

Candidate No: _____



The Hong Kong College of Anaesthesiologists

Final Fellowship Examinations

Paper II – Radiology

16 March 2026 (Monday)

12:40 – 12:50 hours

Instructions:

- a. This is a Question-Answer book. Please write your answers in the space provided.
- b. Write your candidate number on the first page of the answer book.
- c. Use ink or ball-point pen.
- d. There are 5 questions in this paper, each with multiple parts.
- e. Answer **ALL** questions.
- f. For questions with multiple parts, allocation of marks is indicated in the brackets.

Question 1 (10 marks)

A 69-year-old man with long-standing hypertension presented to Accident and Emergency Department with sudden upper back pain and transient loss of consciousness. On admission, the patient was in haemodynamic shock with blood pressure 83/57 mm Hg and pulse 42 beats per minute. Bedside echocardiogram suspected moderate degree of aortic regurgitation. He was stabilised and transferred for a CT thorax with contrast.



1. Describe 2 abnormalities in this CT Thorax with contrast. (2 marks)

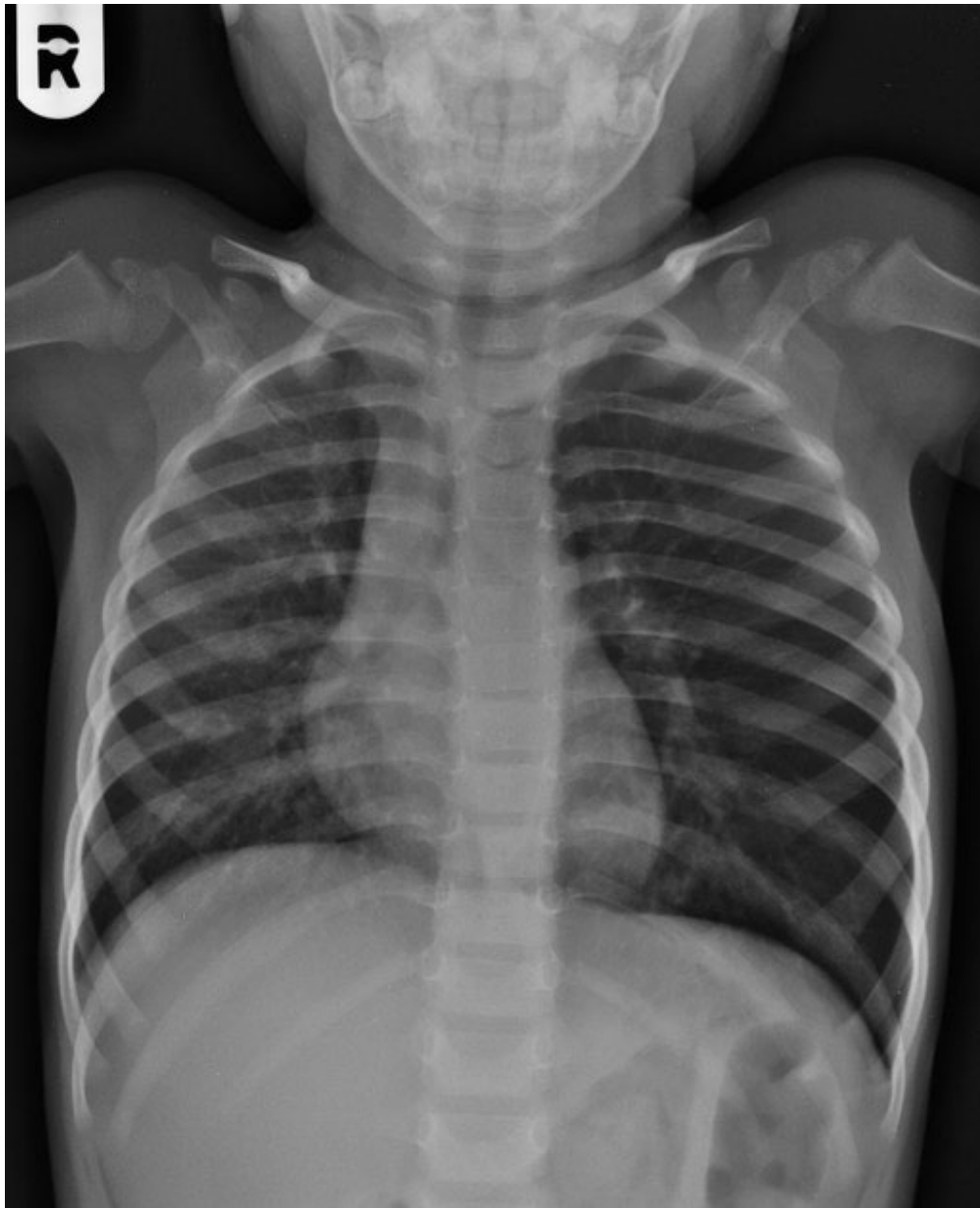
2. What is the clinical diagnosis? (2 marks)

3. Name 3 potential complications arises from this condition. (3 marks)

4. Suggest 3 treatment strategies with rationale. (3 marks)

Question 2 (10 marks)

A 4-year-old boy was brought to the Emergency Department with sudden cough, dyspnoea and was very irritable. He was last seen well playing with his Lego toys.



