



The Hong Kong College of Anaesthesiologists

Final Fellowship Examination

Paper II

Friday 25th July 2003

11:00 - 12:30 hrs

Instructions:

- a) There are three pre-labelled answer books. Please make sure you answer the respective questions in the appropriate answer book.
 - b) Write your examination number on the cover of each answer book.
 - c) Answer All questions (nine questions). They are worth equal marks and you should spend approximately ten minutes for each short question.
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1. A healthy 26 year old man develops intra-operative bradycardia and hypotension whilst having an inguinal hernia repair performed under subarachnoid anaesthesia. List the possible causes and briefly outline your management.
2. You are asked to anaesthetise a healthy 15 year old boy who has sustained a penetrating injury to an eye. He had a full meal 1 hour before the injury. Outline your anaesthetic technique and justify your choice.
3. A 58 year old woman presents for an abdominal hysterectomy. At your pre-operative visit you note a prolonged QT interval on her ECG. Discuss the possible causes and implications of this finding and how it would affect your anaesthetic management.
4. Discuss the important issues in the management of the anaesthetic for a 35 year old man having debridement of extensive (30%) neck, chest and leg burns 3 days after the injury. The patient has been managed unintubated in intensive care.
5. Outline, with reasons, the possible consequences of an adult patient arriving in the recovery room after a laparotomy with a core temperature of 34 °C.
6. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of the three long-acting local anaesthetics: bupivacaine, levobupivacaine and ropivacaine, when used for axillary brachial plexus block.
7. A one year old child is suspected of having aspirated a peanut and is booked for an emergency bronchoscopy. Describe your anaesthetic management.
8. A 28 year old primigravida with pre-eclampsia is in labour. Her obstetrician has advised her to consider epidural analgesia. She has concerns about the possible effect of the epidural on labour and on the need for instrumental delivery. Outline how you would address these concerns.
9. Outline the main characteristics of the myasthenic syndrome. How and why do they differ from those seen in myasthenia gravis?

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