth extraction.
   a. medical clearance  
   b. laboratory clearance  
   c. prescription  
   d. referral letter

13. The time it takes for ½ of the amount of drug to be eliminated.
   a. Bioavailability  
   b. Distribution  
   c. Excretion  
   d. Half life

14. It is an instrument that measures body heat or temperature.
   a. thermometer  
   b. baumanometer  
   c. barometer  
   d. speedometer

15. Dental installation attached to general and station hospitals of the AFP.
   a. Dental Clinic  
   b. Dental Dispensary  
   c. Dental operating tea  
   d. Mobile Dental Care System

16. It is the most common route of drug elimination.
   a. bile  
   b. feces  
   c. urine  
   d. sputum
17. A break in the continuity of the body tissue either internal or external.
   a. Fracture       c. Injury       d. Wound
   b. Hematoma

18. This refers to a group of drugs used to combat allergy.
   a. Antacids       c. Antispasmodic
   b. Antipyretics   d. Antihistaminic

19. These are group of drugs that stops the growth of bacteria.
   a. Antacids       c. Anesthetics
   b. Antibacterial  d. Antidote

20. Penicillin and Tetracycline are examples of what drug group?
   a. Antacids       c. Antipyretic
   b. Anesthetics   d. Antibiotics

21. A test wherein drugs are injected into the skin (intradermal) to determine sensitivity.
   a. blood test     c. skin test
   b. fecalasis      d. temperature test

22. It is the single and most effective way of controlling severe bleeding in care under fire.
   a. Pressure dressing    c. Application of tourniquet
   b. Bandaging            d. Splinting

23. In Medical prescription, T.I.D. means ________.
   a. As necessary        c. Twice a day
   b. Three times a day   d. Once a day

24. It is the predisposing vulnerability factors of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).
   a. Unhealthy Diet       c. Marital Status
   b. Lack of Family support  d. Excessive Alcohol Intake

25. This refers to the movement of casualties aboard medical vehicles (ground ambulances), medical helicopters (air ambulance) and other medical transportation.
   a. Medevac   c. Casualty transport
   b. Casevac   d. Air Evac
26. It is the liquid portion of blood, approximately 92% water.
   a. Blood
   b. Viscosity
   c. Vasomotion  
   d. Plasma

27. It is an abnormal internal or external loss of blood.
   a. Homeostasis
   b. Neurogenic
   c. Hemorrhage  
   d. Shock

28. These are needed for healthy gums and teeth; it also increases resistance to infections.
   a. Full liquid diet
   b. Meat and Fish diet
   c. Green leafy vegetables  
   d. Regulating foods

29. It is the administration of Oxygen as a therapeutic modality, prescribed by physician indicating the specific concentration, method of administration and liter flow per minute.
   a. Oxygen therapy
   b. Massage therapy
   c. Intravenous therapy  
   d. Physical Therapy

30. Blood components that transport 99% of blood oxygen to tissues and remove carbon dioxide.
   a. Red blood Cells (Erythrocytes)
   b. White blood Cells (Leukocytes)
   c. Plasma
   d. Platelets

31. The following are best position for catheter insertion for female, except;
   a. Trendelenburg position
   b. Sims position
   c. Supine with knees flexed  
   d. Dorsal recumbent

32. This is one of the contraindication for Urethral Catheterization.
   a. Traumatic injury to the lower urinary tract in women
   b. Hygienic care of bedridden patients
   c. Monitoring of urine output  
   d. Acute urinary retention

33. The following are stages of Tactical Combat Casualty Care (TC3).
   a. Care under fire, Fire superiority, Tactical Field Care
   b. Care under fire, Strategic Field Care, Care during transportation
   c. Care under fire, Tactical field care, Care during CASEVAC  
   d. Care under protection, Tactical Field Care, Care during Casevac
34. The following are usual sites to palpate pulse of an adult casualty, except;
   a. Tendon Pulse
d. Carotid Pulse
   b. Dorsalis Pedis Pulse
c. Radical Pulse

35. These are blood components that help fight infection and aid in the immune process.
   a. Erythrocytes (RBCs)
d. Platelets
   b. Plasma
c. Leukocytes (WBCs)

36. These are blood components which are part of the body’s defense mechanism and whose function is to stop bleeding.
   a. Plasma
d. RBCs
   b. Proteins
c. Platelets

37. The following are Health Service Support objectives, except;
   a. To meet the needs of the combat force as the mission requires
b. To evacuate casualties and patients to nearest MTFs
c. To reduce incidence of disease and non-battle injury (DNB)
d. To provide care and treatment to injuries, wounds of all nature and illnesses.

