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

1) A 50-year-old ex-drug addict is scheduled for debridement and secondary suture of a left thigh ulcer. He is currently on methadone maintenance of 30 mg per day. Discuss your anaesthetic and pain management for this patient.

2) A 50-year-old man presents for inguinal hernia repair. He is known to have acromegaly. Highlight the specific anaesthetic problems which may arise from this condition.

3) Describe the patterns of peripheral nerve stimulation that can be used to monitor non-depolarising neuromuscular blockade during anaesthesia. How is each used in clinical practice?

4) List the possible causes of non-surgical postoperative visual loss and outline its prevention.

5) Evaluate the clinical benefits of sevoflurane and desflurane in paediatric anaesthesia. (Cost-benefit analysis NOT required)

6) A 90-year-old man presents with a fungating mass on the vertex of his head that requires excision and a local rotational flap. Describe the sensory innervations of the scalp and outline the nerves block you will perform to completely anaesthetize the scalp.

7) Write an account of the factors, with examples, that lead to the occurrence of mishap during clinical anaesthesia.

8) Outline the advantages, disadvantages and risks on the use of transdermal fentanyl patch in cancer pain management.

9) A healthy 19-year-old man undergoes general anaesthesia for reduction of a fractured nose. Justify the use of a laryngeal mask airway for this surgery.

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