

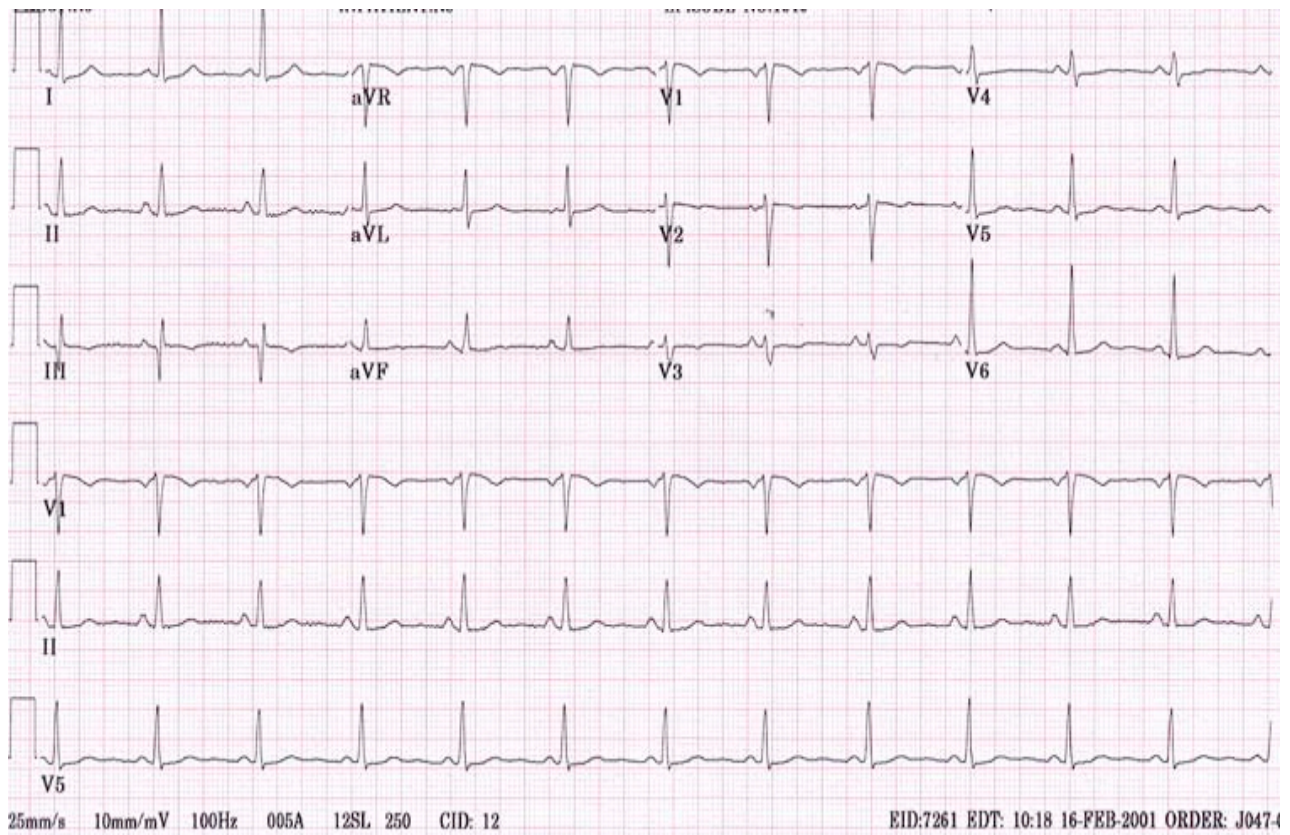
FFAEM April 2005 – as best remembered.

Question 1

A 75-year-old woman presents to the department complaining of chest pain. This was severe and central associated with sweating and a feeling of nausea but no vomiting. It had lasted about 2 hours by presentation. She had a past medical history of diabetes, ischaemic heart disease and a raised cholesterol level.

