

SAQ 1

A 70 kg 26 year old man is involved in a house fire in an enclosed room. He has burns to the whole of his head, the ventral aspects of both arms and 3% on his chest.

1. What are the signs that would alert you to an airway problem in this patient?
(4pts)

2. Calculate the % burn

3. What would his fluid requirement be for his burn in the first 8 hrs?

4. What analgesia would you give and by what route

5. What would you aim his urine output to be?

SAQ 2



A 2 year old child is brought into the department having fallen over whilst playing.

1. What 3 abnormalities can you describe on the xray? (3pts)

2. Name 3 types of childrens fractures (not site) (3 pts)

3. Name 2 soft tissue injuries ~~children sustain around~~ the elbow (2 pts)

4. What is myosittis ossificans and what would you advise to avoid it? (1pt)

5. What 2 analgesics could you give and calculate dose

SAQ 3

A 68 year old diabetic patient presents with a red painful eye. The GP thinks this may be acute glaucoma and has sent him in. His VA 20/6

1. Name 2 clinical signs on ocular examination which would point you to the diagnosis of acute glaucoma. (2pts)
2. Give 4 causes of a non-traumatic unilateral dilated pupil (4pts)
3. Give 2 medications used in the treatment of acute glaucoma and their mode of action. (2 pts)
4. Give 2 systemic features of acute glaucoma excluding lethargy and malaise (2pts)

SAQ 4

A 32 year old man was assaulted with a baseball bat. He has ~~vomited~~vomited and had a grand mal seizure. His GCS 8/15 on arrival to the ED and he has a right dilated pupil.



1. Describe 4 abnormalities seen on his CT (4pts)
2. What is the most important first management task? (1 pt)
3. List 4 indications for an urgent CT based on the NICE/SIGN guidelines (2pts)
4. Describe the mechanism of the dilated pupil (1 pt)
5. How would you manage this patient, including drugs and doses if appropriate? (4 lines to write on total of 2 pts)

SAQ 5

A urine culture of a 2 year old child who was discharged 3/7 before is brought to your attention:

RBC casts, epithelial cells and positive for E.coli

1. Comment on the result of the urine culture and what your next actions would be (2 pts)
2. What are the complications of UTI in this age group and what are the risk factors for UTI? (2pts)
3. What are the 3 investigations that paediatricians would undertake and what would they show? (3 pts)
4. Name 3 organisms implicated in UTI in this age group. (3 pts)

SAQ 7

A 2 year old boy is brought into the ED by his mother after swallowing his older sisters earring. He is drooling.



1. What in the history would alert you to the presence of a foreign body?
(4 pts)
2. You review the x-ray. Do you think the FB is in the trachea or oesophagus and why? (1pt)
3. Where else in the oesophagus might a foreign body become lodged?
(2pts)
4. Describe 3 instances where a FB would need to removed urgently
(3points)

SAQ 8

A 2 year old arrives in the ED having been diagnosed with croup by his GP. He has a classical barking cough, his sats are 98% on air and he has a temperature of 38 degrees celcius.

1. Name the most likely causative organism. (1pt)
2. Give 4 criteria used in grading the severity of croup (4pts)
3. Name 3 drugs with doses you would give to this child (3 pts)
4. Give 4 common causes of upper airway obstruction in children (2 pts)

SAQ 9

| A medical student attends the ED having sustained a needle_ustick injury from a HIV positive patient

1. Describe the first aid measures (2 pts) (4 lines)
2. What 2 non-viral infections can you acquire from a needlestick injury? (2 pts)
3. What 3 blood samples would you send? (3 pts)
4. What are the current guidelines for handling body fluids? (2pts) (4 lines)
5. What are the current recommendations for the timing of PEP? (1pt)

SAQ 10

A 36/40 pregnant lady presents complaining of being oedematous. Her blood pressure is 180/110 and she has proteinuria

Hb 9.4

GGT 450

WCC 5.3

ALT 300

Platelets 54

Bilirubin 90

Albumin 34

1. What is the diagnosis? (2 pts)

2. What drug and by what route would you give for her blood pressure? (2 pts)

She starts fitting.

3. What 3 drugs may be of benefit? (3pts)

You have called Paeds, anaesthetics, obstetrics and SCBU

4. Describe the further ED management including drug doses and route if appropriate. (3 pts)

SAQ 11



A 19 year old girl is brought in by her friend after an episode of collapse, they had been taking ecstasy and dancing all night.