1. Describe 3 abnormalities on this CXR. (3 marks)

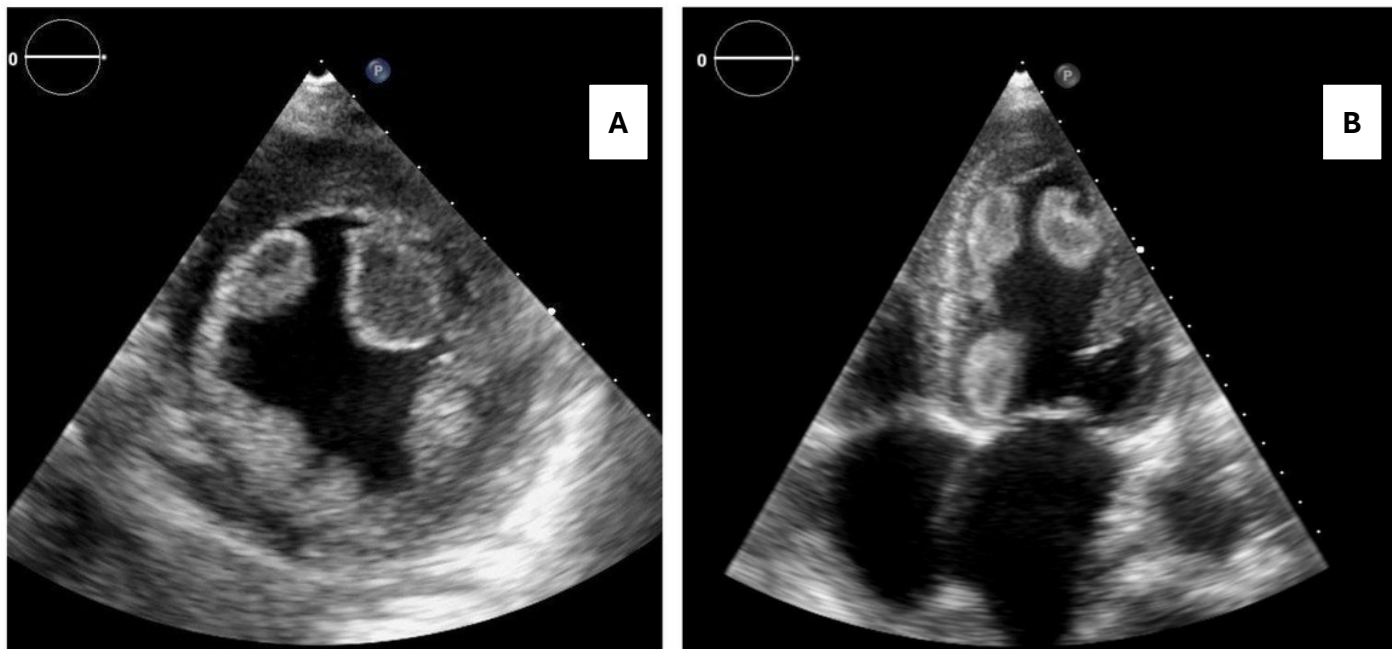
2. Give 3 possible acute and immediate complications. (3 marks)

3. What is the treatment for this condition. (1 mark)

**4. What anaesthetic techniques would you employ to facilitate the treatment as in question 3?
(3 marks)**

Question 3 (10 marks)

A 57-year-old female was admitted to the hospital as an emergency for acute haemoptysis and dyspnoea. The patient was non-obese, with a history of heavy smoking, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and hypertension.



