Instructions:

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

1. During injection of 8 ml of 1% lignocaine for a peribulbar eye block, the patient becomes unresponsive and stops breathing. What are the likely causes of this problem, and how would you manage the problem?

2. A healthy 35-year-old lady (ASA grade1) is having an anaesthetic using an endotracheal tube and relaxant for a laparoscopic cholecystectomy. During dissection of the gallbladder, the high pressure alarm on the anaesthetic circuit sounds. On attempting to ventilate the patient by hand, you find that you are unable to ventilate the patient, and that the high-pressure relief valve is opening when you squeeze the bag. List the steps you would take to discover the cause of the problem.

3. Outline the clinical and electronic means used to detect consciousness during general anaesthesia, and comment on their reliability.

4. An elderly man is scheduled for an elective laparoscopically assisted colectomy. On physical examination he is found to have bilateral carotid bruits. Discuss your peri-operative management.

5. A very anxious, but otherwise fit, 8-year-old boy requires a circumcision. Outline, with reasons, your peri-operative anaesthetic management.

6. A 20-year-old man with obstructive sleep apnoea syndrome (OSAS) is referred to your anaesthetic assessment clinic. Describe your assessment and anaesthetic plan for his pending tonsillectomy.

7. A 24-year-old primagravida has a spinal anaesthetic for a LSCS. Just prior to delivery at caesarean section she complains of the sudden onset of severe nausea. Describe your management.

8. What are the risks involved with insertion of a right internal jugular central venous catheter?

9. Outline the features of the anaesthetic machine that are intended to prevent the delivery of hypoxic gas mixtures to the patient. What are their limitations?

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