

OSCE
1/11/2017

AED

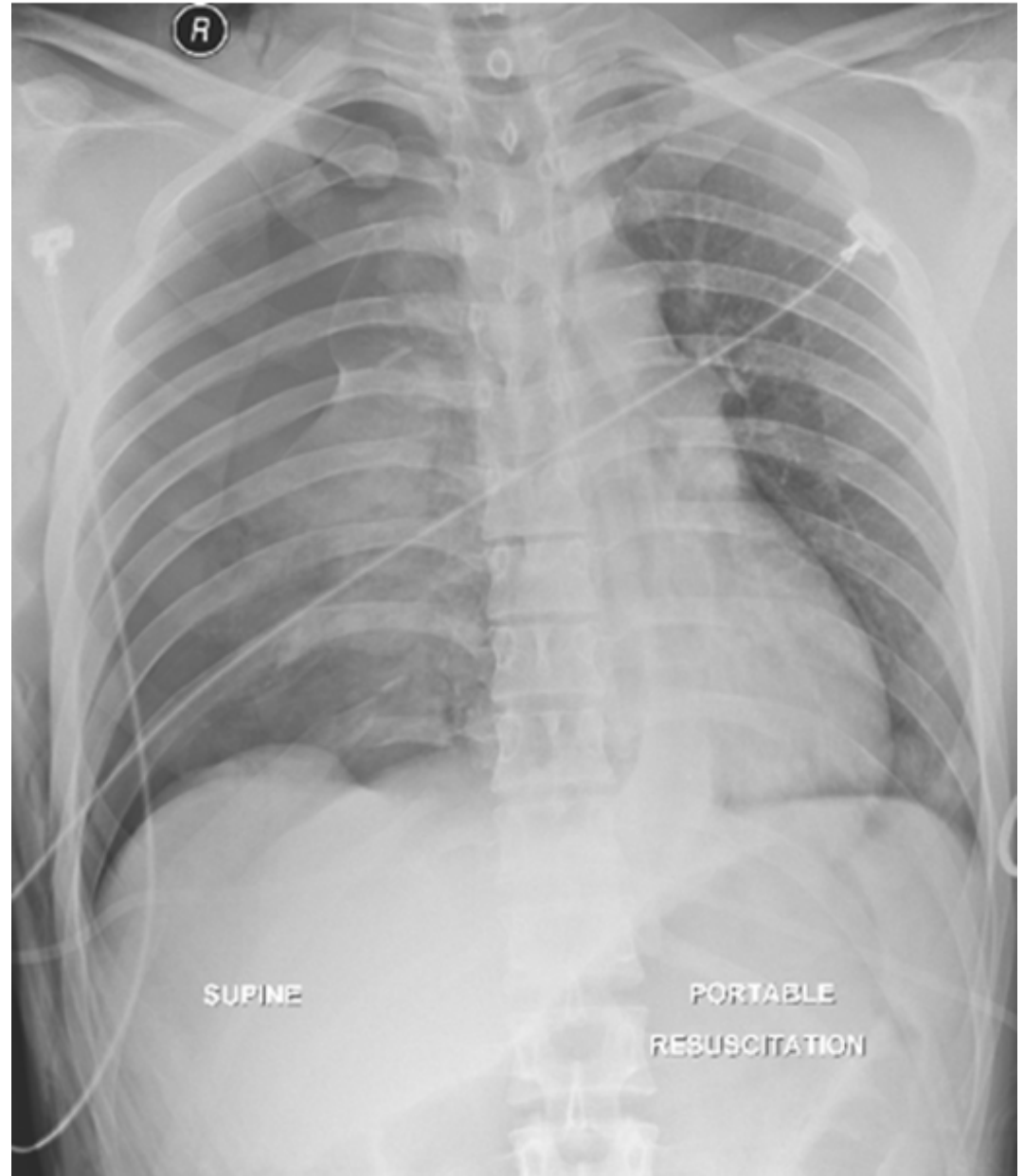
UCH

Case 1

- A 28 year-old man driving a private car hit onto a truck. His car was on fire. He had shortness of breath. He had hypotension, tachycardia, and SpO2 91% on high flow oxygen. FAST was negative. The following shows the X-rays and CT scan of him:

Case 1

1. Name four X-ray abnormalities.



Case 1

1. Name four X-ray abnormalities.
 - I. Right pneumothorax
 - II. Collapsed right lung
 - III. Surgical emphysema
 - IV. Deviated trachea/
mediastinum to left side