38. A list of things, written or verbal that a patient should and should not do after undergoing a dental treatment.
   a. post-operative instructions
d. sick call slip
   b. pre-operative instructions
c. admission slip

39. It is the normal urine output of an adult.
   a. 25ml/hr.
d. 40ml/hr.
b. 30ml/hr.
c. 35ml/hr.

40. This kind of therapy helps sustain a marriage through periods of exacerbated symptoms.
   a. Family
d. Stress management
   b. Exposure
c. Group

41. These are injuries that may appear minor but produces deadly internal damage.
   a. Thoracic Injuries
d. Abdominal Injuries
   b. Compartment Syndrome
c. Facial and Neck Injuries
42. This is the recommended first aid treatment for sprained ankle after the onset of injury.

   a. Cold compress  
   b. Elastic compress  
   c. Hot compress  
   d. Tepid sponge bath

43. It is a procedure to test cervical cancer in women who are sexually active or inactive.

   a. Pap smear  
   b. Gonorrheal test  
   c. STD test  
   d. Syphilis test

44. In Medical prescription, Q.I.D. means _____.

   a. Once a day  
   b. Four times a day  
   c. Three times a day  
   d. Twice a day

45. This is NOT included in the contents of medical records.

   a. Hospital information  
   b. Diagnosis  
   c. Medical information  
   d. Personal information

46. These are wounds caused by sharp and pointed object.

   a. Burns  
   b. Excised  
   c. Lacerated  
   d. Punctured

47. It is a life threatening medical emergency resulting from failure of thermoregulatory mechanism.

   a. Health syncope  
   b. Heat cramps  
   c. Heat exposure  
   d. Heat stroke

48. It is given to patient who needs further treatment in every appointment made for him at the dental facility. This slip will serve as pass for the patient in absenting himself from his unit.

   a. Individual Appointment Slip  
   b. Group Engagement Slip  
   c. Record of Dental Attendance  
   d. Clinical Record

49. It is the prophylactic treatment for dog bite.

   a. observe the dog  
   b. wash the dog  
   c. anti-rabies injection  
   d. wash the dog bite

50. A procedure done on high-speed hand piece after clinical hours.

   a. soaked in water  
   b. disinfected and lubricated  
   c. stored immediately  
   d. thrown away
51. A procedure that must be maintained to prevent cross infection.
   a. practice management  
   b. community dentistry  
   c. dental jurisprudence  
   d. infection control

52. It is the male reproductive organ.
   a. Heart  
   b. Stomach  
   c. Spleen  
   d. Penis

53. Level of care is convalescent, restorative and rehabilitative and is normally provided by military or civilian hospitals.
   a. Echelon I  
   b. Echelon II  
   c. Echelon III  
   d. Echelon V

54. Report of Dental Service is done ________.
   a. yearly  
   b. daily  
   c. weekly  
   d. monthly

55. It is the longest, heaviest and strongest bone in the body.
   a. Patella  
   b. Fibula  
   c. Femur  
   d. Pelvis

56. It is an instrument used to measure blood pressure.
   a. sphygmomanometer  
   b. caliper  
   c. thermometer  
   d. audiometer

57. In a nine-line medevac request, under what line does “special equipment required” falls?
   a. line 3  
   b. line 4  
   c. line 5  
   d. line 6

58. It is the normal blood pressure of an adult individual.
   a. 110/70  
   b. 110/80  
   c. 120/80  
   d. 120/90

59. It is the physiologic elimination of drugs in the body.
   a. Excretion  
   b. Absorption  
   c. Distribution  
   d. Metabolism
60. It is the passage of drugs from its site of administration into the blood/circulating fluids.

a. Absorption  
b. Excretion  
c. Distribution  
d. Metabolism

61. These are drugs that stop the growth of bacteria.

a. Anesthetics  
b. Antacids

c. Antibacterial  
d. Antidote

62. It is the absence of bacteria or any other microorganisms that might cause infection.

a. Contaminated  
b. Sterile

c. Sepsis  
d. Surgery

63. A test wherein a specific drug is injected into the skin (intradermal) to determine sensitivity.

a. blood test  
b. skin test

c. stool test  
d. temperature test

64. It is the procedure of moving an injured person from site of injury to a treatment facility.

a. evacuation  
b. execution

c. invasion  
d. rescue

65. The maximum hospitalization or confinement of military personnel in Medical Treatment Facilities.

a. 6 months  
b. 8 months

c. 10 months  
d. 12 months

66. This module is NOT included in the modular organizations of the medical support.

a. Dental Support Module  
b. Combat Medic Module  
c. Area Support Squad Module  
d. Treatment Squad Module

67. It is the easiest and most desirable way of administering drugs.

a. Oral  
b. Intravenous

c. Intramuscular  
d. Rectal

68. Amount of drug required to achieve a given steady-state concentration in the plasma.

a. Maintenance Dose  
b. Loading Dose

c. Untoward Effect  
d. Cumulative Action
69. Carries oxygen to the whole body as well as carbon dioxide to be excreted to the lungs.
   a. Veins   c. Arteries
   b. Blood   d. Lungs

70. Carries deoxygenated blood from each body part.
   a. Veins    c. Lungs
   b. Arteries d. Blood

- GOOD LUCK! -