

FELLOWSHIP EXAM.COM

ROADBLOCK TEST 2.

Question paper.

Instructions to candidates

1. This book contains 10 short answer questions.
2. You have 1 hour to complete the exam.
3. Question 3 and question continues into question 4, and question 6 continues into question 7. Clinical information in each set of questions is mutually applicable to both questions.
4. Each 2 page question is designed to be completed in the same amount of time, irrespective of the number of marks assigned
5. Each 2 page question will be scaled to contribute equally to the examination outcome,
6. Answer in the space provided within this booklet.
7. Write in blue or black pen.
8. Where referenced refer to the supplementary clinical information booklet for clinical information.
9. Where a number of answers are requested only that number will be marked.

Question 1.

A 19 year old man presents to the ED complaining of acute dyspnoea and right sided chest pain. He has no medical history of note.

His vital signs are:

HR	88	/min
BP	120/80	mmHg
RR	19	/min
Sats	99%	RA
Temp	37.1	oC

i. (5 marks)

Other than the vital signs, give five (5) signs of pneumothorax that you will assess this patient for on clinical examination.

ii. (3 marks)

The patient's chest xray is shown on page 2 of the supplementary exam information booklet.

What is the major finding?

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iii. (12 marks)

Give 4 options for managing this patient's pneumothorax in the ED, and an advantage and disadvantage for each.

OPTION	ADVANTAGE	DISADVANTAGE

Question 2.

You receive notification from the local emergency services that there has been an explosion at the local football stadium while a match is being played. It is 6pm on Saturday evening and you are the only consultant on duty in your metropolitan emergency department.

i. (7 marks)

Give 7 pieces of information you will seek from the notifier.

ii. (2 marks)

In the context of disaster medicine, define a major incident.

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iii. (6 marks)

Give three priorities you now have, and state your action(s) to enact them.

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Question 3. (continues into question 4)

A 39 year old female presents to your department after an unknown drug overdose. Just prior to arrival the ambulance report she began to seize, and had a large vomit. There is no history of trauma.

Her vital signs are:

HR	70	/min
BP	77/32	/min
RR	33	/min
Sats	99%	RA
GCS	6	E2M2V2

i. (3 marks)

The patient's ECG on arrival is shown on page 3 of the supplementary information booklet.

Give 3 abnormalities seen.

ii. (6 marks)

The patient has a blood gas in resus and the results are shown on page 4 of the supplementary information booklet. Give the acid base disturbances present and indicate if they are primary or secondary.

iii. (3 marks)

List 3 classes of drugs which may cause similar derangements to this on an ECG.

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Question 4. (continues from question 3)

The ambulance is able to confirm that the patient from question 3 has taken 40 100mg propranolol tablets.

i. (1 mark)

What is considered a lethal dose of propranolol?

ii. (2 marks)

List 5 potential clinical features of this overdose

iii. (5 marks)

In the course of your management, the patient develops a ventricular arrhythmia

(a) List 3 potential treatments

(b) List 2 drugs that must be avoided

iv. (5 marks)

The patient's blood pressure remains low. Give 5 treatments you could use to correct this.

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Question 5.

A 50 year old diabetic presents with a painful swollen left knee. He has no history of trauma.

His vital signs are:

HR	105	/min
BP	110/70	mmHg
RR	16	/min
Sats	99%	RA
T	37.9	°C

A clinical image of his knee is shown on page 5 of the supplementary booklet.

i. (5 marks)

Describe the photo and give 3 differentials.

ii. (5 marks)

Describe your procedure for aspirating this joint.

iii. (4 marks)

The joint aspirate results are shown on page 6 of the supplementary clinical information booklet. The patient has significant pain after the aspirate.

a) Give the likely diagnosis.

b) Give 3 management steps you will enact

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Question 6. (continues into question 7)

A 4 year old boy presents to the hospital with a seizure of 30 minutes duration. He is noted to be bleeding from his right ear and have bruising to his right temple.

You have received prehospital notification of the child's arrival and are prepared to perform an RSI.

i. (9 marks)

Give 3 induction agents (or combinations of agents you would consider using in this child and specify an advantage and disadvantage of each.

Agent	Advantage	Disadvantage

ii. (3 marks)

Give three anatomic differences compared to an adult that you will need to consider when intubating this child.

iii. (7 marks)

List and describe the equipment you will require for this intubation.

Question 7. (Continues from question 6)

The patient is taken to CT scan and the image is shown on page 7 of the supplementary information booklet.

i. (4 marks)

Describe the image findings and 2 implications

ii. (11 marks)

Social work brings the patient's mother in from the waiting room where she has just arrived. She has a black eye.

Outline the management that you will institute for the child and mother.

a) List 3 immediate concerns in this case that you will need to address.

b) List 4 elements of the history you will need to obtain from the mother

c) Assuming your concerns are verifiable, outline the actions you will take to manage this case.

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Question 8.

Your regional emergency department receives a patient from the ambulance. The patient had just completed a 45 minute 20m scuba dive and collapsed after resurfacing.

i. (6 marks)

List 6 symptoms that would suggest acute decompression illness?

ii. (5 marks)

A provisional diagnosis of acute decompression illness is made. The nearest decompression chamber is 450km away. Outline your preparations for retrieval.

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iii. (15 marks)

A provisional diagnosis of acute decompression illness is made. The nearest decompression chamber is 450km away.

Give three options for transporting this patient and 2 pros and 2 cons for each.

Method	Pro	Cons

Question 9.

A 5 year old boy presents to your emergency department with a toothache, complaining of severe pain. The nurse in the paediatric area noticed that the child was tachycardic and so has performed an ECG which is reproduced on page 8 of the supplementary examination information book.

i. (5 marks)

Describe and interpret the ECG.

ii. (5 marks)

What are the normal features of a paediatric ECG compared to that of an adult?

ii. (2 marks)

How will you manage this child on the basis of this ECG?

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ii. (7 marks)

The patient's coagulation profile returns from the laboratory. He has no other symptoms or signs on exam.

The results are shown on page 9 of the supplementary information booklet.

a) Describe the results

b) Outline your further treatment.