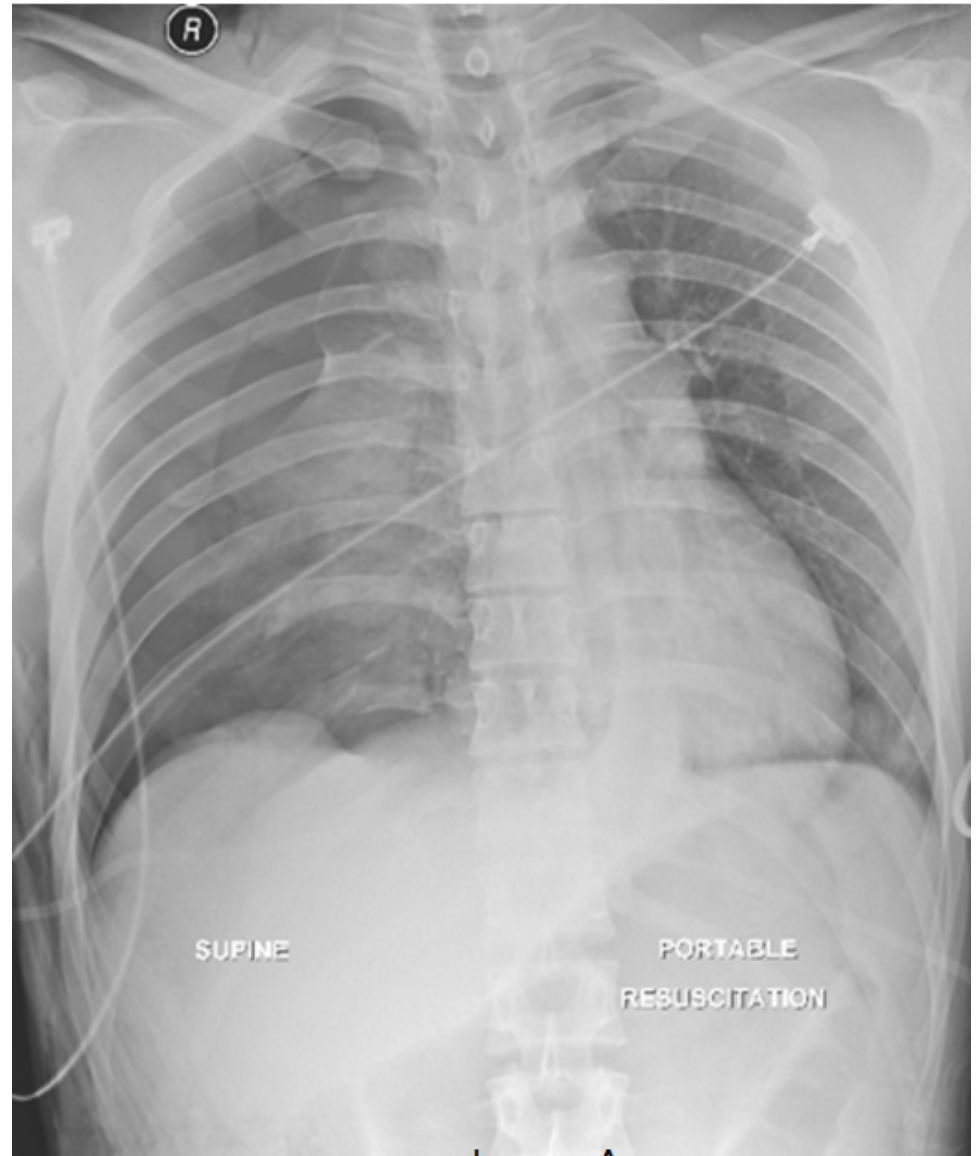


Image A

Case 1

2. Name one abnormality in the X-ray and what is device 'a'?

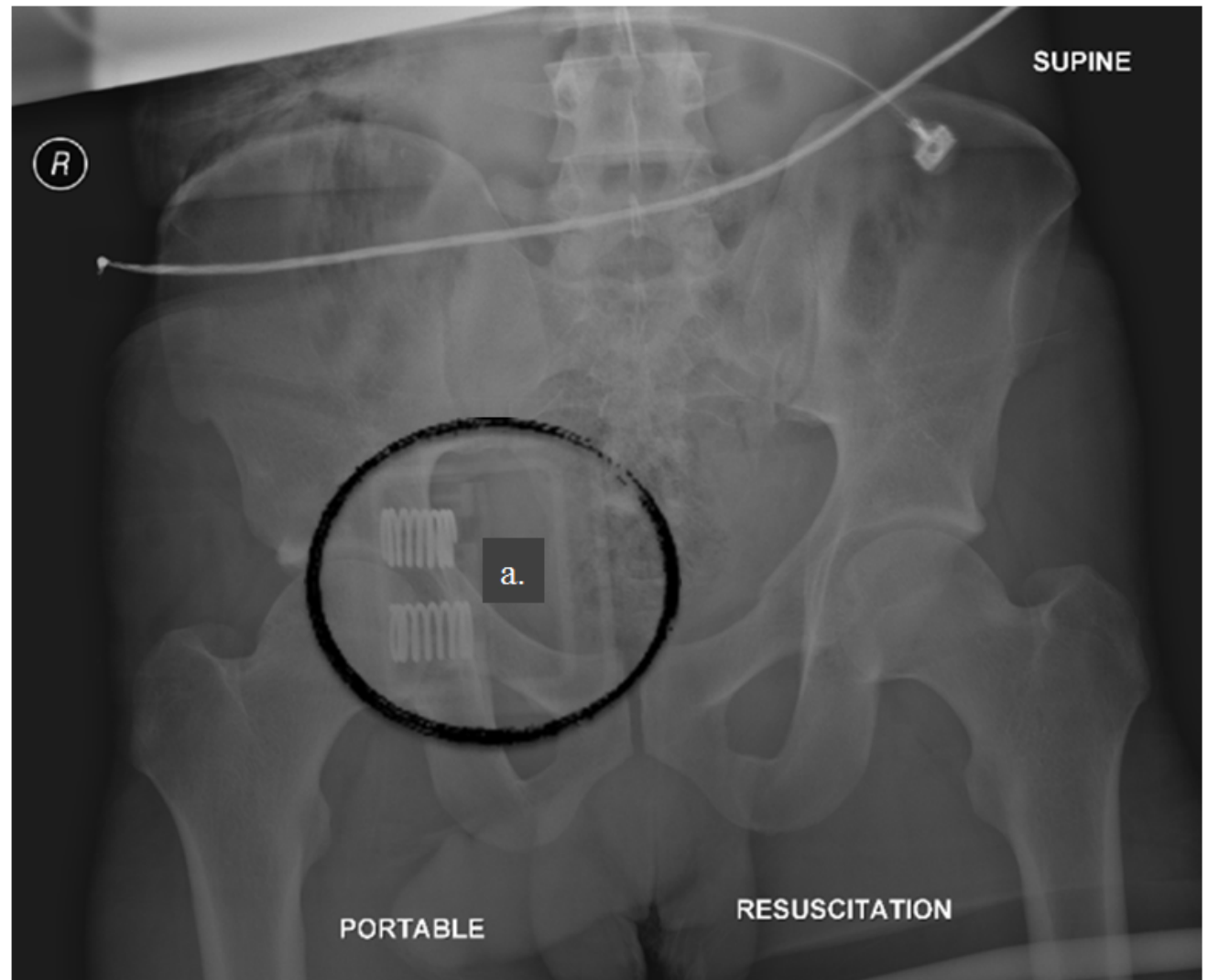


Image B.

Case 1

2. Name one abnormality in the X-ray and what is device 'a'?
- I. Fracture pelvic/fracture left superior pubic ramus
 - II. Pelvic binder/SAM pelvic binder