Her blood results and ECG are as follows:

Hb 11.4	WCC 9.2	Plt 300	
Na 140	K 4.4	Urea 5.1	Creat 60
Gluc 10.4	Chol 8.1	TnT 0.9	



a) What is the diagnosis? (2)

b) List the TIMI criteria (5)

- c) You treat her with oxygen, 300mg aspirin, opiate analgesia and a nitrate. What other treatments would you give her? (3)

Question 2

A 35-year-old male presents to the department with a five-day history of generally feeling unwell. In the past couple of days he had developed visible jaundice and abdominal pain in his right upper quadrant. He described his urine as being dark. Previously he was fit and well with no significant past medical history. He admitted drinking 18 units of alcohol per week.

Hb16.5	WCC 11.0	Plt400			
Na 149	K 5.0	Urea 7.5	Creat 120	Glu 6.2	
Ca 2.4	Bil 100	ALT 100	AST 900	Alk P 261	GGT 50

- a) What is the pathological process? (2)

- b) List the possible causes. (4)

- c) What further investigations need arranging? (2)

Question 3

A 70-year-old male presents to the department and is clearly very ill. In the later stages of his resuscitation you place urinary and central venous catheters successfully in order to monitor his condition. His bloods results show the following:

Hb 9.0	WCC 4.1	Plt 100	
Na 143	K 7.3	Urea 44	Creat 500

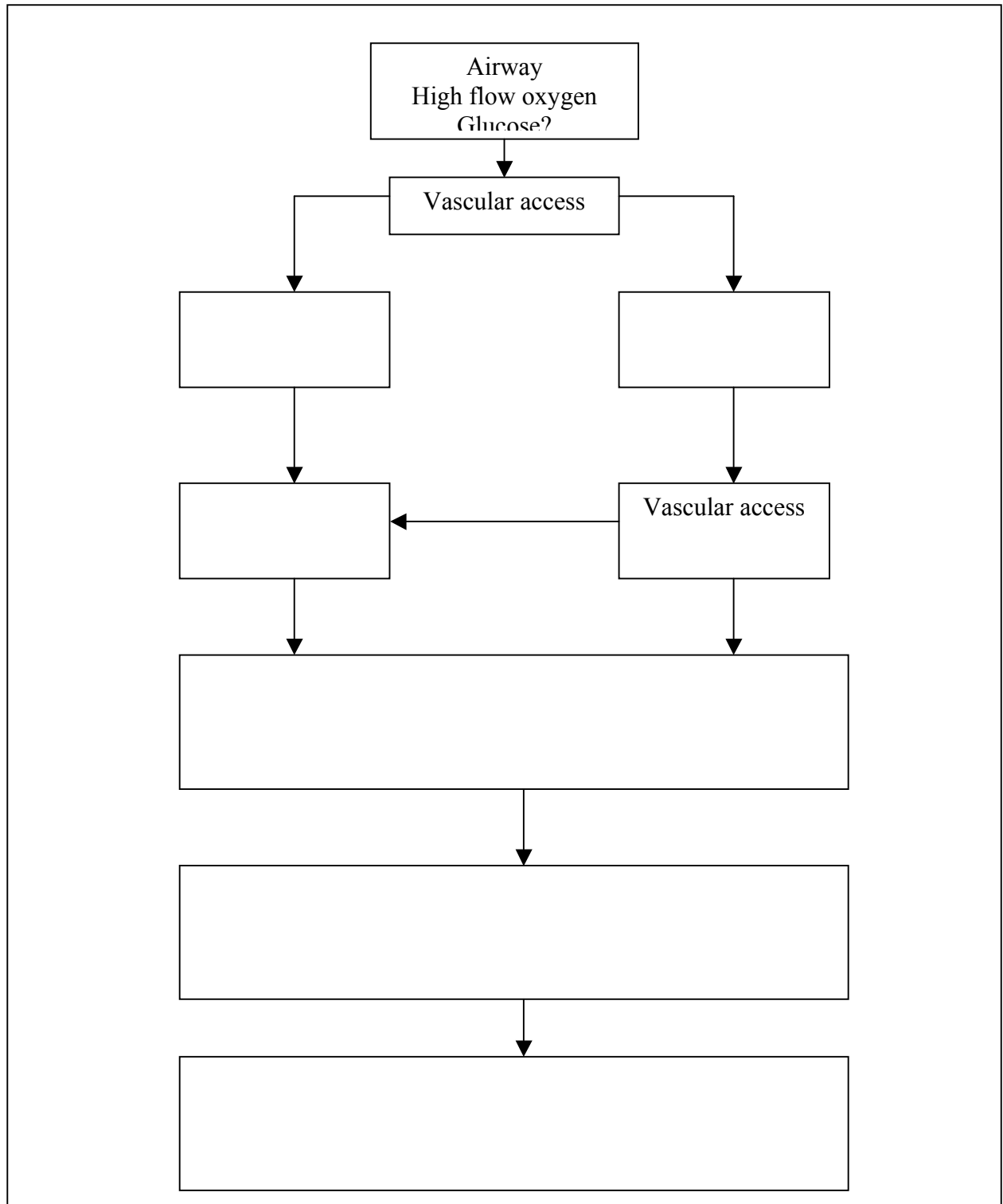
- a) For each of this mans problems list a treatment you would give explaining the rationale for its use. You cannot, for example, give two treatments for his potassium etc. (5)

