



The Hong Kong College of Anaesthesiologists

Final Fellowship Examination

Paper II

22nd March 2016 (Tuesday)

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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- What are risk factors for perioperative stroke? Discuss how you would minimize the risk of perioperative stroke in a patient undergoing non-cardiac, non-vascular surgery.**
- 26-year-old lady with poorly controlled asthma presented for emergency laparoscopy for perforated duodenal ulcer. Currently she is slightly breathless and wheezy. How are you going to conduct your anaesthesia?**
- What are the requirements for providing safe monitored anaesthesia care for a 65-year-old man undergoing radiofrequency ablation for atrial flutter in the cardiac catheter laboratory?**
- Discuss the necessary conditions and preparations before an obese patient is accepted for haemorrhoidectomy as day case surgery (50%). Discuss the anaesthetic management and discharge plan that you would offer (50%).**
- How do you clinically assess volume status in a hypotensive patient (20%)? Outline the monitoring tools and measurements that might help you in your fluid management with brief discussion of their clinical usefulness (80%).**
- 43-year-old man involved in a road traffic accident. He has right femoral fracture and is complaining of severe right sided chest pain. He has paradoxical chest wall movements during respiration and multiple right-sided rib fractures on his chest X-ray. Later that day he requires fixation of his fractured femur. What are the options for providing anaesthesia for this patient? List the pros and cons of each.**
- A 30-year-old road traffic accident victim who suffers from head injury, fracture maxilla and suspected cervical spine injury. You are called to assist for tracheal intubation at the emergency room because of a decrease in the Glasgow Coma Scale and arterial oxygen desaturation. Discuss the pros and cons of using the video laryngoscope in airway management for this patient.**
- A 55-year-old ex-intravenous drug user who is currently on methadone maintenance and taking methadone 100mg daily, requires an emergency open patch repair for perforated duodenum. He refuses epidural analgesia. Discuss your plan on acute pain management for this patient.**
- You have anaesthetized a young adult patient for multiple dental extractions. The operation has taken longer than expected, in recovery the patient complains of a painful left eye and blurred vision. List the differential diagnosis and state the most likely cause (50%). Explain how you would manage this situation (50%).**