



# Fellowship Practice Exam

June 2015

## WRITTEN EXAMINATION SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

EXAMINATION TIME: 3 HOURS

### Directions to Candidates

1. Answer each question in the space provided in this question paper.
2. Do not write your name on this question paper.
3. Write your candidate number **on each page** in the space provided.
4. Cross out any errors completely.
5. Do not begin the exam until instructed to do so.
6. No examination papers or materials to leave the room.

**QUESTION 1**

You are working in a level 1 trauma centre on a busy Sunday evening when you receive an ambulance notification about a 23 year old male involved in a high speed motorcycle accident. He was intubated at the scene, has IV access and has received 250ml of normal saline.

His observations in the ambulance are as follows:

GCS	3	(E1, M1, V1)
HR	140	beats/min
BP	76/58	mmHg
SaO <sub>2</sub>	92%	on 100% O <sub>2</sub>

They are 5 minutes away.

i. List the top five (5) priorities to prepare for the patient's arrival?

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 1**

ii. What are the three (3) components of the “lethal triad of trauma” and how would you act to prevent these from contributing to the patient’s morbidity and mortality?

	Component	Action
1		
2		
3		

The patient arrives in your Emergency Department. On examination he has decreased air entry to his left chest. He has a soft abdomen.

His observations are unchanged.

An eFAST ultrasound scan is performed that shows a large amount of left pleural fluid and evidence of a left sided pneumothorax. There is no evidence of abdominal or pericardial free fluid.

A chest drain has been inserted.

iii. Describe three (3) indications for immediate transfer to the operating theatre for his chest injuries?

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 2**

A 22 year old marathon runner is brought in to your Emergency Department. He has collapsed and has only had basic first aid.

On arrival is observations are as follows:

GCS	11	(E3, V4, M4)
Temp	41.5	°C
HR	140	bpm
BP	85/40	mmHg
SaO <sub>2</sub>	98%	on room air

i. List six (6) differential diagnoses.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_

ii. Outline your four (4) initial treatment aims.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 2**

Some blood tests are performed and results given below:

Hb	180	g/L	(115 - 165)
WCC	23	$\times 10^9/L$	(3.5 - 11)
Plt	45	$\times 10^9/L$	(150 - 450)
Na	145	mmol/L	(135 - 145)
K	5.6	mmol/L	(3.5 - 5)
Urea	20	mmol/L	(2 - 7)
Creatinine	400	$\mu\text{mol/L}$	(60 - 110)
CK	26,000	IU/L	(60 - 220)

iii. List three (3) abnormalities and explain their significance.

	Abnormalities	Significance
1		
2		
3		

iv. Describe your next three (3) management steps.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 3**

A 50 year old man presents from home after an injury to his right knee with a circular saw whilst trimming a hedge. He is previously well with no medical problems, is on no medications and has an allergy to penicillin. He has no other injuries, and has presented via private vehicle.

His knee injury is shown in the clinical photograph below:



**QUESTION 3**

i. Describe the clinical photograph giving three (3) positive and two (2) relevant negative findings.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 3**

ii. Describe six (6) features of assessment relevant to this presentation.  
Give a justification for each.

	Assessment finding	Justification
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

iii. List three (3) structures that may be injured.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

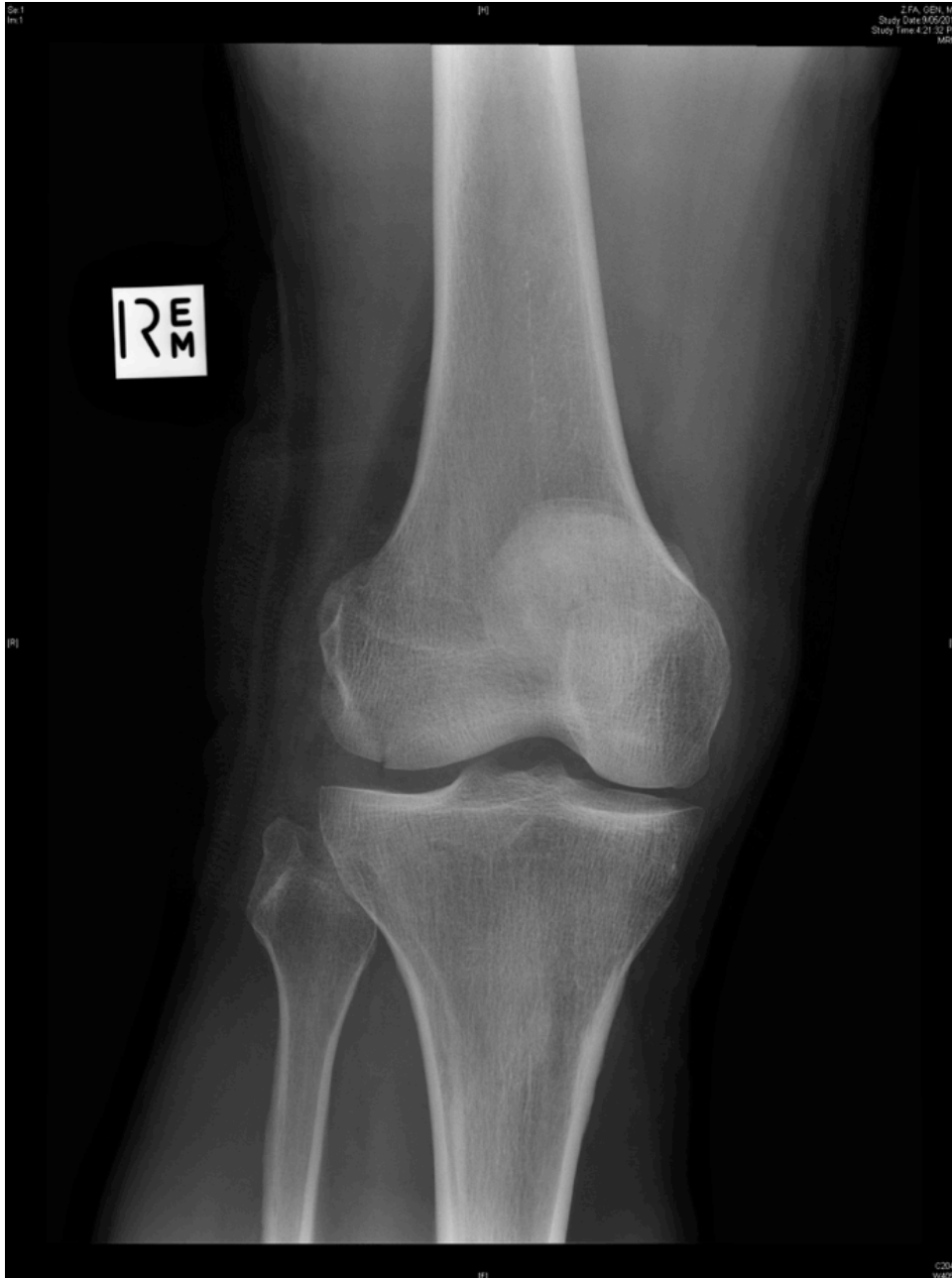


**QUESTION 4 (same patient as question 3)**

A 50 year old man presents from home after an injury to his right knee with a circular saw whilst trimming a hedge.

