### OSCE

**QEH** 

Joint Clinical & Didactic Meeting on 4th June 2008 at QEH

# Scenario (1)

- 34 year-old lady
- Attended A&E for 18 hours of show and leakage at 0200 on 28/12/2007
- Further history:
  - G1P0, LMP 13/4/2007, no antenatal check-up
  - Developed convulsion and then cardiac arrest in triage station, no vital signs could be obtained

1. What are the specific modifications during resuscitation of a pregnant lady?

A:

2. What are the specific causes for cardiac arrest in a pregnant state?

 You have successfully resuscitated the patient and here is her post-arrest ECG

### **ECG**

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 $\prod_{1 \leq i \leq n} \lambda_i = \lambda_i + \lambda_$ 

3. What are the ECG abnormalities?
A:

 Emergency C/S was performed and she remained hypoxic despite mechanical ventilation. She also suffered from DIC with clinical postpartum bleeding and biochemical evidence of DIC 4. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A:

5. What specific treatment should be given?

# Scenario (2)

- 20 year old /F
- Broken up with boy-friend
- Attended A&E in the middle of the night
- Taken 30 tablets of "PANADOL" products 30 minutes ago
- Vital signs stable, no other toxidrome, emotional calm

 Name four different types of "PANADOL" products available in HK?

A:

2. What is "PANADOL EXTRA"?

3. How do you define massive panadol overdose and supratherapeutic panadol overdose?

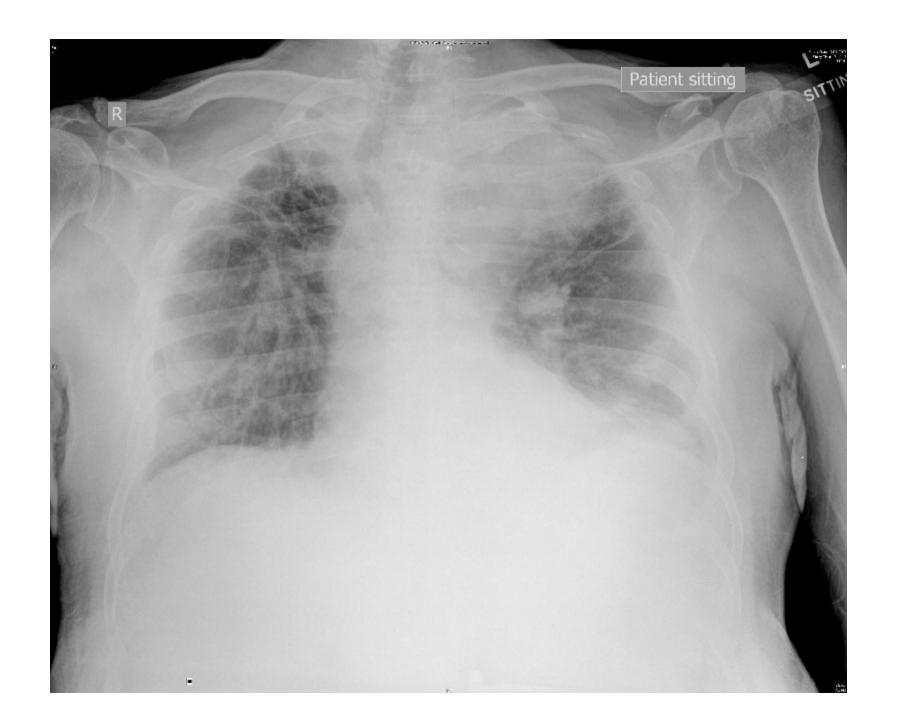
4. Outline what you will do at that time.

5. What will you do if the 4-hours post-ingestion level is below treatment line?A:

6. What is the name of the treatment line?

# Scenario (3)

- M/56 heavy smoker
- c/o Irritative cough with occasional upper chest and back pain
- No SOB, afebrile
- Vitals stable except high BP
- PE unremarkable
- CXR taken



1. Name 2 x-ray abnormalities.

A:

2. Name 2 likely differential diagnosis A:

3. Suggest 1 specific investigation.

4. After the investigation in question (3), emergency cardiothoracic surgeon consultation is deemed necessary, what is the commonest classification system for the probable condition and its bearing on management?

