



# The Hong Kong College of Anaesthesiologists

## Fellowship in Pain Medicine

### Written Examination

#### Paper Two (Optional Questions)

2<sup>nd</sup> April 2015 (Thursday)

11:00 – 12:30

#### **Instructions:**

- I. This Question Paper carries a total of nine short answer questions.
- II. Please answer six questions only and they carry equal marks.
- III. Please write your answer for each question in the appropriate "Pre-labelled" Answer Book.
- IV. Record your candidate number and question number on each answer book.

#### **Optional questions (choose 6 out of 9 questions):**

1. Your friendly gynaecologist has been managing a middle aged female with chronic pelvic pain for over a year. He found no gynaecological causes. Please outline your approach to the assessment and initial management of chronic pelvic pain.
2. An elderly male patient has been seen by a rheumatologist with "fibromyalgia" for a few years. He was not getting better and decided to seek second opinion from you. Please discuss your approach in the diagnosis and management of fibromyalgia in this patient.
3. An elderly patient has long history of low back pain. He complains of severe side effects to opioids, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and anti-convulsants. Recently he refuses to take any medications. Please discuss non-pharmacological treatments for his pain.
4. Outline your approach and the management plan for a 65-year-old lady referred to you by a family physician for episodes of recurrent severe throat pain and syncope for several years.
5. Discuss the pain management strategies for back pain in patients with history of carcinoma of prostate and metastasis in lumbar spine.
6. Discuss the principles of radiofrequency and its application in pain management.
7. Comment on the statement "Neonates do not feel pain". Justify your answer with evidences. (30%)  
Outline the assessment and the use of morphine in the management of acute pain of neonates in neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) setting. (70%)

8. Compare and contrast the clinical features and the management between persistent idiopathic facial pain (previously known as atypical facial pain) and idiopathic trigeminal neuralgia.
  
9. A 58-year-old woman with carcinoma of breast with left modified radical mastectomy, axillary dissection and chemotherapy 2 years ago was found to have bone and brain metastasis. She presented to the oncologist with swelling and heaviness in her left upper limb. There was associated shoulder pain and difficulty with certain daily activities such as washing face, sleeping on her left arm.

She was referred to your clinic by the oncologist for further management of left upper limb pain with provision diagnosis of myofascial pain with lymphoedema.

- a. List possible differential diagnoses of her left upper limb pain? (30%)
- b. Outline your management for the provision diagnosis of myofascial pain with lymphoedema? (70%)

**\*\*\*End\*\*\***