1. Name the standard trans-thoracic echocardiographic views in Picture A and B? (2 marks)

Picture A: _____

Picture B: _____

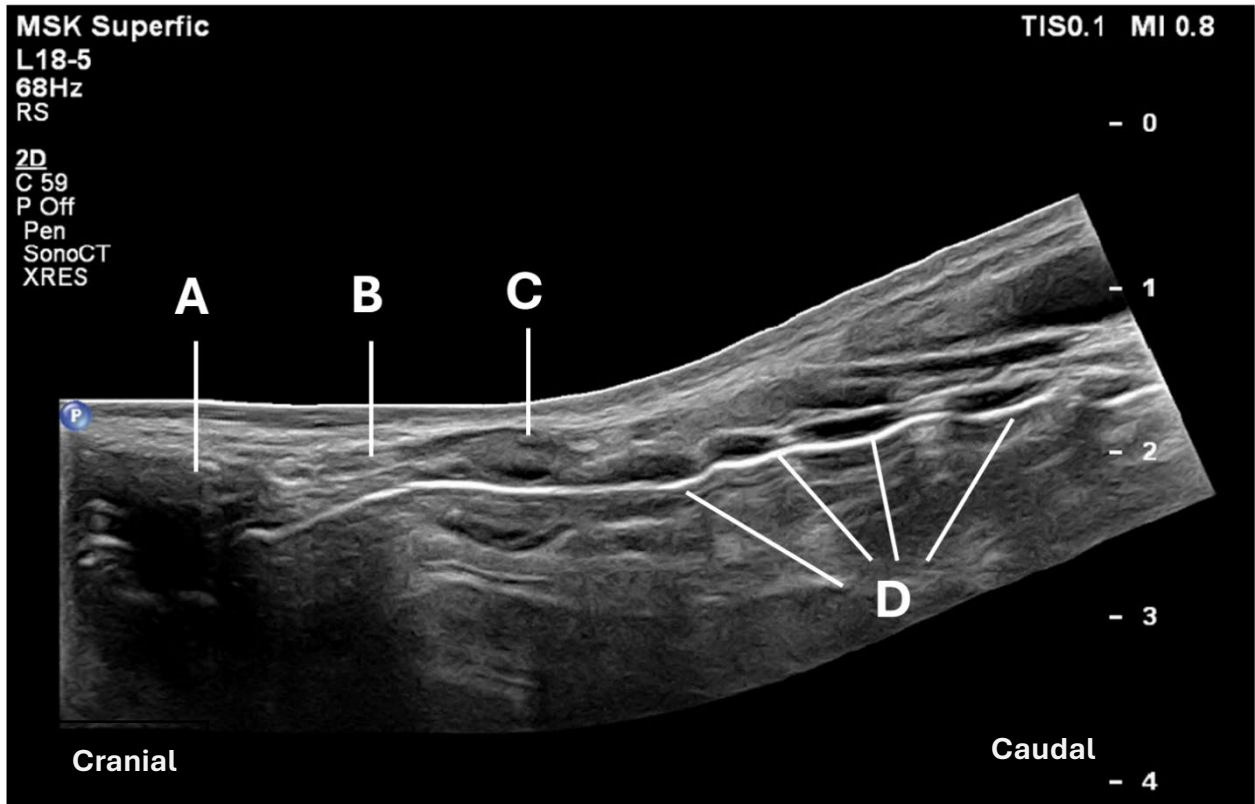
2. What is the diagnosis? (1 mark)

3. Name 3 pathophysiology contributing to the above clinical condition. (3 marks)

4. Name 2 potential complications. (2 marks)

5. What are the treatment options? (2 marks)

Question 4 (10 marks)



An 88-year-old male is sent to a trauma centre for neurosurgical evaluation due to an unstable cervical spine fracture sustained after a mechanical fall from a ladder. On arrival the patient is immobilised with a cervical collar, appears confused, and is moving all extremities. His oxygen saturation was 96% on 6L/min O₂ with Respiratory rate of 30 bpm. An ultrasound (USG) of his airway was performed.

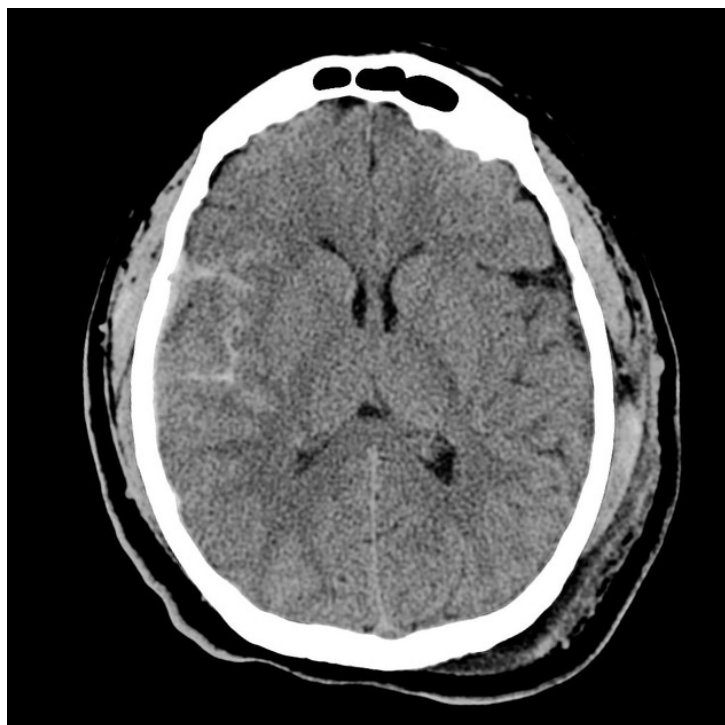
1. Name the structures labelled from A to D. (4 Marks)

2. Name 3 advantages of using USG in airway assessment in this patient. (3 marks)

3. Give 3 limitations of this imaging technique. (3 mark)

Question 5 (10 marks)

A 57-year-old pedestrian was found lying on the street with no informant available. His GCS was E2V2M2 and got send to the Emergency Department. A CT brain scan was performed.



1. Name the abnormalities on the CT scan and what is the likely diagnosis. (4 marks)

2. Postulate 3 etiologies that would result in the above condition. (3 marks)

3. Give 3 management options for this condition. (3 mark)

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