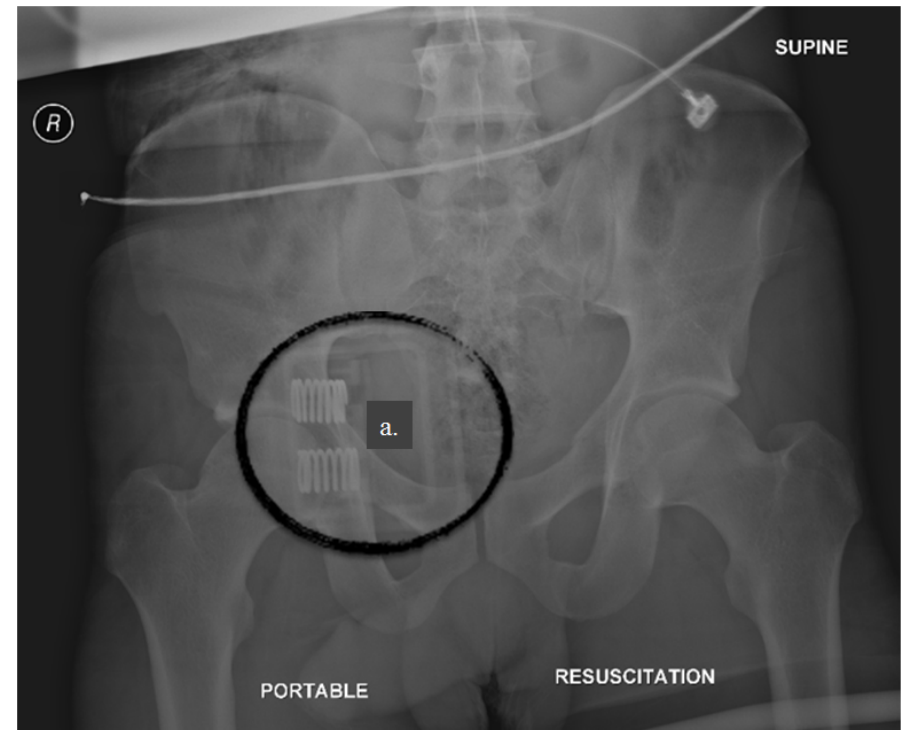


Image B.

Case 1

3. Name 2 abnormalities shown in CT scan.



Case 1

3. Name 2 abnormalities shown in CT scan.

- I. Fracture left pubic bone/ramus/pelvic
- II. Contrast extravasation into the pelvic



Image C.

Case 1

4. Name 4 important treatments in AED:

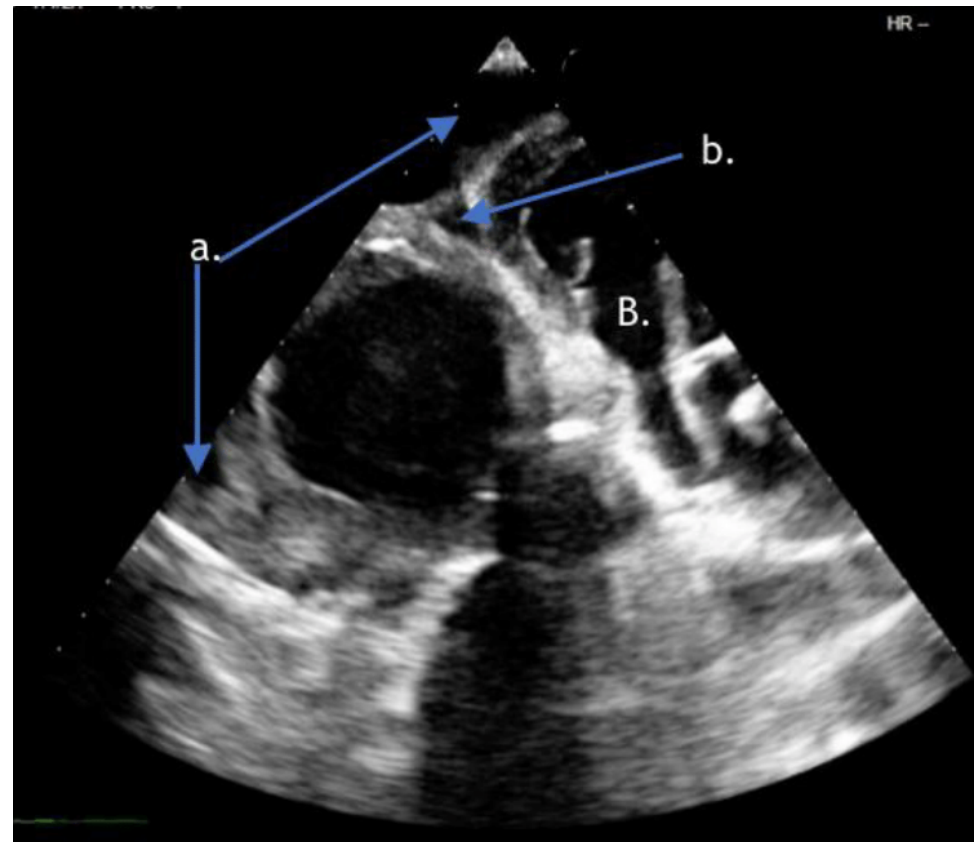
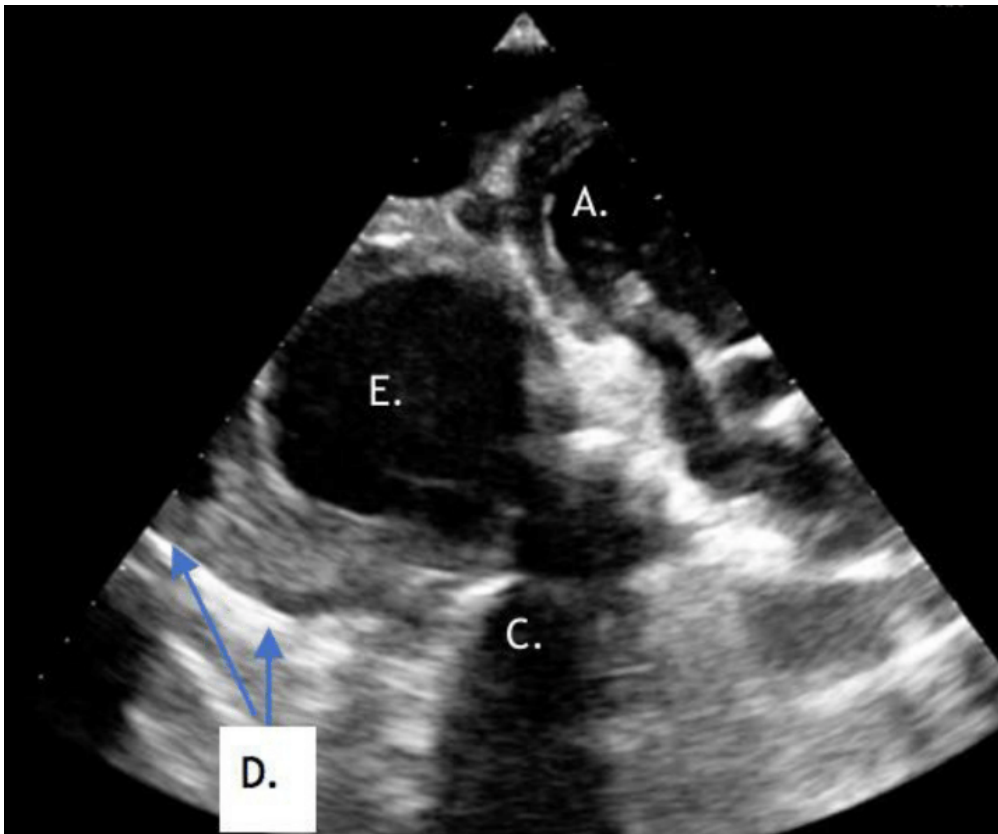
- Fluid resuscitation
- Endotracheal intubation
- Give tranexamic acid
- Transfuse pack cell
- Transfuse blood products (platelets, FFP)
- Keep pelvic binder
- Put in right chest drain

