



The Hong Kong College of Anaesthesiologists

Final Fellowship Examination

Paper II

16th March 2012 (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 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 question.
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1. An 80 year old female with advanced Parkinson's disease is scheduled for a vaginal hysterectomy. What are your anaesthetic concerns for this lady?
2. What is the ASA (American Society of Anaesthesiologists) physical status classification? Discuss its usefulness for anaesthetic risk assessment.
3. How would you accurately determine if your patient has a difficult airway in your preoperative visit?
4. Discuss the strategies in perioperative pain management for thoracotomy.
5. Outline the clinical criteria for diagnosis of brain-stem death.
6. Briefly outline the techniques that can be used for cerebral monitoring in carotid endarterectomy (CEA) surgery. Discuss their advantages and disadvantages.
7. A 25 years old man has undergone video-assisted thoracotomy (VAT) to treat his recurrent left pneumothorax. You have put in a double lumen tube to facilitate one lung ventilation. Fifteen minutes into surgery, the high-pressure alarm on the ventilator goes off while the lower lung is still ventilating. You notice the ventilating pressure is doubled. You take a look at all the other monitors and find out the blood pressure also drops to 75/40mmHg. What are the differential diagnosis and how would you manage?
8. You are in charge of today's endoscopy list in the endoscopy suite. Your first patient weighs 105 kg with body height of 170cm and he requires upper endoscopy and colonoscopy for his epigastric discomfort. What are your concerns? Outline your management.
9. A term neonate is just delivered through cesarean section in the operating room. You are the anaesthetist in charge of the operation. You notice the baby is not crying and looks blue. The midwife is performing routine oropharyngeal and nasopharyngeal suctioning. She asks you to take over for the resuscitation. Describe your action and comment on the use of supplementary oxygen and oximeter in term neonate.

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