**AP and lateral x-rays of his knee are performed:**

**AP knee x-ray**



**QUESTION 4 - Lateral knee x-ray**



**QUESTION 4**

i. List two (2) major abnormalities on the x-rays.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

ii. List five (5) essential management steps you would institute in the Emergency Department. Provide details.

	Management	Details
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

**QUESTION 4**

The orthopaedic registrar advises you to do a washout, suture and discharge the patient. He will see them in outpatient clinic next week.

**iii.** Describe your response

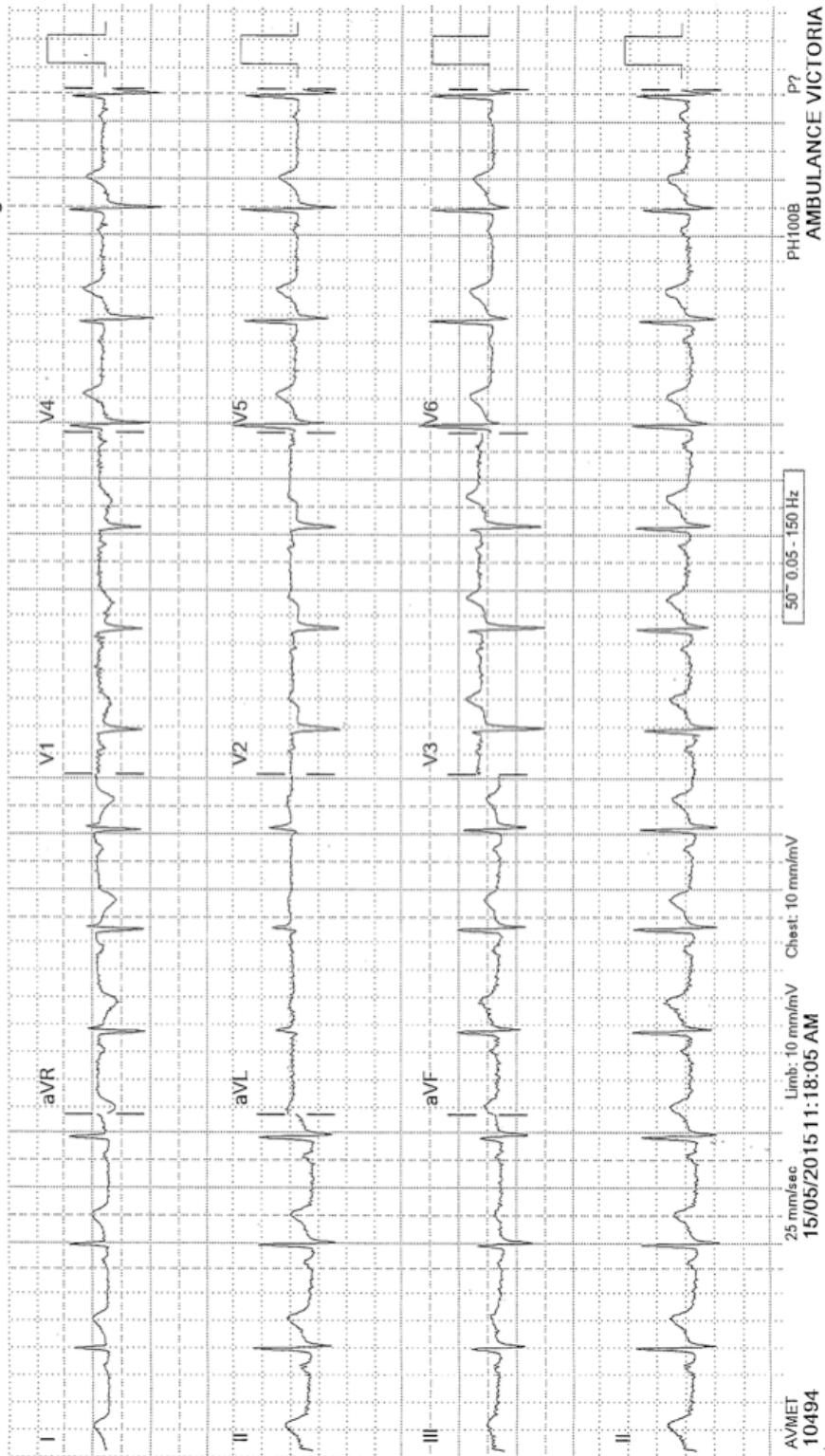
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**QUESTION 5**

You are the consultant in charge of a tertiary emergency department. It is 9pm on a Saturday night. The ambulance service notifies you of a patient that is 20 minutes away with severe chest pain. He is a 53 year old man who has had pain for 3 hours unresponsive to simple analgesia, but is otherwise haemodynamically normal. The ambulance crew have faxed an ECG to you.



**QUESTION 5**

i. Give one (1) positive and two (2) negative findings on the ECG. Give a single unifying diagnosis.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

**Unifying diagnosis:** \_\_\_\_\_

On arrival the patient presents acutely short of breath with crackles to his midzones. His observations are as follows:

HR	60	beats/min
BP	85/65	mmHg
SaO <sub>2</sub>	85%	on 15L via Hudson mask

ii. List your six (6) immediate management steps.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_

6 \_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 5**

iii. List four (4) drugs you would use to safely intubate this patient. Provide doses and intervals between each drug.

	Drug	Dose	Timing
1			
2			
3			
4			

**QUESTION 6**

A 4 year old child is brought to the emergency department by their parents with fever and conjunctival injection.

i. What are the diagnostic criteria for Kawasaki disease?

