



The Hong Kong College of Anaesthesiologists

Final Fellowship Examination

Paper II

13th March 2015 (Friday)

11:00 – 12:30 hrs

Instructions:

- There are three pre-labelled answer books. Please make sure you answer the respective questions in the appropriate answer book.
 - Write your examination number on the cover of each answer book.
 - Answer **ALL** questions (nine questions). They are worth equal marks and you should spend approximately ten minutes for each question.
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- 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.
- Outline the major pharmacological properties of dabigatran. (50%) Briefly describe your perioperative management of patients on these medications for neuraxial blocks. (50%)
- 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.
- A 5 year-old boy with Down's syndrome presents for dental treatment. What are the concerns when you plan to anaesthetize this patient?
- Briefly describe how anaesthetists apply the knowledge of the anatomy of larynx onto the day-to-day clinical practices.
- 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%).
- 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%).
- 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%)
- Define acute kidney injury (AKI) (20%). Give an outline of how AKI can be minimized in the perioperative period. (80%)