Instructions:
a. For each clinical scenario there are three related short questions.
b. There are three pre-labelled answer books. Please make sure you answer the respective scenario in the appropriate answer book.
c. Write your examination number on the cover of each answer book.
d. Answer All questions (nine questions). They are worth equal marks and you should spend approximately ten minutes for each short question.

Scenario A
A 65-year-old man requires fixation of a fractured neck of femur sustained within the last 24 hours. He is a known insulin-dependent diabetic, who had an inferior myocardial infarction 3 years ago from which he has made a good recovery. His only other medication is enalapril for mild hypertension. On preoperative assessment he is haemodynamically stable.

1. Outline your preoperative assessment and management of this patient. What is the optimal time for surgery, and why?
2. Describe and justify your anaesthetic technique.
3. What are the important post-operative risk factors and how would you minimise them?

Scenario B
A 20-year-old lady is scheduled for a Video-Assisted-Thoracoscopic (VAT) Pleurodesis for a persistent right-sided spontaneous pneumothorax. She requests a regional anaesthetic for this procedure as her previous general anaesthetic for an appendectomy 2 years ago resulted in protracted vomiting, dizziness and sore throat.

4. What regional anaesthetic options are available? List the potential intra-operative problems with this procedure being performed under regional anaesthesia.
5. After discussion the patient agrees to a general anaesthetic. Discuss your proposed anaesthetic technique for this procedure.
6. Shortly after arrival in the recovery ward, the patient complains of respiratory difficulty with a SpO2 reading of 88% on 40% oxygen. List the possible causes and briefly outline your management.

Scenario C
A previously fit 21-year-old man presents with recent onset ataxia. An MRI shows a mass lesion in the cerebellum. He is scheduled for craniotomy in the sitting position.

7. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the sitting position for posterior fossa surgery?
8. Outline the methods you can employ to provide optimal intra-operative conditions for the surgery.
9. List the intra-operative monitoring needed for this patient and outline how you would diagnose and treat venous air embolism should it occur.

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