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_

6 \_\_\_\_\_

7 \_\_\_\_\_

ii. List four (4) major differential diagnoses for Kawasaki disease.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_



**QUESTION 6**

iii. List the three (3) most important investigations you would perform in the emergency department to support the diagnosis of Kawasaki disease.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 7**

A 20 year old woman with a history of diabetes mellitus presents to your emergency department with fever, acute respiratory distress and chest pain. Her observations on arrival (pre treatment) are:

GCS	14	(E4, V4, M6)
HR	128	beats/min
BP	85/45	mmHg
SaO <sub>2</sub>	90%	on 10L O <sub>2</sub> via Hudson mask

Arterial blood gases and serum biochemistry are taken after 20 minutes of supplemental oxygen therapy. Results are given below.

FiO <sub>2</sub>	100%		
pH	7.20	mmHg	(7.36 - 7.44)
pCO <sub>2</sub>	28	mmHg	(35 - 45)
pO <sub>2</sub>	150	mmHg	(85 - 110)
HCO <sub>3</sub>	15	mmol/L	(21 - 28)
Na <sup>+</sup>	140	mmol/L	(135 - 145)
K <sup>+</sup>	6.0	mmol/L	(3.2 - 4.3)
Cl <sup>-</sup>	95	mmol/L	(99 - 109)

i. Calculate this patients alveolar pO<sub>2</sub> (pAO<sub>2</sub>), using the alveolar gas equation. Show your calculations and results.

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ii. Using your answer from question 1, calculate this patients alveolar-arterial (A-a gradient) for oxygen.

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**QUESTION 7**

iii. List two (2) possible causes of your findings and justify your answer.

	Cause	Justification
1		
2		

iv. Calculate the anion gap from these results.

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v. List two (2) likely causes of the anion gap finding.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

vi. Calculate the predicted serum K<sup>+</sup> if the patient's pH was corrected to 7.40, assuming no other factors affect it.

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**QUESTION 8**

An 83 year old female is transferred to your emergency department with severe abdominal pain.

An abdominal x-ray is organised by triage on arrival.



**QUESTION 8**

i. What is the diagnosis based on this X-ray? List three (3) radiological features that support your diagnosis.

**Diagnosis:** \_\_\_\_\_

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

ii. List four (4) possible complications of this condition.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

iii. List three (3) initial treatment steps.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 8**

iv. List four (4) possible dispositions for this patient and one (1) factor for each that would make that disposition appropriate for this patient.

	Disposition	Patient factor
1		
2		
3		
4		

**QUESTION 9**

You have just intubated a 24 year old man for airway protection, after his ingestion of a significant overdose of benzodiazepines. His vital signs are normal, and he has no significant past medical history or known allergies.

i. List six (6) methods that may be used to confirm correct endotracheal tube position.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_

6 \_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 9**

The capnography trace suddenly falls to a flat line with a reading of zero.

ii. Outline four (4) possible explanations for this and the corrective action(s) you would take in response to each.

	Explanation	Corrective Action(s)
1		
2		
3		
4		

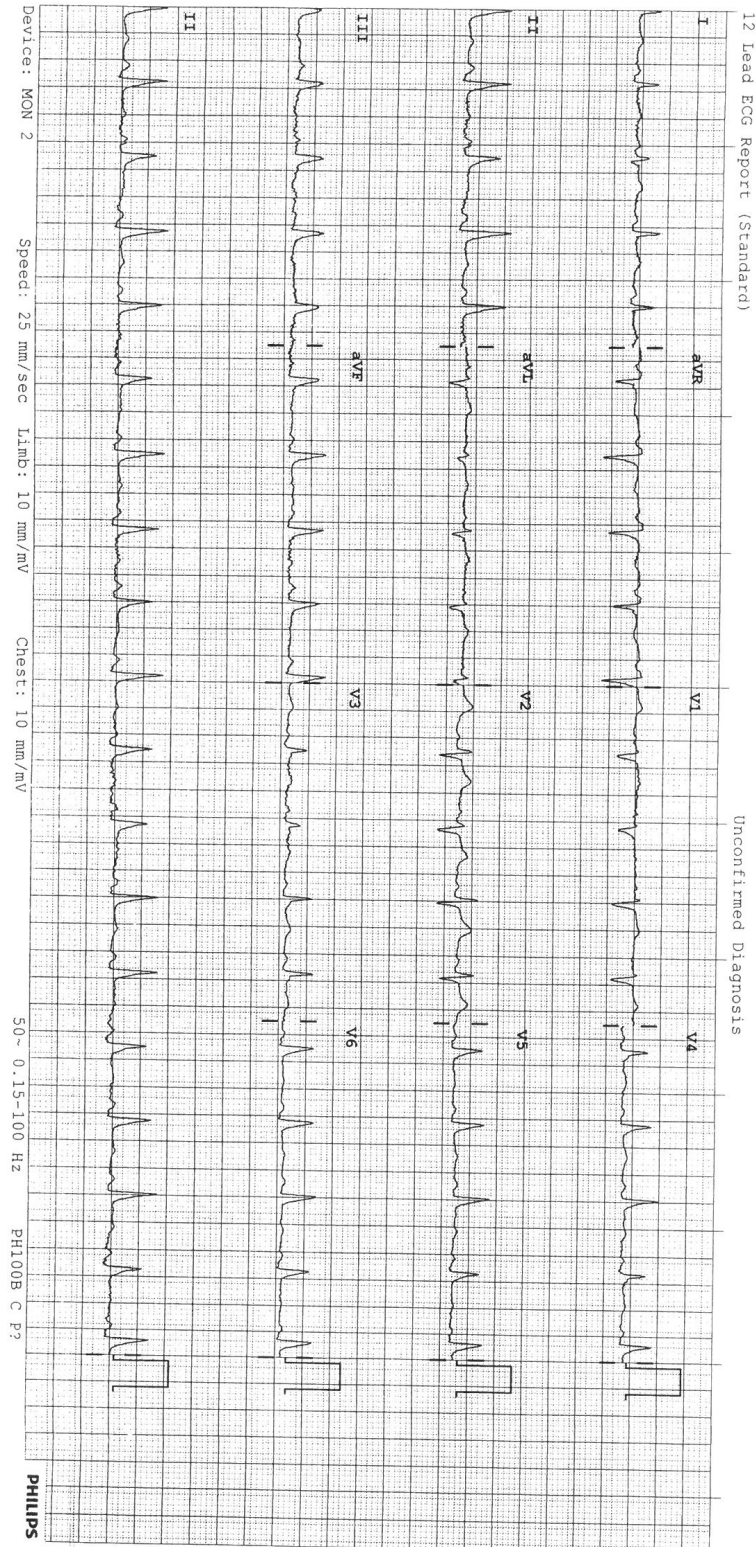


**QUESTION 10**

A 50 year old woman has presented after 2 weeks of lethargy, dyspnoea and pleuritic chest pain. She is now short of breath. Her observations are as follows:

Temp	36.8	°C
BP	80/60	mmHg

An ECG is taken.



