



Fellowship Practice Exam

August 2020 - Book 1

WRITTEN EXAMINATION SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

EXAMINATION TIME: 3 HOURS - 1 hour per booklet

Directions to Candidates

This booklet is one of three. It contains 9 questions. Allow 9 minutes for 3 page questions (1 and 9), and 6 minutes for 2 page questions (2 - 8). The entire booklet should take you 1 hour to complete.

1. Answer each question in the space provided in this question paper.
2. Do not write your name on this question paper.
3. Write your candidate number **on each page** in the space provided.
4. Cross out any errors completely.
5. Do not begin the exam until instructed to do so.
6. No examination papers or materials to leave the room.
7. Props are provided in a separate booklet.

Question 1 (15 marks)

A 5 year old girl presents to the Emergency after falling from the monkey bars at school and injuring her right elbow. She has sustained no other injuries. An X-ray of her Right Lateral Elbow is shown in **PROPS BOOKLET; PAGE 3**:

a) List three (3) abnormal findings on her Xray (3 marks)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Question 1 (continued)

b) List three (3) important ACUTE neurovascular complications associated with this injury and for each state what examination finding you would look for to confirm the complication. (3 marks)

	Complication	Examination finding to confirm
1		
2		
3		

Question 1 (continued)

c) Complete the table below DESCRIBING the three (3) types (grades) of this injury and for each type state the management. (6 marks)

	Type	Management
1		
2		
3		

Question 2 (12 marks)

A 48 year old man presents to your Emergency Department with abrupt onset left sided chest pain, radiating to his back and abdomen. His vital signs on arrival are as follows:

HR	110	bpm
BP	150/96	mmHg
RR	24	breaths/min
SaO ₂	98%	room air
Temp	36.5	°C

You suspect the diagnosis to be an aortic dissection.

a) Other than those given, list five (5) clinical examination findings that would support the diagnosis of aortic dissection. (5 marks)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Question 2 (continued)

b) List three (3) specific ECG syndromes that may be seen in a patient with aortic dissection? (3 marks)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

c) List three (3) indications for surgical repair of a Stanford Type B aortic dissection. (3 marks)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Question 3 (12 marks)

A 40 year old female presents to your Emergency Department complaining of dyspnoea. She has no significant past history. On examination she is dyspnoeic but has completely normal and clear lung fields.

Complete the table below with your differential diagnoses for her dyspnoea. For each differential give one (1) ED investigation (with justification) that you would use to help determine the cause of her dyspnoea.

	Diagnosis/Cause	Investigation with justification
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

Question 4 (12 marks)

A 17 year old male presents with a 6 week history of left iliac fossa pain and bloody diarrhoea. He is opening his bowels 8 to 10 times a day. He was previously well and takes no regular medications. His vital signs are:

BP	80/60	mmHg
HR	120	bpm
SaO2	99%	RA
Temp	38.2	°C

His abdominal X-ray is shown in **PROPS BOOKLET; PAGE 4.**

a) List two (2) abnormal findings on his abdominal Xray. (2 marks)

1. _____

2. _____

b) List three (3) differential diagnoses for this patient's presentation. (3 marks)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Question 4 (continued)

c) Complete the table below listing three (3) investigations that would assist this patient's management and for each give your justification. (3 marks)

	Investigation	Justification
1		
2		
3		

Question 4 (continued)

d) State four (4) treatment priorities in this patient (4 marks).

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Question 5 (12 marks)

You are working in an Emergency Department in an area where community transmission of coronavirus is very high. The emergency department responds to all code blue / resuscitation calls. Your director has asked you to modify the cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) guidelines for these responses, noting the high rate of cases in the community.

a) State eight (8) changes to the Airway and Breathing phases of CPR (8 marks)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

Question 5 (continued)

b) Complete the table below stating whether the resuscitative manoeuvre is or is not considered an aerosol generating procedure (4 marks).

	Resuscitation Manoeuvre	Aerosol Generating Procedure (yes/no)
1	Defibrillation	
2	Positive Pressure Ventilation	
3	Mechanical CPR device	
4	Intercostal Catheter	

Question 6 (12 marks)

A 68 year old man presents on a weekend to your rural Emergency Department an accident on his farm. The man sustained an injury to his right ear after a mechanical fall onto a sharp piece of corrugated iron. The man is otherwise well with no past medical history. He has no other injuries. A photograph of his right ear is shown in PROPS BOOKLET: PAGE 5.

a) Describe the injury (4 marks).

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

b) State your steps to anaesthetising the wound for closure, including detail on your choice of local anaesthetic. (3 marks)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Question 6 (continued)

c) The wound is anaesthetised. List your specific steps in further management of this wound. (5 marks)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Question 7 (12 marks)

A 28 year old female is referred from her GP with 1 week of abdominal pain, fever, and offensive vaginal discharge. She is not pregnant. Past medical history includes anaphylaxis to penicillin.

a) What is the most likely diagnosis? (1 mark)

b) List three (3) risk factors for the development of this patient's condition, giving an example for each. (3 marks)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Question 7 (continued)

c) List five (5) indications for inpatient management of this patient. (5 marks)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

d) None of the indications for inpatient management are present. Her condition was not sexually acquired. Prescribe your treatment. (2 marks)

e) She returns 3 days later with worsened abdominal pain. She has not been compliant with your treatment plan. On examination, her abdomen is tender in the right upper quadrant. An abdominal ultrasound demonstrates a normal biliary tree. What complicating syndrome is she likely to have? (1 mark)

Question 8 (10 marks)

A 39 year old female is brought to your Emergency Department by a friend, with a reported 40 minute episode of status epilepticus. She has had the diagnosis of epilepsy confirmed on EEG.

a) List four (4) non-motor features that would support the diagnosis of psychogenic non epileptic seizures (PNES).(4 marks)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

b) List four (4) examination findings during a seizure that would suggest PNES. (4 marks)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Question 8 (continued)

c) List two (2) risk factors for the development of psuedoneurological syndromes.(2 marks)

1. _____

2. _____

Question 9 (18 marks)

A 78 year old man was brought to the Emergency Department with confusion and lethargy. His initial point of care testing (POCT) results are shown below:

POCT:	Na ⁺	113	(mmol/L)
	K ⁺	4.9	(mmol/L)
	iCa	1.21	(mmol/L)
	Hct	40	(%PCV)
	Hb	10.1	(g/dL)

- a) List six (6) other laboratory investigations that would help to identify the cause for the most significant abnormality. (6 marks)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

Question 9 (continued)

b) Complete the table below listing a laboratory investigation that would help distinguish the cause for this patient's abnormal result depending on the patient's clinical volume status. For each laboratory investigation, list two (2) causes for an elevated and reduced result. (9 marks)

Volume status	Hypovolaemia	Euvolaemia	Hypervolaemia
Laboratory investigation			
Elevated laboratory result	1. 2.	1. 2.	1. 2.
Reduced laboratory result	1. 2.	1. 2.	1. 2.

Question 9 (continued)

c) The patient has deteriorated and begun to convulse. Other than routine seizure management, what specific treatment should be instigated and how should it be administered? (2 marks)

1. _____

2. _____

d) What is the endpoint aim of this treatment?