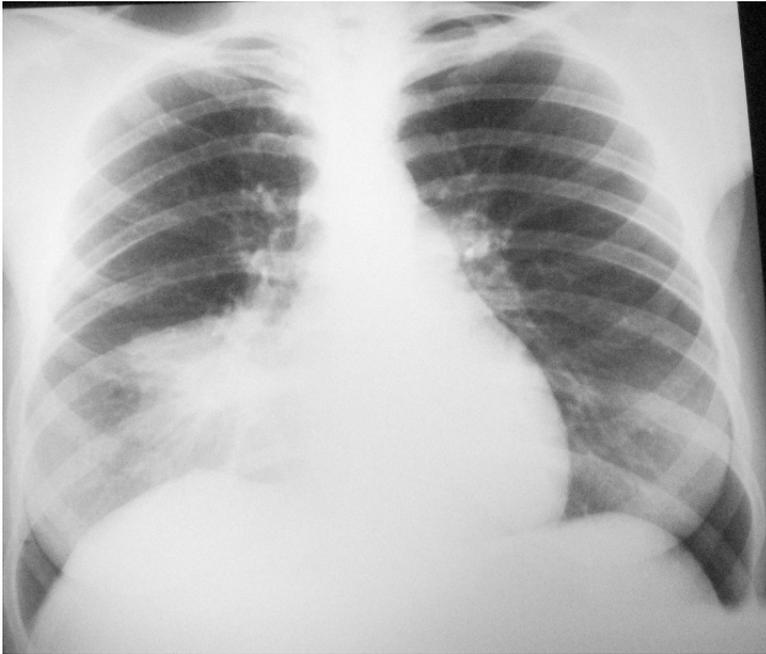
She has a temperature of 39 degrees

She is catheterised with the above urine.

Her Na 112

1. What is the diagnosis and what initial treatment would you commence? (2 pts)
2. What is the most important electrolyte result you would want to know before starting treatment and why? (2 pts)
3. Name four further steps in the ED management including drug doses and route where appropriate. (4pts)
4. What 2 intracerebral complications would justify a CT head? (2 pts)

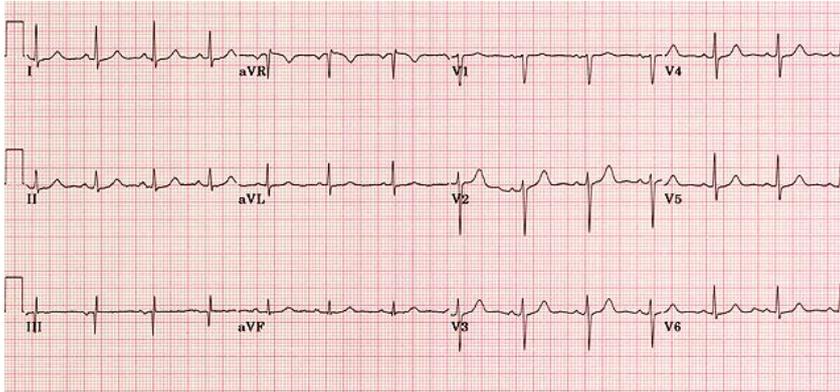
SAQ 13



1. Describe the radiological appearance and give the diagnosis (2 pts)
2. What are the risk factors associated with a poor prognosis (3pts) (6 lines)
3. Describe any other risk factors that would affect your management? (2 pts)
4. Name 3 causative organisms in the pathogenesis of pneumonia (3pts)

SAQ 14

A 70 year old man is admitted with chest pain. He is seen by one of the F2 and diagnosed with ACS and given aspirin, clopidogrel and clexane.



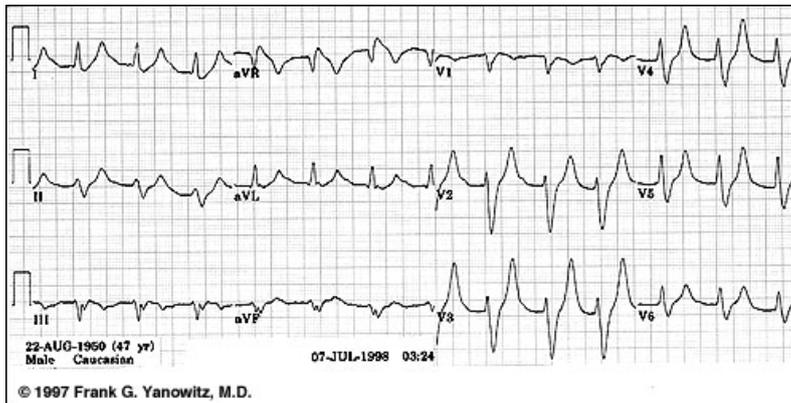
Shortly afterwards he has a VF arrest. He is successfully resuscitated with a return in spontaneous circulation. His GCS is 8/15 post resuscitation.

