



The Hong Kong College of Anaesthesiologists

Final Fellowship Examination Paper II

17th March 2006 (Friday)
11:00 – 12:30 hrs

Instructions:

- a) There are three pre-labelled answer books. Please make sure you answer the respective questions in the appropriately answer book.
- b) Write your examination number on the cover of each answer book.
- c) Answer ALL questions (nine questions). They worth equal marks and you should spend approximately ten minutes for each short question.

- 1) **A 50-year-old ex-drug addict is scheduled for debridement and secondary suture of a left thigh ulcer. He is currently on methadone maintenance of 30 mg per day. Discuss your anaesthetic and pain management for this patient.**
- 2) **A 50-year-old man presents for inguinal hernia repair. He is known to have acromegaly. Highlight the specific anaesthetic problems which may arise from this condition.**
- 3) **Describe the patterns of peripheral nerve stimulation that can be used to monitor non-depolarising neuromuscular blockade during anaesthesia. How is each used in clinical practice?**
- 4) **List the possible causes of non-surgical postoperative visual loss and outline its prevention.**
- 5) **Evaluate the clinical benefits of sevoflurane and desflurane in paediatric anaesthesia. (Cost-benefit analysis NOT required)**
- 6) **A 90-year-old man presents with a fungating mass on the vertex of his head that requires excision and a local rotational flap. Describe the sensory innervations of the scalp and outline the nerves block you will perform to *completely* anaesthetize the scalp.**
- 7) **Write an account of the factors, with examples, that lead to the occurrence of mishap during clinical anaesthesia.**
- 8) **Outline the advantages, disadvantages and risks on the use of transdermal fentanyl patch in cancer pain management.**
- 9) **A healthy 19-year-old man undergoes general anaesthesia for reduction of a fractured nose. Justify the use of a laryngeal mask airway for this surgery.**

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