**QUESTION 10**

i. What is the cause of her hypotension?

\_\_\_\_\_

ii. List four (4) positive ECG findings that support your diagnosis.

1

\_\_\_\_\_

2

\_\_\_\_\_

3

\_\_\_\_\_

4

\_\_\_\_\_

iii. Describe five (5) abnormalities that you could expect to see on a focused ultrasound scan of her heart.

1

\_\_\_\_\_

2

\_\_\_\_\_

3

\_\_\_\_\_

4

\_\_\_\_\_

5

\_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 10**

iv. Outline four (4) interventions that would be likely to improve her cardiac output.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 11**

A 24 year old male presents after slipping down a hill while playing football and being struck in the neck with a stick.

His injury is shown in the clinical photograph below:



**QUESTION 11**

i. Describe three (3) positive and one (1) negative finding in the clinical photograph.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

ii. What zone of the neck is involved?

\_\_\_\_\_

iii. List five (5) relevant structures that could potentially be injured.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 11**

iv. What one (1) imaging investigation would you request.

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v. Outline four (4) steps in management.

1

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2

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3

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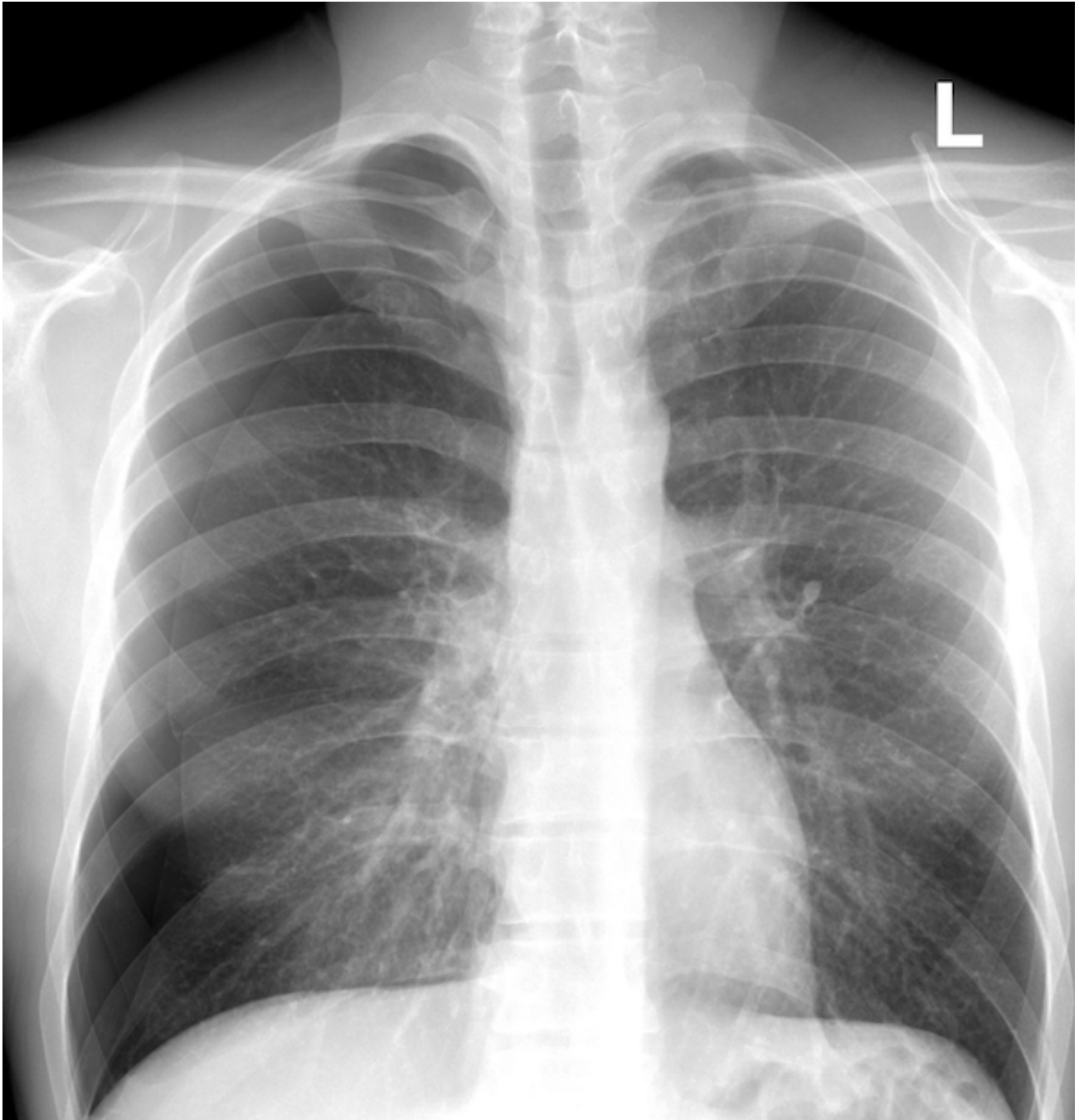
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**QUESTION 12**

A 30 year old male presents with sudden onset of right sided chest pain and shortness of breath. There is no history of trauma.

A CXR is ordered at triage.



**QUESTION 12**

i. Describe one (1) relevant positive finding on the CXR in detail.

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ii. Describe two (2) relevant negative findings on the CXR.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

iii. List three (3) possible specific treatments for the condition shown on the CXR and provide two (2) pros and two (2) cons for each.

Treatment 1:	
Pros	Cons

Treatment 2:	
Pros	Cons



**QUESTION 12**

Treatment 3:	
Pros	Cons

iv. List three (3) different approaches to analgesia with one (1) pro and one (1) con for each

Approach to analgesia 1:	
Pro	Con

Approach to analgesia 2:	
Pro	Con

Approach to analgesia 3:	
Pro	Con



**QUESTION 13**

ii. List six (6) risk factors for severe complications related to bronchiolitis

1

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2

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3

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4

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5

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6

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iii. List two (2) indications for a CXR

1

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2

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**QUESTION 14**

A 75 year old woman presents to the Emergency Department following a fall in her back yard. Her only injury is a distal radius fracture that requires reduction.

i. List five (5) contraindications to a Biers block?

