**SAQ for RTD 21/9/11**

**1. A 23-year old female is brought in. She is 10 days post-partum. Her husband heard her collapse and found her stiff with teeth clenched. She was sleepy afterwards but has nearly recovered to normal. She has normal observations, BM 5.2 and GCS E4V4M6.**

**Give 4 differential underlying diagnoses (2)**

**Whilst in the department the patient has a witnessed tonic clonic seizure. What are your immediate actions? (3)**

**What is the definition of status epilepticus? (1)**

**Name 4 therapeutic interventions with doses that could be used in the management of status epilepticus (4)**

**2. A 63-year old female is brought in by ambulance having fallen down the stairs. She is immobilised and on a spinal board. She has facial injuries and a large haematoma over her right parietal bone. Her airway is noisy, her oxygen saturations are 86% on 15L non-rebreathe bag, HR 100, BP 125/72, GCS E1V2M4, pupils are 4mm equal and reacting. There do not appear to be any other injuries.**

**What are your initial management steps? (6)**

**Fifteen minutes later the nurse tells you that the heart rate is now 65, blood pressure has risen to 165/115. The right pupil is 8mm and is not reacting to light. Give four interventions you would consider (4)**

**3. You are on duty. A paramedic team pre-alerts the department with a 78-year old female with acute left sided weakness, onset 90 minutes ago.**

**List 6 contra-indications to thrombolysis in acute ischaemic stroke (3)**

**Please give the name, route and dose of thrombolytic used for acute stroke (3)**

**The patient’s symptoms have resolved on arrival to hospital. Describe a scale used to assess the severity of transient ischaemic attacks and how do you interpret the results? (4)**

**4. An 83 year-old female patient is brought in by ambulance. She has had severe back pain radiating into her groin for an hour. She has a history of angina and has been progressively breathless over the last year.**

**Give three differentials for the back pain (3)**

**On examination, she has tenderness at L3-4, saddle anaesthesia and a palpable enlarged bladder. What are your next steps in her management? Please give 4 interventions or investigations(2)**

**How quickly should imaging be undertaken? (1)**

**Give four other investigations that are indicated. Please explain your answers (4)**