



THE COLLEGES OF MEDICINE OF SOUTH AFRICA

Incorporated Association not for gain
Reg No 1955/000003/08

Part II of the Examination for the Fellowship of the
College of Anaesthetists(SA)

25 March 2008

Paper I

(3 hours)

All questions to be answered. Each question to be answered in a separate book (or books if more than one is required for the one answer)

- 1 You are asked to evaluate a 22-year-old MVA victim with a threatened upper limb requiring urgent vascular surgery. This patient has a history of chronic asthma with frequent attacks of acute severe asthma. On examination you find the patient short of breath and wheezy due to an exacerbation of the asthma over the last few hours.
- Discuss your assessment of the asthma in terms of:
- a) the assessment of severity of acute exacerbation and decision re ICU referral (40)
 - b) the drug therapy of the acute severe asthma (40)
 - c) the best ventilation strategy. (20)
- [100]**
- 2 A 1-year-old child has a nephroblastoma and requires surgical excision of the tumour. Discuss your anaesthetic management of this case.
- Make reference to possible pre-operative and post-operative issues as well as intra-operative management.
- [100]**
- 3 A 41-year-old male is presented by the neurosurgical team for the clipping of a saccular basilar artery aneurism. The patient developed the initial bleed thirty hours prior to surgery. Signs of third cranial nerve palsy exist together with a severe headache and nuchal rigidity. Discuss the anaesthesia considerations under the following headings:
- a) clinical classification and prognosis of bleeding cerebral aneurisms; (10)
 - b) general, but vital considerations in the anaesthetic technique for cerebral aneurism clipping; (50)
 - c) intra-operative management of the "stiff brain"; (10)
 - d) merit of proposed techniques/drugs to be considered for possible cerebral protection and improved outcome; (15)
 - e) post-operative management. (15)
- [100]**
- 4 Local anaesthesia for cataract removal surgery of the eye.
- a) Describe the various techniques available and how they are performed. (40)
 - b) Outline the potential benefits and risks of each technique, and contra-indications to each technique. (45)
 - c) List the peri-operative monitoring requirements for each technique. (15)
- [100]**



DIE KOLLEGES VIR GENEESKUNDE VAN SUID-AFRIKA

Ingelyfde vereniging sonder winsoogmerk
Reg Nr 1955/000003/08

Deel II van die Eksamen vir die Genootskap van die
Kollege van Narkotiseurs (SA)

25 Maart 2008

Vraestel I

(3 uur)

Al die vrae moet beantwoord word. Elke vraag moet in 'n aparte boek (of boeke indien meer as een nodig is vir 'n vraag) geskryf word

- 1 U word versoek om 'n 22-jaar-oue motorvoertuigongelukslagoffer te evalueer wie dringend vaskulêre chirurgie benodig weens 'n bedreigde boonste ledemaat. Die pasiënt het 'n geskiedenis van chroniese asma met gereelde erge akute aanvalle. Met ondersoek vind u dat die pasiënt kortasem en brongospasties ("wheezy") is weens akute verergering van die asma oor die laaste paar uur.

Bespreek u beoordeling van die asma in terme van:

- a) die beoordeling van die ernstigheidsgraad van 'n akute aanval en besluitneming rakende intensiewe sorg (40)
 - b) die middeltherapie by akute erge aanval (40)
 - c) die beste ventilasie-strategie. (20)
- [100]**

- 2 'n 1-jarige kind het 'n nefroblastoom en vereis chirurgiese verwydering van die tumor. Bespreek u narkosehantering van hierdie geval.

Verwys na moontlike pre-operatiewe en post-operatiewe belangrike aangeleenthede asook intra-operatiewe hantering.

[100]

- 3 'n 41-jarige man presenteer by die neurochirurgiespan vir klemming van 'n sakkulêre basilêre arterie-aneurisme. Die pasiënt het die oorspronklike bloeding dertig ure voor chirurgie ontwikkel. Tekens van derde kraniaalsenuweeverlamming is teenwoordig tesame met 'n erge hoofpyn en nekstyfheid. Bespreek die narkose-oorwegings onder die volgende hoofde:

- a) kliniese klassifikasie en prognose van bloeiende serebrale aneurisms; (10)
 - b) algemene, maar kritiese oorwegings by die narkosetegniek vir serebrale aneurismeklemming; (50)
 - c) intra-operatiewe hantering van die "stywe brein"; (10)
 - d) meriete van voorgestelde tegnieke/middels onder oorweging vir moontlike serebrale beskerming en verbeterde uitkoms; (15)
 - e) post-operatiewe hantering. (15)
- [100]**