1

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2

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3

---

4

---

5

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ii. What drug and dose would you use for the block?

Drug	Dose

**QUESTION 14**

iii. Describe nine (9) steps in performing a Biers block.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_

6 \_\_\_\_\_

7 \_\_\_\_\_

8 \_\_\_\_\_

9 \_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 15**

You have been asked to identify areas in your hospital for improvement of patient flow through the Emergency Department.

i. Describe two (2) factors that impact on patient flow prior to arrival in the emergency department and how you may measure their impact.

	Factor	Measure
1		
2		

ii. Describe five (5) factors that impact on patient flow during a patient's stay in the Emergency Department and how you may measure their impact.

	Factor	Measure
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

**QUESTION 15**

iii. Describe three (3) factors that impact on patient flow out of the emergency department and how you may measure their impact.

	Factor	Measure
1		
2		
3		

**QUESTION 16**

You are in a non-tertiary hospital Emergency Department with no paediatric service. You are called urgently to the resuscitation area. A 30 year old woman at 39 weeks gestation has just arrived in the department and is in advanced labour. A colleague with obstetric experience is managing the patient and delivery. Your role is to manage the infant post delivery.

i. List the five (5) key examination features in assessment of the infant and provide details of your examination.

	Examination Feature	Details
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		



**QUESTION 16**

ii. The infant is born and is cyanosed with no respiratory effort. List five (5) key steps in your management in the first 2-3 minutes.

1

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2

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3

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4

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5

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**QUESTION 17 (same patient as question 16)**

i. There is no response to your initial measures. The infant is in a resuscitation bay and your resuscitation team is assembled. A nearby paediatric service is notified by your assistant. A nurse is caring for the father. List and outline your six (6) key management steps over the next 20 minutes.

	Key Management Step	Outline
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

**QUESTION 17**

You have successfully resuscitated the neonate. They are intubated and cardiovascularly stable. They are, however, persistently hypoxic at 85% on 100% FiO<sub>2</sub>.

ii. List six (6) possible causes for this persistent hypoxia

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_

6 \_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 18**

A 55 year old man is brought to the Emergency Department following a fall from a ladder. The patient was approximately 3 metres high and landed on concrete.

On arrival he is awake and is complaining of severe abdominal pain. His observations are as follows:

HR	110	beats/min
BP	100/55	mmHg
RR	22	/min
SaO <sub>2</sub>	100%	on 6L O <sub>2</sub> via Hudson mask
GCS	15	(E4, V5, M6)

A CT scan is performed.



**QUESTION 18**

i. What is the diagnosis? Provide 3 radiological features to support your diagnosis.

**Diagnosis:** \_\_\_\_\_

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

ii. The major management options are conservative vs operative management. Describe three (3) pros and three (3) cons of each approach.

Conservative Management	
Pros	Cons

**QUESTION 18**

Operative Management	
Pros	Cons

**iii.** Your registrar asks you about the correct ratios for massive transfusion. Describe your current ratio for massive transfusion and name one (1) recent study to support your decision.

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**QUESTION 19**

A 38 year old man presents with pain and swelling to his right eye of 3 days duration.

His clinical photograph is shown below:



**QUESTION 19**

i. Describe four (4) relevant positive findings and provide a single unifying diagnosis.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

**Diagnosis:** \_\_\_\_\_

ii. List two (2) differential diagnoses.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

iii. Outline your three (3) most important management priorities.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_



**QUESTION 19**

The patient was seen in your Emergency Department 2 days ago and discharged with topical chloramphenicol drops. The patient's wife is upset that this happened.

iv. Describe five (5) steps you would take in responding to this.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 20**

A 13 year old boy presents with a painful right testis.

**i.** What six (6) features on history and examination would raise your suspicion of a testicular torsion?

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_

6 \_\_\_\_\_

**ii.** What are your four (4) other most likely diagnoses?

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

**iii.** What is the utility of ultrasound in the acute setting?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 21**

A 30 year old woman presents to the Emergency Department after being referred in by her GP. Her last menstrual period was 7 weeks ago and she has a positive urine pregnancy test today performed by the GP.

She has had 2 days of painless PV bleeding.

Her vital signs are normal.

i. List six (6) risk factors for complications of early pregnancy you seek in her history

1

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2

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3

---

4

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5

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6

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ii. List three (3) blood test you consider in this patient, and how the findings would influence your assessment or management.

	Blood test	Influence
1		
2		
3		

**QUESTION 21**

iii. What findings on transvaginal ultrasound would indicate ectopic pregnancy should be considered.

