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University Hospital, Geelong
Emergency Medicine
Trial Fellowship Exam
Short Answer Questions (SAQ)
Week 2

DIRECTIONS TO CANDIDATE

1. Answer each question in the space provided in this question paper.
2. Do not write your name on this question paper.
3. Enter your examination number in the space below.
4. Cross out any errors completely.
5. Do not begin the exam until instructed to do so.
6. Do not take examination paper or materials from this room.
7. The booklet binder may be removed during the exam.

QUESTION & ANSWER
BOOKLET

Question 1 (18 marks)

A 72 year old woman presents to the emergency department with tearing chest pain suggestive of dissection of her thoracic Aorta.

a. State three (3) pros for the utility of chest X-ray in this presentation. (3 marks)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

b. State three (3) cons for the utility of chest Xray in this presentation. (3 marks)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Question 1 (continued)

- c. List six (6) Chest X-ray findings that support the diagnosis of thoracic Aortic dissection. (6 marks)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

Question 1 (continued)

- d. State six (6) KEY issues in the management of a patient with proven thoracic Aortic dissection. (6 marks)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Question 2 (12 marks)

A 4 year old boy presents to the emergency department after having inserted a peanut into his nostril. The child is extremely distressed and will require chemical sedation for removal. The child weighs 20kg.

- a. List your choice of preferred medication, route of administration and dose/s. (3 marks)

Medication (1 mark)	Route of administration (1 mark)	Dose/s (1 mark)

- b. Other than over sedation, list four (4) MOST LIKELY complications of your preferred medication choice. (4 marks)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Question 2 (continued)

- c. List five (5) indications for ear, nose and throat surgeon removal of this nasal foreign body as opposed to removal in the emergency department. (5 marks)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Question 3 (11 marks)

- a. State the definition of priapism. (1 mark)

A 35 year old man presents to the emergency department with priapism.

- b. List five (5) MOST LIKELY causes of priapism in this man. (5 marks)

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Question 3 (continued)

- c. List two (2) simple steps that may help to resolve the priapism in this patient. (2 marks)

1. _____

2. _____

- d. List two (2) medications that may be used to resolve the priapism in this patient. (2 marks)

1. _____

2. _____

- e. State one (1) key procedure for this patient in the emergency department if the above steps fail to resolve the priapism. (1 mark)

Question 4 (12 marks)

An 88 year old woman presents following a fall.

A CT brain is taken- See props booklet- page 1.

a. State six (6) abnormal findings shown in this scan. (6 marks)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Question 4 (continued)

The patient is confirmed to be a hostel resident. She is independently mobile with mild dementia. She is unable to provide an opinion about her care.

- b. State six (6) factors that would lead you to pursue active management for this patient. (6 marks)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

Question 5 (12 marks)

A 38 year old man collapses while exercising. He spontaneously recovers during transport by ambulance.

An ECG is taken- refer to the props booklet- page 2

a. State three (3) abnormalities shown on this ECG. (3 marks)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

b. State four (4) points of justification for your chosen disposition. (4 marks)

Disposition: _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Question 5 (continued)

The patient wishes to discharge against advice soon after the ECG is taken.

- c. State five (5) QUESTIONS that must be answered for this patient to be legally allowed to discharge himself against medical advice. (5 marks)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Question 6 (12 marks)

A previously well 48 year old woman presents to the emergency department with acute urinary retention and loss of perineal sensation.

- a. List three (3) MOST LIKELY differential diagnoses. For each diagnosis, state how you would confirm each diagnosis. (6 marks)

	Diagnosis (3 marks)	Method of confirmation of diagnosis (3 marks)
1.		
2.		
3.		

Question 6 (continued)

b. List six (6) key features that you would seek on history. (6 marks)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Question 7 (10 marks)

A 29 year old woman is brought in to your emergency department by a friend after being found in an agitated state. She refuses all assessment except for an arterial blood gas and electrolytes on room air.

Refer to the props booklet for the arterial blood gas- Page 3.

- a. Provide two (2) calculations to help you to interpret these results. (2 marks)

Derived value 1: _____

Derived value 2: _____

Question 7 (continued)

Her friend confirms that she has been depressed lately and has access to her parents and grandparents medications. She was witnessed to ingest a box of tablets 4 hours ago.

- b. Assuming a sole ingestant, state the MOST LIKELY toxic agent involved? (1 mark)

- c. What is your risk assessment for this patient based on these blood results?
Provide one (1) justification for your assessment. (2 marks)

Risk assessment: _____

Justification: _____

- d. List five (5) medications that you may use to stabilise this patient (not to include medications for rapid sequence induction). Include starting doses for each medication. (5 marks)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Question 8 (12 marks)

a. State four (4) key features of the Australasian triage scale. (4 marks)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

b. State four (4) problems associated with the process of triage, in general. (4 marks)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Question 8 (continued)

- c. State four (4) problems associated with the process of triage of the poisoned patient. (4 marks)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Question 9 (18 marks)

A 48 year old woman presents to the emergency department with shortness of breath.

