

The Hong Kong College of Anaesthesiologists

Final Fellowship Examinations

Paper I – Clinical Scenario (1 - 6) & SAQ (7 - 12)

12 August 2024 (Monday)

09:00 – 11:00 hours

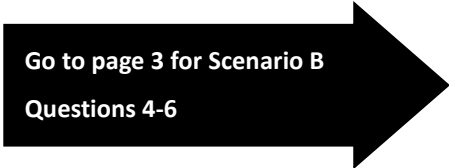
Instructions:

- a. There are twelve pre-labelled answer books. Please make sure you answer the questions in the respective answer books.
- b. Write your candidate number on the cover of each answer book.
- c. Use ink or ball-point pen.
- d. There are 12 questions in this paper. Answer **ALL** questions. They are worth equal marks and you should spend approximately **ten minutes** for each question. For questions with multiple parts, allocation of marks is indicated in the brackets.
- e. Questions 1-3 are related to Scenario A, Questions 4-6 are related to Scenario B, Questions 7-12 are standalone short answer questions.

Scenario A

A 65-year-old man is scheduled for open thoracotomy repair of bronchopleural fistula, which has developed 1 week after video assisted thoracoscopic (VAT) right upper lobectomy for lung cancer. He is in ICU with a right chest drain in situ. He is a chronic smoker, but otherwise healthy. The surgeon mentioned that the right lung was not fully collapsed during the previous VAT surgery.

- 1) Explain the reasons for incomplete lung collapse during VAT surgery.
- 2) Discuss your intraoperative airway and ventilatory management of this patient.
- 3) Compare the use of thoracic epidural with paravertebral block for postoperative analgesia in this patient.




**Go to page 3 for Scenario B
Questions 4-6**

Scenario B

An 85-year-old woman is scheduled for hemiarthroplasty for her neck of femur fracture after a fall. She is on dabigatran for chronic atrial fibrillation and this was last taken 36 hours ago. She is otherwise healthy.

- 4) Outline your pre-anaesthetic assessment of this patient (30%), including withholding and recommencing dabigatran (35%) and its impact on your anaesthetic plan (35%).
- 5) Laboratory test reported haemoglobin of 10.5 g/dL. Discuss your perioperative blood management plan for this patient.
- 6) Compare and contrast femoral nerve block, fascia iliaca block and pericapsular nerve group (PENG) block for providing perioperative pain management for this patient.



**Go to page 4 for
Questions 7-12**

Short Answer Questions

- 7) A 70-year-old man complains of blurred vision in the Recovery Room following a 5-hour robot assisted radical prostatectomy operation. For the blurred vision in this patient, list the causes (30%) and outline your assessment (50%) and management (20%).
- 8) What are the haematological, respiratory and circulatory changes during third trimester pregnancy (50%)? How are these changes affecting patient assessment and management during trauma (50%)?
- 9) What are the risk factors for spinal cord ischaemia after endovascular repair of thoraco-abdominal aortic aneurysm repair (TEVAR) (50%)? Discuss the specific anaesthetic interventions to reduce this complication (50%).
- 10) A 68-year-old lady with cervical cancer is scheduled for brachytherapy (high-dose rate) in the radiation oncology department. What are the considerations in carrying out anaesthesia for this patient?
- 11) Compare and contrast propofol, etomidate and ketamine as induction agent in electroconvulsive therapy for drug-resistant depression.
- 12) You are called to attend a trauma call at emergency department. Describe your assessment of a 40-year-old gentleman who has been rescued from a house fire.

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