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.

1. Describe your pre-operative assessment of a 50 year-old lady with a large multi-nodular goitre with retro-sternal extension booked for total thyroidectomy via cervical approach.

2. Outline the major pharmacological properties of dabigatran. (50%) Briefly describe your perioperative management of patients on these medications for neuraxial blocks. (50%)

3. Due to logistic difficulties in managing massive haemorrhage and transfusion in a timely fashion, your hospital chief executive requests your help in drafting a “Massive Transfusion Protocol” for the hospital. Describe the salient features that you would include in such a protocol.

4. A 5 year-old boy with Down’s syndrome presents for dental treatment. What are the concerns when you plan to anaesthetize this patient?

5. Briefly describe how anaesthetists apply the knowledge of the anatomy of larynx onto the day-to-day clinical practices.

6. A 56 year-old lady recently diagnosed inoperable carcinoma of pancreas. She complained of persistent epigastric pain which interfered with her sleep. What causes the pain (40%) and briefly outline the available treatment modality (60%).

7. A 58 year-old chronic heavy smoking man is scheduled for video-assisted thoracoscopic (VATS) right lower lobectomy for bronchogenic carcinoma. You provided a general anaesthesia with volatile agents using a left sided double lumen tube. After initiation of one-lung-ventilation, he developed progressive rise in end tidal partial pressure of CO₂. List the differential diagnoses (30%) and describe your management (70%).

8. What is the aim of the World Health Organization [WHO] safe surgical checklist? (10%) Describe the three essential stages of the WHO safety checklist and when should they occur in relation to each operative procedure? (30%) What information needs to be exchanged between the anaesthetic team members as part of the checklist prior to anaesthetising the patient? (30%) How would you manage a member of the team who does not comply with this checklist? (30%)

9. Define acute kidney injury (AKI) (20%). Give an outline of how AKI can be minimized in the perioperative period. (80%)

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