**Single Best Answer**

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| **Teaching Block** – Emergency Medicine and Critical Care | | **Teaching Topic** - Emergency Medicine | |
| **Presenting Complaint and Common Conditions** -  Dyspnoea, respiratory emergencies: asthma, COPD, pneumonia, pneumothorax | | **Fundamental Unit** - BP2 therapeutics & pharmacokinetics | |
| **Author** – Phua Dong Haur | **Complexity** - 1 | **Resource Needed** - Nil | Choose an item. |

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| EM: | A 246-year old man with a history of asthma presented with acute shortness of breath. Physical examination revealed bilateral rhonchi. He was given repeated nebulisation with salbutamol and ipratropium. Intravenous magnesium sulphate and hydrocortisone was also administered. However, he continues to deteriorate and eventually had to be intubated; ketamine was used as the induction agent.  All the medication given has theoretical or proven benefit in the treatment of acute asthma. Which drug acts by modulating protein transcription? | |
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|  | (A) | Salbutamol |
|  | (B) | Ipratropium |
|  | (C) | Magnesium sulphate |
|  | (D) | Hydrocortisone |
|  | (E) | Ketamine |

**Correct Response: D**