

1.



*Fig. 23:
Axillary nerve block - Puncture site*



*Fig. 24:
Axillary nerve block -Puncture technique*

Name two other approaches to this block and the main complication (3)

Describe the anatomy of the brachial plexus as it passes through the axilla (5)

The patient is 70kg. What local anaesthetic would you use, why and what is the maximum dose? (2)

2.



Label the malleus, incus and pars flacida

What are three indications for oral antibiotics with otitis externa?

What is a cholesteatoma?

What are the complications of a cholesteatoma?

3. Freedom of information act,

How does it apply to medicine?

Who does it not apply to?

List three circumstances when patient confidentiality can be breached.

4. Schizophrenia

List the potential symptoms,

Compile a differential diagnosis list.

Name investigations to rule in/out differentials.

When can the diagnosis of schizophrenia be made?

5. Elderly patient with pneumonia

Define the "CURB 65".

Justify an antibiotic choice.

Explain likely blood gases.

(Bizarre acid base question matching substances eg ketones to type of acid/base derangement eg ketacidosis.)

6.



What is the diagnosis?

List three extra-pulmonary complications apart from hypercalcaemia.

What investigations would you do to confirm these?

Describe the management of hypercalcaemia including drug doses.

7. Posterior fossa CVA

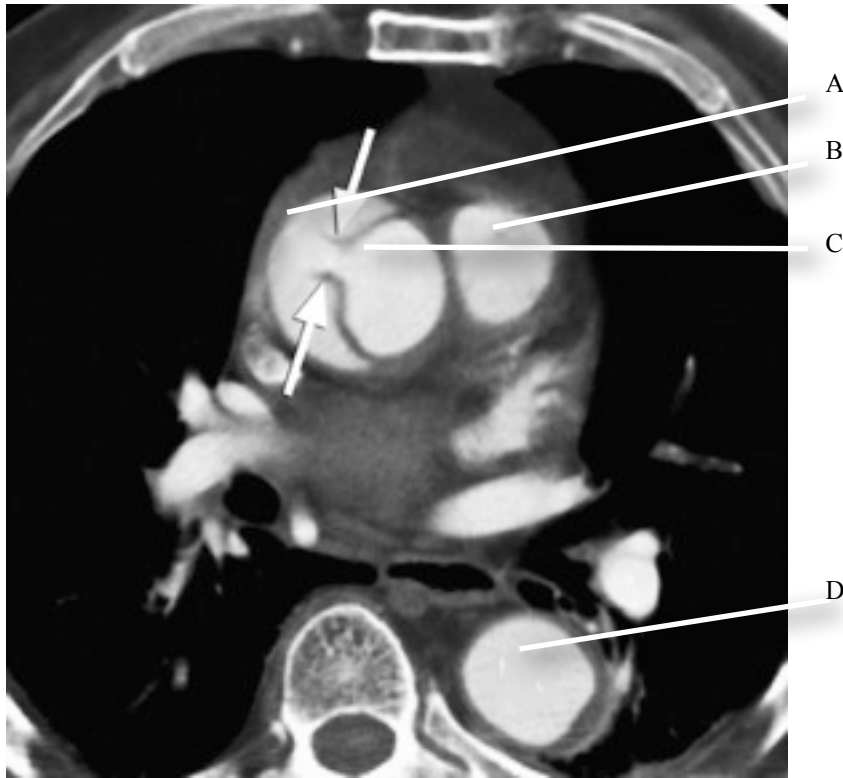
Differential diagnosis for a confused ataxic lady (3)

List 5 ways a stroke may present.

{MRI to interpret} Diffusion and T2 weighted image ?infarct ? haemorrhage,

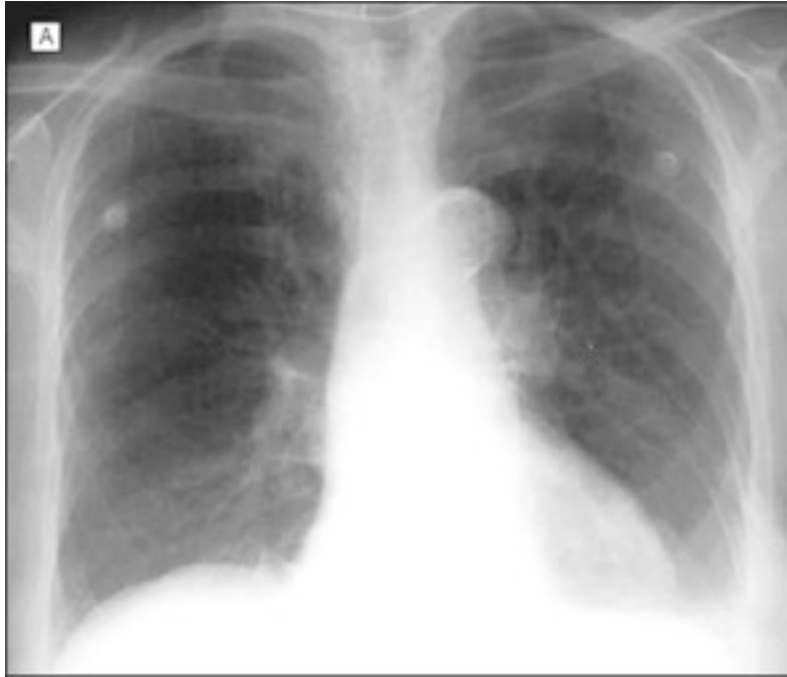
Why is imaging important in posterior fossa pathology?

8.



What is the diagnosis?
Label the above CT chest,
What is the drug management post CT result

9. Splenic rupture 10/7 post trauma,



Differential based on CXR with small left pleural effusion (6)
What are the investigations to confirm/deny these differentials
Diagnosis based on reading CT scan

10. Paediatric DKA,

What are the presenting symptoms of DKA,
What are the signs of cerebral oedema,
What is the treatment of cerebral oedema

11. Testicular torsion,

What are the key findings on USS,
Explain the cremasteric reflex and the significance of its absence
Baby with non-incarcerated hernia:
List the signs/symptoms of hernia (3)

12. HELLP syndrome at 32/40,

Explain the likely blood results?
How would you manage the hypertension (with doses)?
What is the subsequent drug management

13. Glomerulonephritis

What is present in the urine?

What are the expected problems caused by glomerulonephritis?

Name 2 causal conditions and signs of syndrome eg SLE and butterfly rash

14. [Picture of red legs], chap with psoriasis who now has said legs.

Suggest diagnosis

Suggest three differentials

15. Iron overdose

Nurse wants to give charcoal, why not?

What would you do instead?

What is TIBC and relevance?

16.



What is the diagnosis?
Which Salter-Harris type?
What are the long term problems with these fractures?
Why is it preferable not to immobilise this injury (6 points)

17.



What is the differential diagnosis?
What is the treatment ?
What are the likely pathogens?