You have been allocated to run a teaching session on eFAST, in your department's weekly trainee education program.

Complete the table below describing at least 2 landmarks and 2 features of a positive scan for each. (20 marks)

View	Landmarks	Positive Findings
RUQ		
LUQ		
Pelvis		
Subcostal		
Right/Left Lung/pleura		

The registrar working with you has performed an eFAST scan of a trauma patient and reports it as a negative scan. Review of his eFAST images reveals the image below.



a. How could this image be improved? (2 marks)

b. What would the registrar have to visualise in performing this view to confidently call it negative? (2 marks)

Upon clarifying this with the registrar, it appears that he has not done this and repetition of the scan reveals that it is positive.

How would you address this situation? (7 marks)

1. Complete the following table on the Australasian Triage Scale (ATS):

Category	Treatment Acuity*	Description of Category	Clinical Descriptors (indicative only)

* Maximum waiting time for medical assessment and Rx

2. List two administrative functions of the ATS. For each, provide one example of how it's used for that purpose.

A 38 year woman presents with right upper quadrant abdominal pain associated with nausea and vomiting.

The trainee performs a biliary ultrasound and takes the image below.

a. How would you improve the image below? (1 mark)



b. What list five (5) findings on the ultrasound would indicate the presence of cholecystitis? (5 marks)

c. The registrar thinks that she may have detected a gall stone. What ultrasound finding confirms the presence of a gall stone? (1 mark)

d. In a gall bladder scan, list six (6) images or structures are important to visualise in the presence of a gall stone. For each factor explain why this is important. (6 marks) (6 marks)

e. What landmarks and techniques are used to confirm imaging of the common bile duct? (3 marks)

f. This patient later writes to the director of your department complaining that she was misdiagnosed with cholecystitis based on the ultrasound by the ED registrar. How would you address this complaint on behalf of the ED director? (10 marks)

SAQ

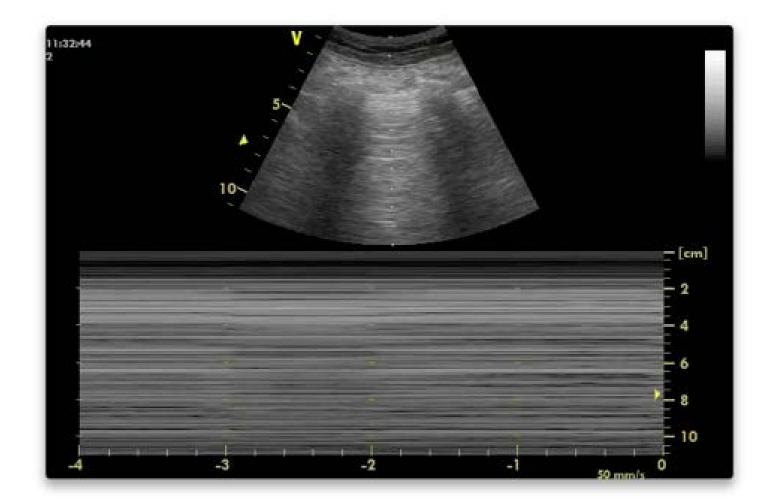
You have been invited to join your Emergency Departments Quality Improvement Workgroup

a. List the key ste	a. List the key steps in the Quality Improvement Cycle ? (4 Marks)		
outcomes. (6 Ma	indicators used in Emergency Medicine to measure clinical care and arks)		
4.			
5			
J			

A 43 year old man presents with a crush injury to his chest and you perform an eFAST scan.

- a. Complete the table below listing which five (5) eFAST views detect pathology within the chest.
- b. For each view, describe a positive finding that indicates chest pathology, without repetition of findings.
 (10 marks)

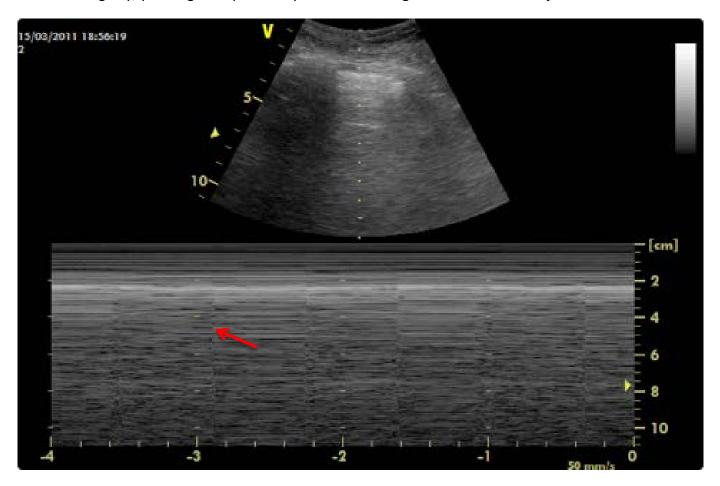
View	Positive Finding



You record the image above in your scan.

a. What is the name given to this finding? (1 mark)

b. List three possible causes for this finding, commencing with the most likely cause. (3 marks)



The following day, your registrar presents you with the image below that she has just taken on an eFAST scan.

d. What is the name and cause of the artefact indicated by the red arrow? (2 marks)

NAME_____

CAUSE_____

e. What does this finding indicate? (1 mark)

SAQ

There have been a number of incidents in your emergency department Short Stay Unit where patients have unexpectedly deteriorated during their stay.

a. What is the role of a Short Stay Unit? (2 Marks)

b. How would you develop a solution to this problem ? (4 Marks)

c. You have been asked to develop a set of exclusion criteria for your Short Stay Unit. Please list your exclusion criteria ? (4 Marks)

SAQ

You have been asked by the Head of your Emergency Department to give a presentation on Access Block and the National Emergency Access Target (NEAT).

a. What is the definition of Access Block ? (2 Marks)
b. What is the National Emergency Access Target ? (2 Marks)
b. Outline potential solutions to improving Access Block & Overcrowding (6 Marks)