

**METABOLIC/ ENDOCRINE/ HAEMATOLOGY/ ONCOLOGY**

**Short Answer Questions**

**Book 1**

Examination Time: 60 Minutes

(no reading time)

Q1.

A 38 year old female school teacher presents by ambulance after a conscious collapse at work. She had been unwell at work that day.

HR 160 -190 AF, BP 190/110, T 39.5, RR 30. SpO2 92% on RA

She is confused, tremulous and anxious. GCS 14. BSL 11.6.

There is mild pitting oedema.

No medication history is available.

a. List 6 differential diagnoses? (6 marks)

The husband arrives and reports a recent history of a neck lump which is due to be investigated. Closer examination reveals a diffuse multinodular goitre.

b. What are 5 underlying conditions that can cause thyrotoxicosis? (5marks)

c. What are 5 immediate treatment priorities? (10 marks)

Q2. A 70 year old man presents via ambulance unwell after 3 days of abdominal pain, vomiting and diarrhoea. He has a past medical history of polymyalgia rheumatic and hypertension.

HR 110

BP 80/-

GCS 11 (E2,V4,M5)

T 34.5 with cool peripheries

BSL 2.9

a. What is the most important diagnosis?

b. What are three differential diagnoses to be considered?

c. What are 4 treatment priorities?

Q3.

A 70 year old man is brought in by ambulance with new onset confusion. He lives alone, and last been seen by his daughter 5 days earlier. Neither the patient nor his daughter know his past medical history or current medications. He weighs 60kg.

Initial observations with the ambulance were:

HR 110 BP 120/80 RR 28 SpO2 98% RA Temp 38.2

a. List 5 categories of differential diagnoses that should be considered in this patient, including an example of each. (5 marks)

Your intern has inserted a cannula and taken a venous blood gas which is included below:

pH 7.3

pCO2 36

pO2 76

HCO3 17

Hb 152

Na 160

K+ 3.9

Cl 122

Creatinine 140

Glucose 72

Fingerprick ketones 0.4

b. Interpret the blood gas, including relevant calculations and give a diagnosis (10 marks)

c. Outline your management plan for this patient (5 marks)

Q4.

A 5 year old boy is brought in by his father with fever, headache and rash. The headache started an hour ago and dad then noticed a petechial rash on his left upper limb. The father is concerned with these symptoms due to the recent media attention on a meningococcal outbreak.

a. What infective agents could cause fever and petechiae, other than Neisseria meningitidis? (3 marks)

b. What non-infective diagnoses could explain these symptoms ? (3 marks)

On further questioning, the boy has been well and the headache has now resolved after being given paracetamol. Examination is unremarkable apart from petechiae localised to the left upper arm. There is no mechanical reason evident for his petechiae.

c. List which investigations you would order explaining your reasoning for each. (3 marks)

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| INVESTIGATION | JUSTIFICATION |
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|  |  |
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He is now lethargic with an altered conscious state, and has a spreading rash.

d. What medications, including doses, would you administer to this child? (3 marks)

The child’s investigations are positive for Neisseria Meningitides.

e. Which contacts require chemoprophylaxis for Neisseria Meningitidies? (2 marks)

Q5.

## A 67 year old male on warfarin for AF presents to ED. His INR is measured at greater than 9 by the lab monitoring his warfarin use. He has multiple bruises on his body and a mild headache, but is otherwise well.

a. List 5 co-ingested drugs that could be responsible for this over anticoagulation? (5 marks)

b. Name two other factors that may have led to this state. (2 marks)

c. Regarding warfarin reversal, list 4 treatment options and 1 pro and con for each. (8 marks)

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| TREATMENT | PRO | CON |
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Q6.

A 65 year old man is brought in by family with concerns that he has become progressively confused over the past 48hrs. He has a history of squamous cell lung cancer with metastatic disease to his right humeral head, left iliac crest and thoracic spine. He started to deteriorate a week ago with refusing to eat, occasional vomits, and being unable to open his bowels in this time.

T 36.0

P 52 SR

BP 130/80

RR22

Sats 96%

GCS 14 (E4M6V4), MMSE 12

a. List 5 common causes of delirium in this setting. (5 marks)

His ECG is shown on page 1 of the props booklet.



b. What is the major abnormality on the ECG and what is the most likely diagnosis for this patient? (2 marks)

His VBG shows an ionised Ca2+ of 2.9.

c. What are the two main factors that influence how ionised Ca2+ relates to corrected Ca2+? (2 marks)

d. How would you manage this patient? (6 marks)

Q7.

A 58yo woman on chemotherapy for breast cancer presents to your department feeling generally unwell.

Her vital signs are:

HR 105

BP 110/65

RR 28

Sats 92% 6L oxygen

T 38.6

Her ABG is shown below.

FiO2 0.4

pH 7.28

pO2 68

pCO2 40

HCO3 18

BE -6

Na 141

K 4.6

Cl 106

a. Describe and interpret the results. (10 marks)

b. List further investigations you would consider. (4 marks)

Q8.

A 26yo man presents with dyspnoea and weakness. His parents mention that he has a history of kidney problems and that he has not been compliant with his medication.

His arterial blood gas on arrival is shown below.

FiO2 0.21

pH 7.08

pO2 110

pCO2 19

HCO3 7

BE -16

O2Sats 100%

Na 136

K 1.8

Cl 124

Urea 4.7

Creat 42

a. Describe and interpret the results. (10 marks)