The Hong Kong College of Anaesthesiologists

Final Fellowship Examination

Paper II

16 August 2013 (Friday)

11:00 – 12:30 hrs

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 question.

1. A 25-year-old obese primigravida with a Body Mass Index of 35 kg.m^{-2} presents to the obstetric unit at 38-week gestation with occasional contractions. You are requested to see her to provide labour analgesia. Outline the choices for labour analgesia for this patient.

2. Discuss the role of ketamine as an adjuvant for treatment of acute postoperative pain.

3. Describe your preoperative assessment and the anaesthetic considerations of a 10-year-old boy with suspected Duchenne muscular dystrophy scheduled for muscle biopsy under general anaesthesia.

4. A 65-year-old man is admitted for a colonoscopy and you find that he is in atrial fibrillation. This has not been diagnosed before. What are the possible causes of this arrhythmia? What are your criteria for proceeding with the colonoscopy?

5. A 58-year-old man is booked for bilateral sinus surgery. He has a history of failed intubation. How do you assess this man's airway and what is your plan for his airway management?

6. "The use of nitrous oxide is obsolete in modern anaesthesia." Discuss the above statement.

7. A 55-year-old man with past history of hypertension and coronary artery disease presents for electroconvulsive therapy (ECT). List features important in your anaesthetic assessment. Describe your anaesthesia management, with emphasis on how to manage the autonomic response to the ECT.

8. List your anaesthetic goals when providing anaesthesia for a patient undergoing carotid endarterectomy. Compare and contrast the use of regional versus general anaesthetic techniques in this situation.

9. Briefly explain the principle of cerebral oximetry and discuss its clinical applications.

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