- 4 Lokale narkose in die oogteater vir katarakverwyderingchirurgie

- a) Beskryf die verskeie tegnieke beskikbaar en hoe dit uitgevoer word. (40)
- b) Omskryf die potensiële voordele en risiko's van elke tegniek en gee die kontraindikasies vir elke tegniek. (45)
- c) Lys die peri-operatiewe moniteringsvereistes vir elke tegniek (15)

[100]



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26 March 2008

Paper II

(3 hours)

All questions to be answered. Each question to be answered in a separate book (or books if more than one is required for the one answer)

- 1 Nutraceuticals are found in a mosaic of products emerging from (a) the food industry, (b) the herbal and dietary supplement market, (c) the pharmaceutical industry, and (d) the newly merged pharmaceutical/agribusiness/nutrition conglomerates.

Discuss the peri-operative risks and advantages in patients using nutraceuticals focusing on effects, side effects and drug interactions.

[100]

- 2 Write notes on the following topics

- a) Describe how cardiopulmonary resuscitation differs in a 32-week pregnant patient in comparison to a normal adult. (35)
- b) Indicate, by means of an algorithm, the steps you would follow in the resuscitation of a newborn baby. (35)
- c) Describe the mechanism of action of Vasopressin. (10)
- d) Discuss the proposed benefit and role of Vasopressin in:
- i) septic shock; (10)
- ii) cardiopulmonary resuscitation. (10)

[100]

- 3 A patient is booked for scoliosis surgery.

- a) Tabulate the systemic abnormalities you would be vigilant for and indicate how you would investigate its severity. (20)
- b) What monitoring would you consider? (20)
- c) Outline your management of blood loss in this patient. (20)
- d) Briefly describe your anaesthetic technique. (40)

[100]

- 4 You are asked to help establish the anaesthetic and resuscitation services for an electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) service at a local psychiatric hospital. The psychiatric hospital is at a site remote from the general hospital and has never required the provision of anaesthesia before. Discuss the requirements that you as the planner of this remote service would need to consider to establish a safe service that will provide a sustainable long-term ability. Include plans for dealing with the potential complications of ECT and anaesthesia for ECT.

[100]



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26 Maart 2008

Vraestel II

(3 uur)

Al die vrae moet beantwoord word. Elke vraag moet in 'n aparte boek (of boeke indien meer as een nodig is vir 'n vraag) geskryf word

- 1 Gesondheidsmiddels (“nutraceuticals”) is te vinde in 'n mosaïek van produkte in (a) voedselindustrie, (b) die mark vir kruie en dieetaanvullers, (c) die farmaseutiese industrie, en (d) die nuutgevormde farmaseuties/agribesigheid/voedingskonglomerate.

Bespreek die perioperatiewe risiko's en voordele by pasiënte op gesondheidsmiddels (“nutraceuticals”) en fokus op die effekte, nuwe-effekte en middelinteraksies.

[100]

- 2 Skryf notas oor die volgende onderwerpe

- a) Beskryf hoe kardiopulmonale resussitasie verskil in 'n 32-weke swanger pasiënt in vergelyking met 'n normale volwassene. (35)
- b) Dui met behulp van 'n algoritme die stappe aan wat u sal volg in die resussitasie van 'n pasgeborene. (35)
- c) Beskryf die meganisme van werking van vasopressie. (10)
- d) Bespreek die voorgestelde voordeel en rol van vasopressie in:
- i) septiese skok; (10)
- ii) kardiopulmonale resussitasie. (10)

[100]

- 3 'n Pasiënt is bespreek vir skoliose-chirurgie.

- a) Tabuleer die sistemiese afwykings waarvoor u op die uitkyk sal wees en dui aan hoe u die ernstigheidsgraad daarvan sal bepaal. (20)
- b) Watter monitering sal u oorweeg? (20)
- c) Omskryf u hantering van bloedverlies in hierdie pasiënt. (20)
- d) Beskryf kortliks u narkosetegniek. (40)

[100]

- 4 U word versoek om te help om die narkose- en resussitasiediens te vestig vir 'n elektrokonvulsiebehandelingsdiens (EKB) by 'n lokale psigiatrïehospitaal. Laasgenoemde is afgeleë van die hoof hospitaal en het nog nooit die voorsiening van 'n narkosediens benodig nie. Bespreek die vereistes wat u as beplanner van dié afgeleë diens moet oorweeg ten opsigte van die vestiging van 'n veilige diens met langtermyn volhoubaarheid. Sluit planne in rakende die hantering van die potensiële komplikasies van EKB en narkose vir EKB.

[100]