

**POSTGRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE**  
**UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO**

**CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCE IN ANAESTHESIOLOGY**  
**EXAMINATION – JUNE 2018**

**Date :-** 1<sup>st</sup> June 2018

**Time :-** 2.00 p.m. – 4.00 p.m.

Answer **all eight (08)** questions.

Each question must be answered in a separate book.

1. Outline the limitations of the following monitoring methods
  - 1.1. Pulse oximetry (25 marks)
  - 1.2. Central venous pressure (CVP) (25 marks)
  - 1.3. Non invasive blood pressure (NIBP) (25 marks)
  - 1.4. ECG (25 marks)
  
2. A 32 year old primi mother is brought to the operating theater for an emergency LSCS due to cord prolapse. A decision is taken to provide general anaesthesia.
  - 2.1. Enumerate the problems you would anticipate. (30 marks)
  - 2.2. Outline your anaesthetic management plan. (70 marks)
  
3. A 2 year old child (Body weight -12kg) is awaiting a herniotomy for an obstructed inguinal hernia. His mother appears very anxious.
  - 3.1. List the problems you would encounter in anaesthetising this patient? (40 marks)
  - 3.2. What information will you provide the mother when obtaining consent. (60 marks)
  
4.
  - 4.1. Define Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS). (30 marks)
  - 4.2. List the causes of ARDS. (30 marks)
  - 4.3. What ventilatory strategies would you employ to improve oxygenation in a patient with ARDS? (40 marks)

5. A 38 year old previously healthy man was brought to the accident & emergency department with a GCS of 8/15 following a road traffic accident (RTA). He is haemodynamically stable.
- 5.1. You are asked to intubate this patient. Briefly describe your intubation technique (40 marks)
- 5.2. What precautions would you take to avoid secondary brain injury in this patient. (60 marks)
6. What are the indications for the following drugs. Mention the relevant doses for the given indications.
- 6.1. Enoxaparin (30 marks)
- 6.2. Atropine (40 marks)
- 6.3. Fentanyl (30 marks)
7. An 80 year old patient has undergone Trans Urethral Resection of Prostate (TURP) under spinal anaesthesia. The patient has become restless in the recovery area.
- 7.1. List the factors that may increase the risk of TURP syndrome. (30 marks)
- 7.2. How would you manage TURP syndrome? (70 marks)
- 8.
- 8.1. What factors may increase the likelihood of intraoperative awareness? (60 marks)
- 8.2. What measures can be employed to reduce the risk of awareness during general anaesthesia? (40 marks)