- b) List two causes for this problem. (2)

Question 4

A standby call is received in the department warning of a 9-year-old child who is fitting.

a) Complete the algorithm below including drug doses and timings. (7)



After achieving control of the seizures you examine the child and note a temperature of 38.2 and these lesion in the mouth.



b) What are the oral lesions? (1)

c) What is the diagnosis? (1)

d) List 8 notifiable diseases. (2)

Question 5

A twenty six year old female tax inspector presents to the department with an exacerbation of her pelvic inflammatory disease.

a) What are the three diagnostic criteria for this condition? (3)

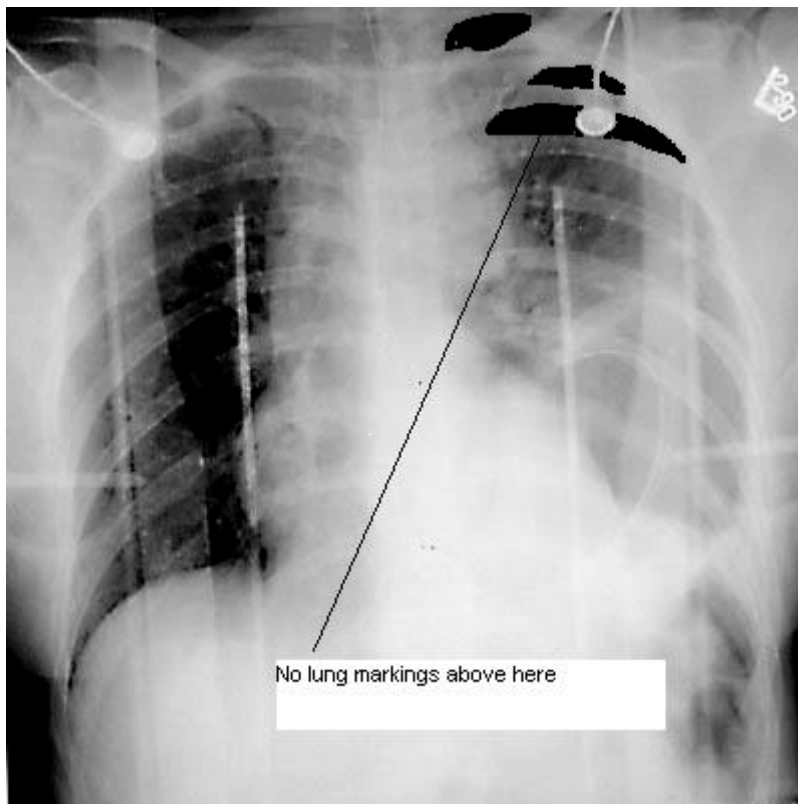
b) List one further criterion. (1)

c) What are the indications for admission in this condition? (3)

d) List three serious complications of this condition. (3)