# Scenario (4)

- F/38
- Left leg pain & swelling
- No history of injury
- BP 90/63 P120 T39.1°C
- PE: left thigh & leg diffuse tenderness, redness, hotness, swelling
- XR of leg was performed





1. What are the x-ray abnormalities?

2. What is your diagnosis? A:

3. What are the possible causative agents? A:

4. Name the 6 laboratory indicators which constitute the risk scores for the captioned condition.

Table 1. Laboratory Risk Indicator for Necrotizing Fasciitis (LRINEC) Score (Score ≥6 indicates a high risk of necrotizing fasciitis)

	Value, Unit	Score
C-reactive protein, mg/L	<150	0
	<u>≥</u> 150	4
Total white cell count, per mm <sup>3</sup>	<15	0
	15-25	1
	>25	2
Haemoglobin, g/dL	>13.5	0
	11-13.5	1
	<11	2
Sodium, mmol/L	<u>≥</u> 135	0
	<135	2
Creatinine, µmol/L	<u>≤</u> 141	0
	>141	2
Glucose, mmol/L	<u>≤</u> 10	0
	>10	1

# Scenario (5)

- F/55
- Recurrent DVT on warfarin
- C/O L loin pain with radiation to back.
- BP 96/64, pulse 78.
- P/E L loin tenderness with bruise over L loin.
- Hb 8.1, INR 2.39
- AXR and CT abdomen + pelvis were done











1. What is the AXR finding?A:

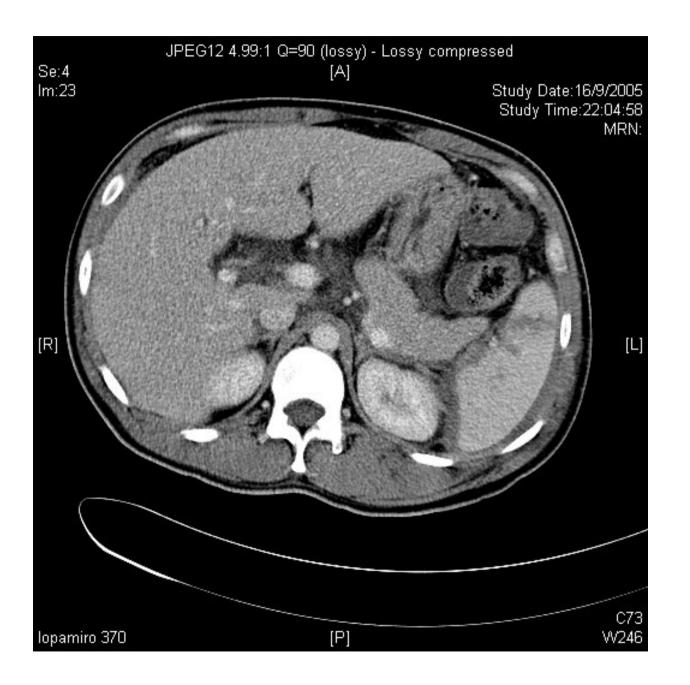
2. What are CT findings?

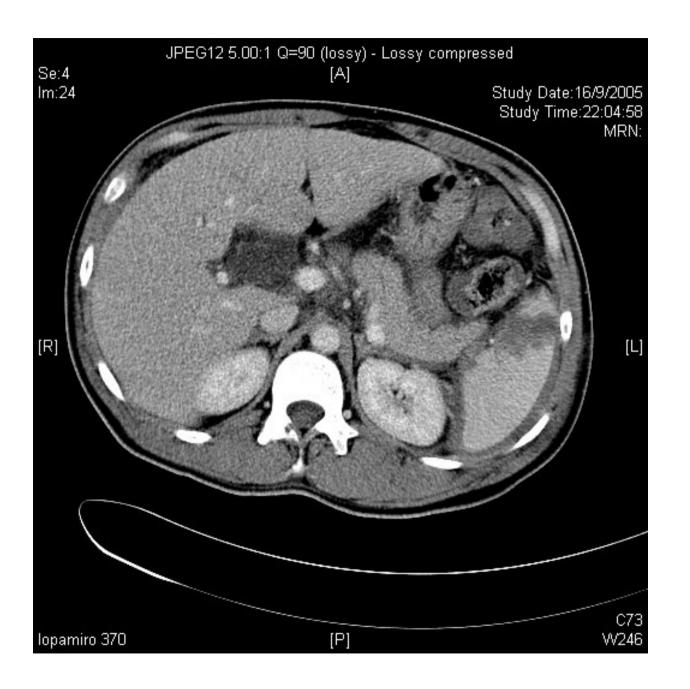
3. What is your diagnosis?

4. What are your management plan?
A:

# Scenario (6)

- M/33
- Slipped and fell with left chest wall contusion
- C/O left lower chest wall pain
- BP/P stable & normal
- Tenderness over LUQ with bruise
- CT abdomen was done





1. What is the CT abnormality?

2. What is the OIS (organ injury severity) grading for the above injury?A:

3. What are the treatment options for above injury?

4. What are the criteria for non-operative management for above injury?A:

5. How many percentages of patient will have delay presentation for above injury?
A: