



**Final Examination
Friday 16th March 2001**

Paper I

**9 Questions
09:00hrs – 10.30hrs**

Instructions:

Answer ALL questions

Each question carries equal marks. You should spend approximately 10 minutes per question.

Record your examination number on the cover of each answer book.

SCENARIO A

A 70 year lady with non-insulin dependant diabetes mellitus and poorly controlled chronic obstructive airway disease has fallen and sustained a trochanteric fracture of her right hip. She suffered a stroke after a fall two weeks ago that has left her with a mild right hemiparesis.

1. The orthopaedic surgeon booked her for emergency reduction and internal fixation of the fracture. Discuss the optimal timing for the operation.
2. The orthopaedic surgeon suggests that the patient should have a regional anaesthetic technique as it is associated with a better outcome. Discuss the evidence.
3. The patient has multiple skin infections over her back. She is adamant that she does not want a general anaesthetic. Describe your regional anaesthetic technique.

SCENARIO B

A six year old hyperactive child with a known seizure disorder is scheduled for a MRI scan because of a two month history of headaches and an increased frequency of seizures.

1. Outline the anaesthetic implications relevant to this patient.
2. Describe and justify your anaesthetic management.
3. The child develops hypotension following intravenous contrast. List the likely causes and describe your management.

SCENARIO C

A 30 year old female suffered a catastrophic subarachnoid haemorrhage with CT scan showing massive intraventricular bleeding and cerebral oedema. She carries an organ donor card.

1. Outline the principles of the diagnostic tests used to confirm brain death.
2. The patient has been certified brain dead and her relatives agree with her previously stated wishes to donate her organs for transplantation. Outline the supportive measures which should be instituted to maintain this patient's organs in an optimal state for subsequent transplantation of the heart, lungs, liver and kidneys.
3. Outline the principles of anaesthetizing a patient for cadaveric kidney transplantation.