1. What are the first 2 investigations you would do? (2 pts)
2. What is the immediate management? (2 pts)
3. What is the further ED management? (4pts)

SAQ 15

An 84 year old lady who lives in a nursing home presents unwell complaining of seeing yellow flashes in her eyes.

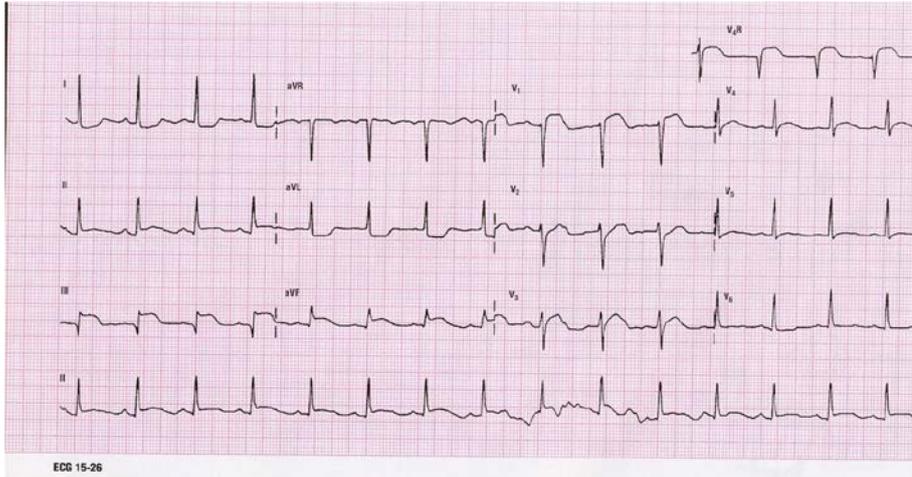
Her medication list include: amiloride, digoxin, aspirin, simvastatin



1. Describe 2 abnormalities seen on the ECG (2 pts)
2. Describe 4 signs of hyperkalaemia on an ECG (2 pts)
3. What 4 drugs would you give and describe their mechanism of action (4pts)

SAQ 16

A 60 year old man presents with sudden onset of chest pain.



1. Describe the abnormalities on the ECG (1 pt)
2. What artery is involved? (1 pt)
3. What is the diagnosis? (1 pt)
4. What medication that you would commonly give to patients with ischaemia would you avoid in this instance and why? (2pts)
5. Would you give a treat hypotension with a fluid bolus and why/not? (2 pts)
6. What drugs have the best evidence base in the treatment of an MI? (3 pts)
(6 lines)

SAQ 17

28 year old man with known sickle cell presents to the department complaining of abdominal pain.

1. What initial treatment would you commence? (2pts) (4 lines)

2. Explain the pathophysiology of a sickle cell crisis (1 pt)

3. What can trigger a sickle cell crisis? (2 pts) (4 lines)

4. List 4 non painful complications of a sickle cell disease (4 pts)

SAQ 18

An 84 year old man presents to the department having become unwell and drowsy. He has been treated by his GP for a UTI. He is hypotensive and tachycardic.

1. What are the SIRS criteria? (2 pts)

2. Within what time frame would you be expected to give antibiotics? (1 pt)

3. What ED management should be completed within the first hour? (3pts)

4. What further management issues should be commenced within the ED? (4pts)

SAQ 19



A 6 year old boy presents with coryzal symptoms and a vesicular rash

1. How long is chicken pox infective
2. What advice would you give to his family about the need for prophylactic treatment? (2pts)

His mum has had shingles in the past

His dad has never had chicken pox

His 1 year old sister has never had chicken pox

His 8 year old brother had chicken pox last year

3. How long are the following infective? (4 pts)

Measles

Mumps

Rubella

Hepatitis A

4. A pregnant aunt is coming to visit, what advice would you give? (1pt)

5. What are the complications of chicken pox? (2 pts)

SAQ 20

? a child with DKA

Clinical signs/cerebral oedema etc

Can't recall