Question 6

You receive into the resuscitation room a 32-year-old male who has fallen from a significant height. His chest x-ray is below:



- a) Draw a diagram of the primary survey in this man. (5)

b) List two diagnoses on the chest x-ray. (2)

c) List two management priorities complete with appropriate anatomical landmarks. (3)

Question 7

An elderly patient presents to the department having been unwell for a couple of days. She has had a cough with associated shortness of breath. She is an diabetic using insulin for control. On examination she is febrile and has a fast respiratory rate. Arterial blood gases are taken on high flow oxygen and a chest x-ray performed.

PH 7.2 PCO2 7.5 PO2 10 BE -10 HCO3 16



a) List 3 abnormalities on the chest x-ray. (3)

b) What is the exact metabolic derangement on the blood gas? (2)

c) What antibiotics would you prescribe and why? (2)

d) List 4 other treatments and explain why they are of use. (4)

Question 8

A 70 year old attends the department at 11o'clock at night. They have allegedly been unable to get an appointment with the GP for a rash they have had for two weeks. There are no systemic features.



a) Describe the rash. (2)

b) List the differential diagnoses. (3)

c) What investigations are necessary in the emergency department? (2)

d) What follow up should be arranged for the patient? (2)

Question 9

A patient attends the department having recently returned from West Africa. Four days after return to the UK they had started with a fever that had lasted now for 10 days.

a) What is the commonest group of diseases in travellers? (2)

b) List the differential diagnoses. (3)

c) List four signs that you would look for. (4)

d) List one important investigation. (1)

Question 10

Look at the picture below.



a) Describe the abnormality in the picture. (2)

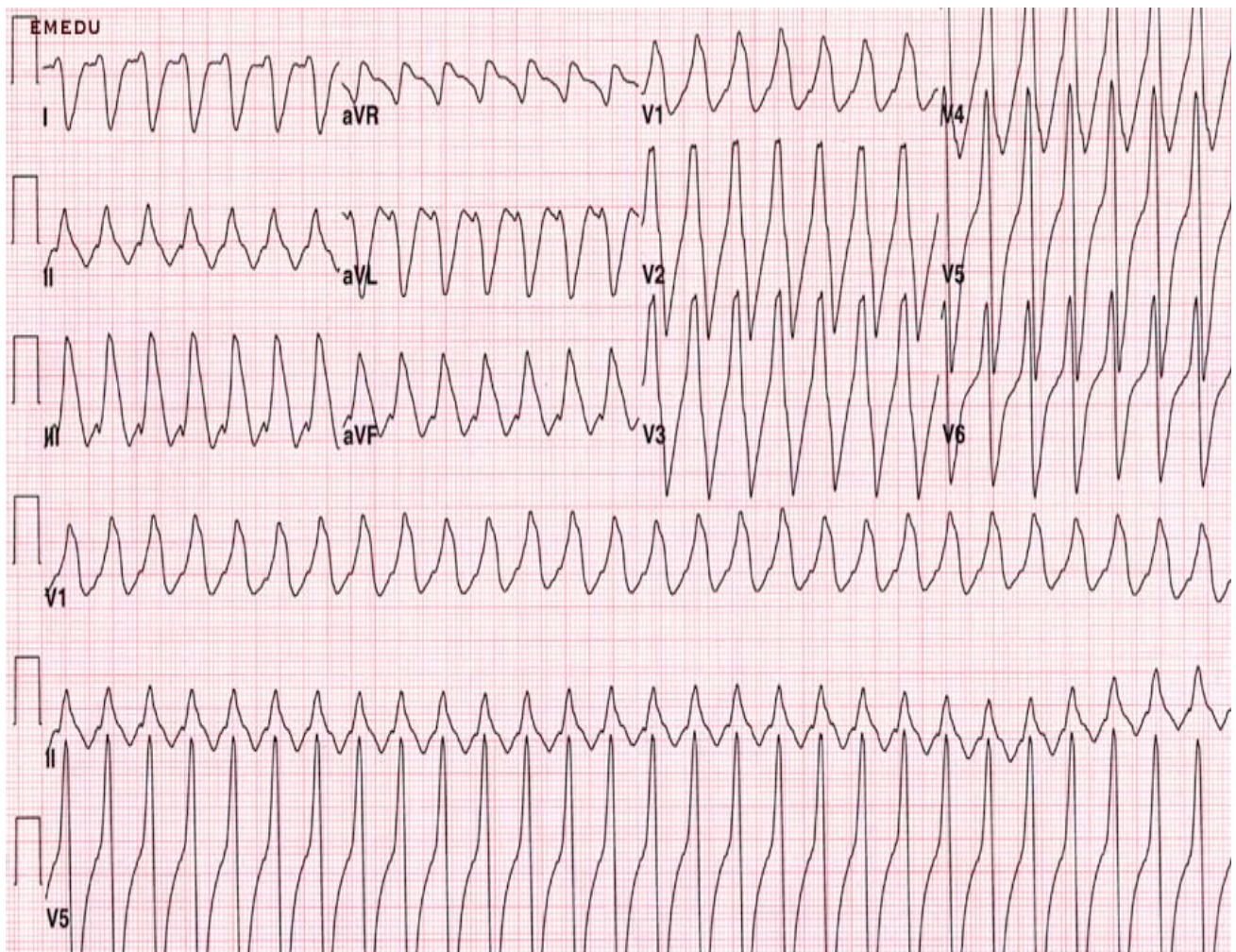
b) List two systemic illnesses that are associated with this condition. (2)

c) List six steps in examining the eye. (6)

d) List two causes of a misshapen pupil. (2)

Question 11

A young woman is brought into the department. She has been found by her partner who reports that she has recently been involved with the police and is due in court soon. The problems have led to her having a depressed mood for which she is under treatment from her doctor. On examination she is breathing slowly but she has a fast pulse rate. Her blood pressure is low and her GCS is E1 V4 M4. Just as you begin to read her ECG she begins to have a generalised tonic-clonic seizure.



a) What does the ECG show? (2)

b) List three immediate management procedures before any specific therapy. (3)

c) List the specific pharmacological treatment including the dose. (2)

d) How does it work and how is the effect measured? (2)

Question 12

The department is put on standby by the local ambulance service for a 2-year-old child from a nursery. He had apparently been chewing through a live electrical cable before it exploded and the child had been thrown across the room. A nearby curtain had then caught fire and burnt the child around the mouth and neck. Initial assessment by the paramedics estimated a 20% partial thickness burn.

a) List the equipment you would prepare including drugs with specific doses. (5)

b) Describe the picture below and indicate any significance to the injury. (2)



c) What are the fluid requirements for this child in the first 24 hours? (3)

Question 13

A three-year-old child is brought to the ED by her parents. She has had a cough for 2 days but today developed noisy breathing. There is no significant past medical history and the vaccination schedule to date is complete. On examination the child is reasonable well but with inspiratory and expiratory stridor. The chest is otherwise clear.

a) List the differential diagnoses of this problem. (4)

b) What is the most likely diagnosis? (1)

c) List two specific pharmacological treatments with doses. (2)

d) List the criteria of the croup score. (5)

Question 14

A self-employed businessman attends the department with a laceration to his knee. He smells strongly of alcohol and his speech is a little slurred. You notice that the history provided to the triage nurse is different to the one provided to you and you are concerned about this.

a) What are the signs of Wernicke's encephalopathy? (4)

b) Assuming the ABCs are normal, list the steps in his management and explain why they are necessary. (6)

c) List the signs of alcohol withdrawal between 24 and 48 hours. (4)

Question 15

An elderly diabetic patient is brought into the department with a left hemi neglect, weakness and dysphasia. You diagnose an acute CVA.

a) What is the likely arterial region involved? (2)

b) List four interventions that have been shown to improve outcomes for this group of patients. (4)

c) List three criteria for thrombolysis in this group of patients. (3)