1

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2

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3

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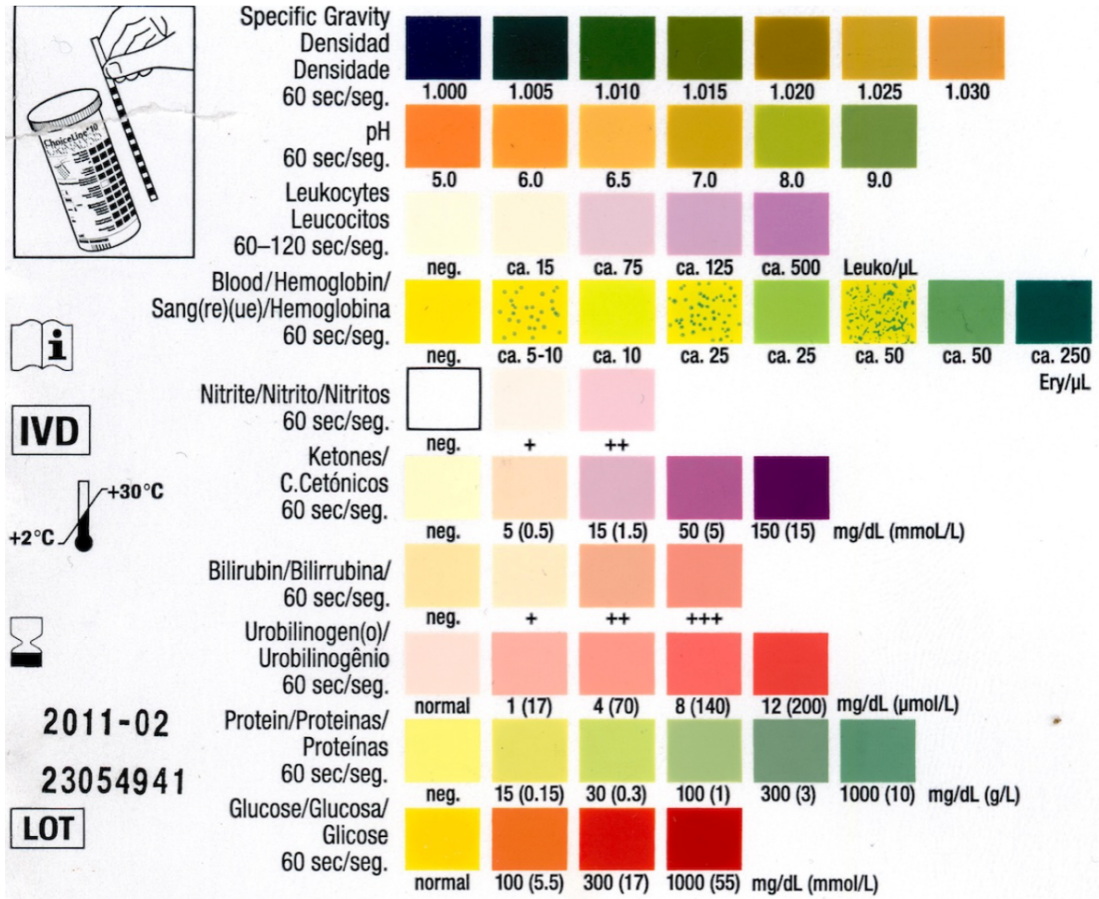
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**QUESTION 22**

A 22 month old previously well boy presents to your tertiary Emergency Department. He has a one week history of periorbital oedema and bilateral leg swelling. He has had no fever and no recent illnesses.

On examination he has normal vital signs.



Urine Dip Stick result :



**QUESTION 22**

**i.** Describe the urine dipstick giving three (3) positive and three (3) relevant negative findings.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_

6 \_\_\_\_\_

**ii.** What is the most likely diagnosis?

\_\_\_\_\_

**iii.** List three (3) underlying causes for this condition?

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 22**

iv. List four (4) complications of this conditions.

1

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2

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3

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4

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**QUESTION 23**

A 75 year old man presents to the Emergency Department with epistaxis from both nostrils for the last 2 hours. This has continued despite appropriate direct pressure to the nostrils. The man states he is swallowing blood, but is otherwise systemically well. His vital signs are within normal limits.

i. State eight (8) essential points on history that you would confirm with this patient

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_

ii. Describe five (5) steps in order that you would perform to gain haemostasis.

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_



**QUESTION 23**

iii. The patient is on warfarin and his INR comes back at 8.0. Describe your approach to reversing his warfarin.

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**QUESTION 24**

You are doing the roster as a consultant in a tertiary hospital Emergency Department. Your director tells you that the ED staff take 25% more sick leave than any other department in the hospital.

He asks that you look into ways of reducing the level and impact of sick leave in your department.

i. List four (4) pieces of data or information that would help you in this task?

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_

ii. List four (4) factors that might increase sick leave amongst Emergency Department medical staff?

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 24**

iii. What four (4) strategies might minimise the impact (not the level) of sick leave?

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

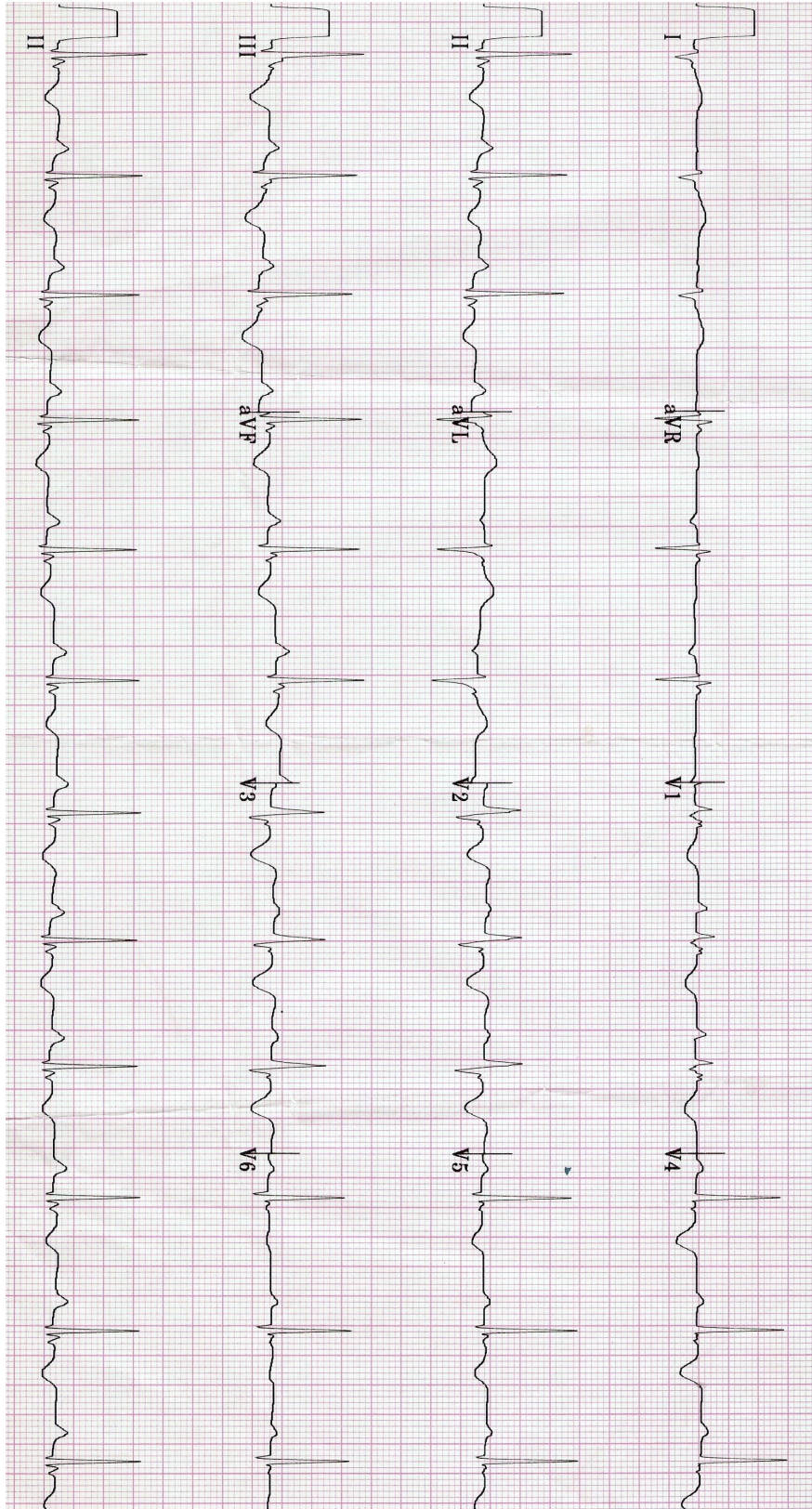
3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 25**

A 23 year old man presents to the Emergency Department after feeling palpitations at home. He has had similar symptoms previously but has never been investigated. He is now feeling completely well.

His BP is 120/70 mmHg and all other observations are normal. An ECG is taken:



**QUESTION 25**

i. Interpret his ECG giving three (3) positive and two (2) relevant negative findings.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_

ii. List three (3) differential diagnoses

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 25**

iii. List five (5) relevant investigations and provide a justification for each

	Investigation	Justification
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

**QUESTION 26 (this is the same patient as question 25)**

Shortly after presentation to the Emergency Department the patient complains of palpitations.

His observations are as follows:

BP	90/50	mmHg
O2 sats	96%	on room air
GCS	15	(E4, V5, M6)

**His ECG is shown on the following page.**

i. Provide five (5) relevant findings on the ECG and one unifying diagnosis

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

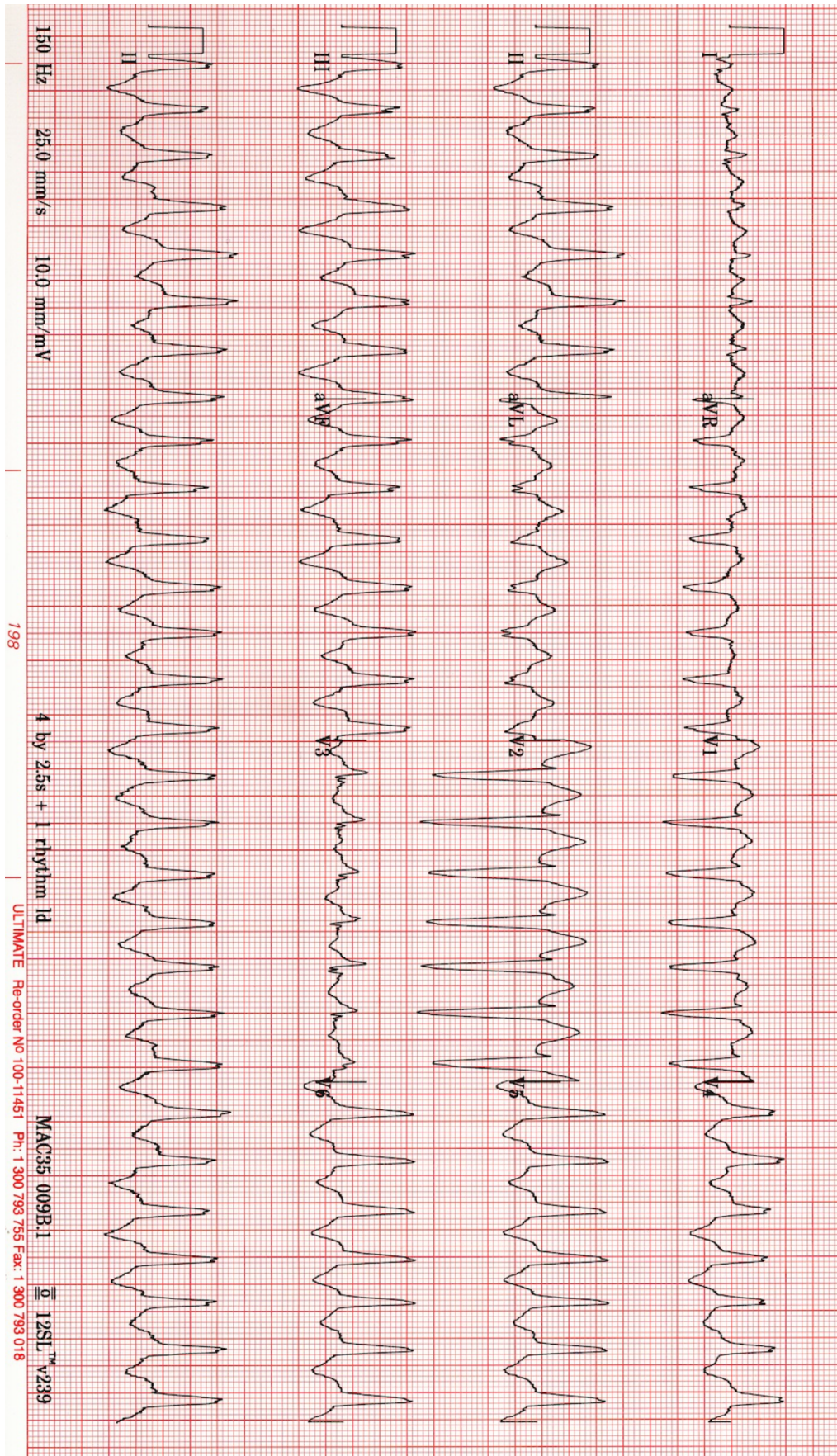
3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_

**Unifying diagnosis:** \_\_\_\_\_

QUESTION 26 ECG





**QUESTION 26**

ii. Describe six (6) steps that you would perform to cardiovert this patient. List them in the order which you would perform them. Give drugs and doses where appropriate.

1

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2

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3

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4

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5

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6

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**QUESTION 27**

A 16 year old boy presents to the emergency department with confusion, agitation and blurred vision. His mother suspects that he has taken an overdose of promethazine.

i. What is the likely diagnosis?

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ii. List four (4) other precipitants of this syndrome.

1

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2

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3

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4

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iii. List three (3) other clinical signs you would assess for.

1

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2

---

3

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**QUESTION 27**

Shortly after arrival he becomes more restless and agitated. He appears to be hallucinating and is trying to climb out of bed.