A chest X-ray is taken soon after arrival- see props booklet- page 4.

a. State six (6) abnormal findings on this chest X-ray. (6 marks)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

Question 9 (continued)

The patient has a temperature of 39°C.

b. List five (5) factors that would determine your antibiotic choice. (6 marks)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Question 9 (continued)

The patient requests to have a “Do Not Resuscitate” order.

c. State six (6) issues in relation to this request. (6 marks)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

University Hospital, Geelong- Fellowship Exam Short Answer Questions
Week 2

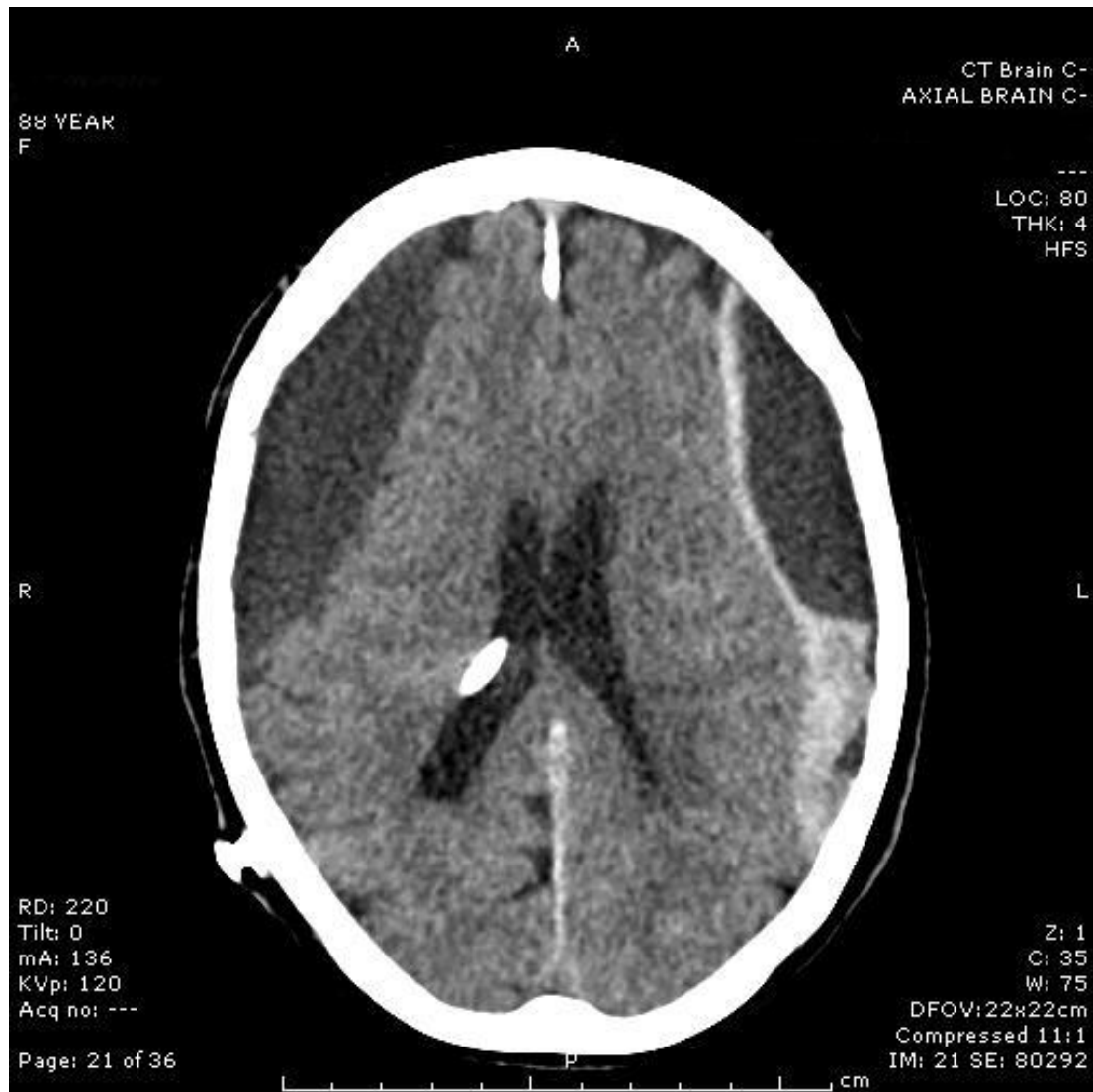
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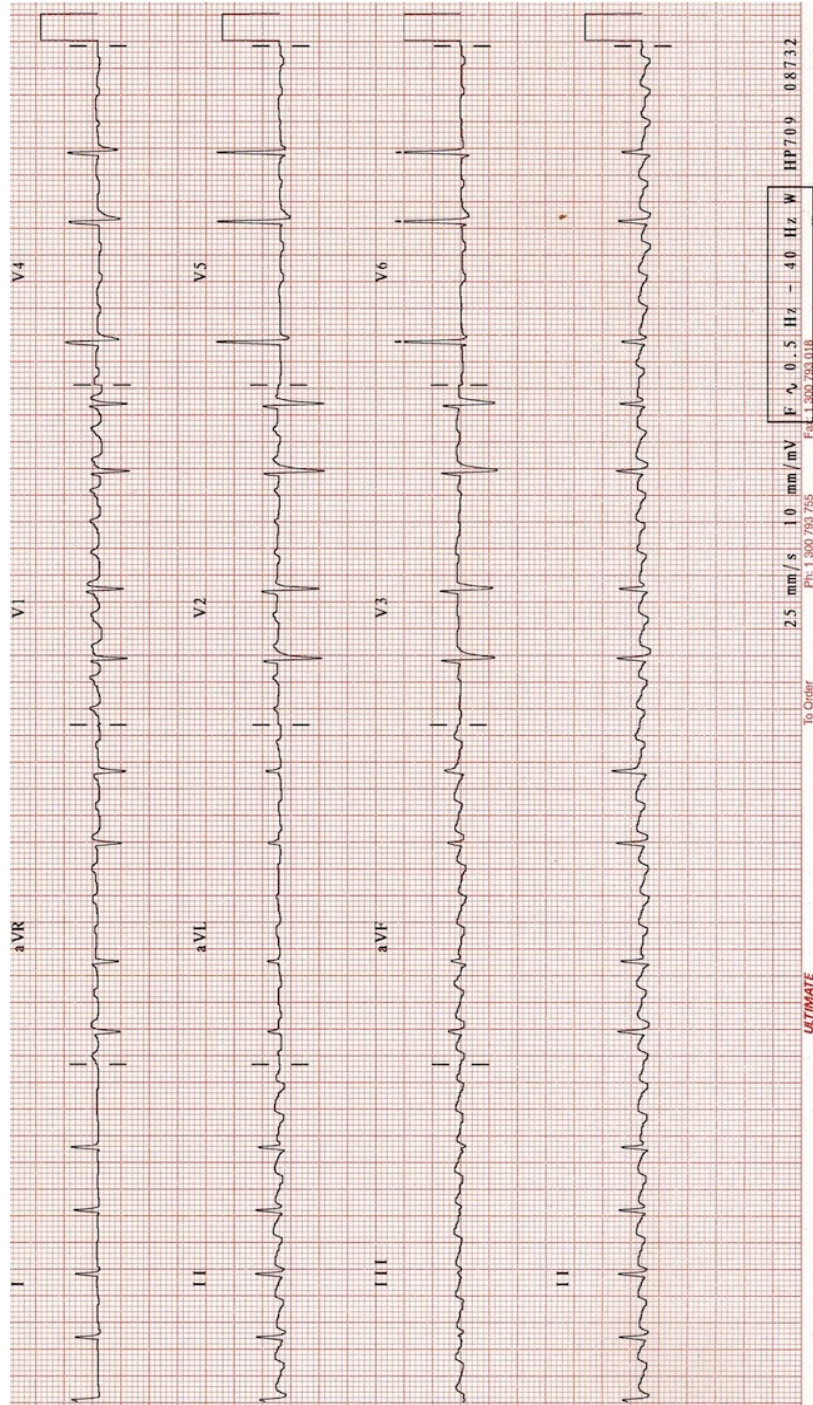
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PROP BOOKLET

Question 4



Question 5



Question 7

			Reference range
pH	7.31		(7.35-7.45)
PCO ₂	30	mmHg	(35-45)
PO ₂	104	mmHg	(75-100)
HCO ₃	18.5	mmol/L	(22-33)
BE	-4.8		(-3.0-+3.0)
Saturation	99%		(95-98%)
FIO ₂	0.21		
Na ⁺	141	mmol/L	(135-145)
K ⁺	8.4	mmol/L	(3.2-4.5)
Ca ²⁺	1.21	mmol/L	(1.15-1.35)
Cl ⁻	113	mmol/L	(100-110)

Question 9