**iv.** Outline four (4) key treatment steps including two (2) medication options with doses for sedation.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 28**

A 24 year old man is brought in by ambulance with a 1 day history of rash and fever. He has received 2 litres of IV normal saline prescribed by the junior registrar who has been treating him. The nurse comes to you concerned that he has been deteriorating and his rash has been getting progressively worse while in the department.

His vital signs are as follows:

Temp	39.5	°C
HR	130	beats/min
BP	80/40	mmHg
SaO <sub>2</sub>	95%	on room air

A clinical photograph is shown below:



**QUESTION 28**

i. What is the most likely diagnosis?

---

ii. What are your three (3) treatment priorities?

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

iii. List four (4) steps in managing his hypotension, giving drugs and doses where appropriate.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 28**

**iv.** Describe five (5) variables that you use to assess his response to treatment.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_

**vi.** Name one recent landmark trial in the treatment of sepsis.

\_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 29**

You have been called to assist a junior doctor dealing with an upset family. The family is unhappy with the proposal of a “Not For Resuscitation” (NFR) order for their elderly mother.

i. Complete the table listing five (5) factors which would support the proposal of a NFR order. Justify your answers

	Factor	Justification
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

ii. List four (4) legal entities with decision making rights ahead of family members, for NFR orders

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_

**QUESTION 29**

**iii.** You deem the elderly mother to be competent and that she has capacity to make decisions. She does not wish to be resuscitated. She has a cardiopulmonary arrest whilst the family are in her ED cubicle with her and they tell you to resuscitate her. Will you resuscitate? Justify your answer

Will you resuscitate?	Justification

**iv.** Assuming a NFR order was written up and a decision was made to palliate a patient, list four (4) medications you would chart on the patient's drug chart to assist this goal

1

---

2

---

3

---

4

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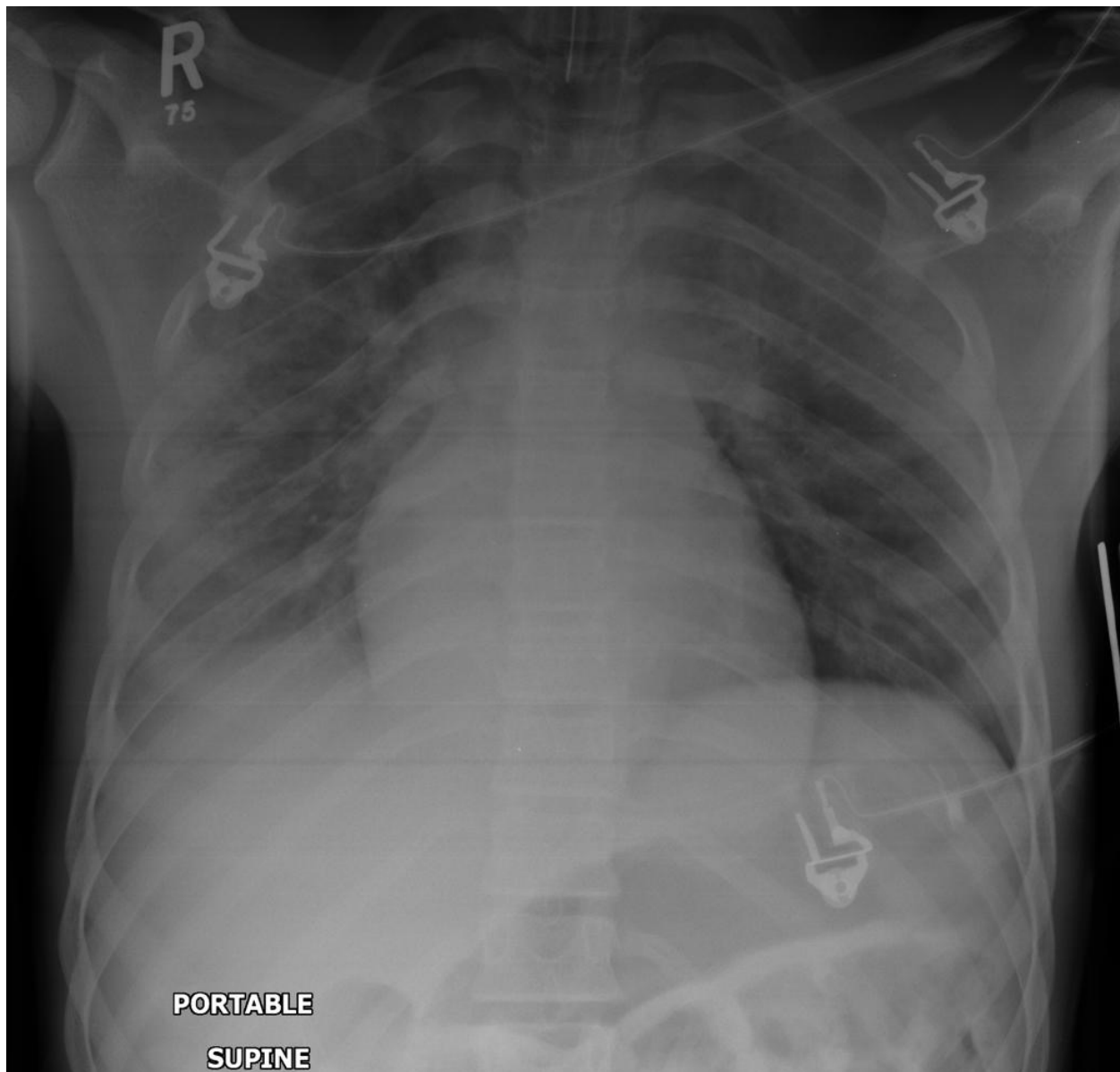


**QUESTION 30**

A 38 year old man is involved in a motor vehicle accident. He is complaining of chest pain. A chest x-ray is obtained on arrival as part of the trauma series and is reproduced below. His vital signs on arrival to your Emergency Department are:

Temp	36.2	°C
BP	135/82	mmHg
HR	105	beats/min normal sinus rhythm
RR	28	/min
SaO <sub>2</sub>	93%	on room air
GCS	15	

**His CXR is shown below:**



**QUESTION 30**

**i.** List two (2) positive findings and two (2) negative findings on this x-ray

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

**ii.** What is the likely diagnosis of the lung findings on x-ray?

\_\_\_\_\_

**iii.** List three (3) alternative differential diagnoses for the positive x-ray findings

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

**iv.** List four (4) complications associated with this diagnosis

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_