Case 2

- A 82 year-old lady presented to Accident and Emergency Department with central chest pain and hypotension, the following two ultrasound images showed the consecutive captures of the same transthoracic focused cardiac view:

Case 2

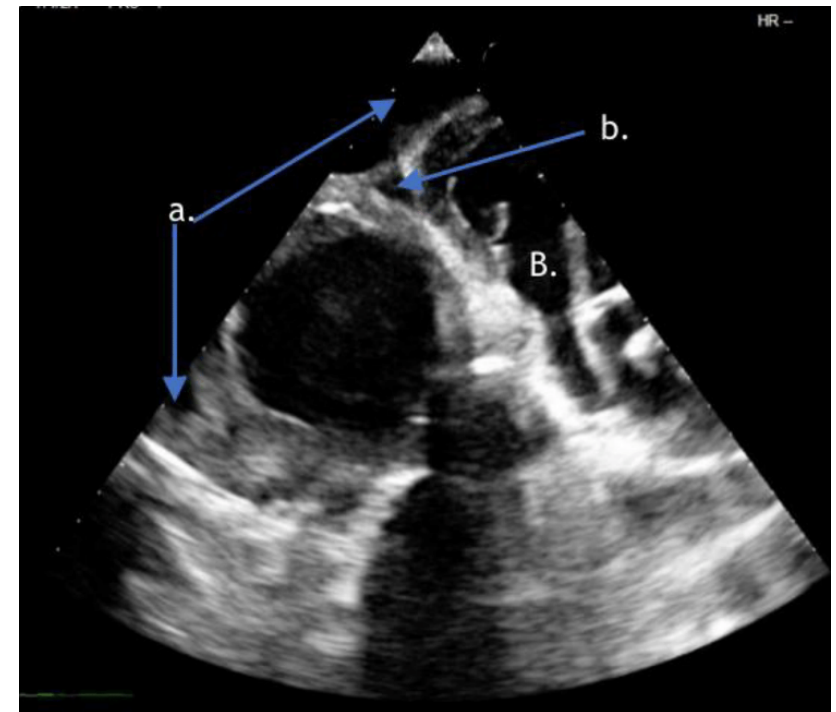
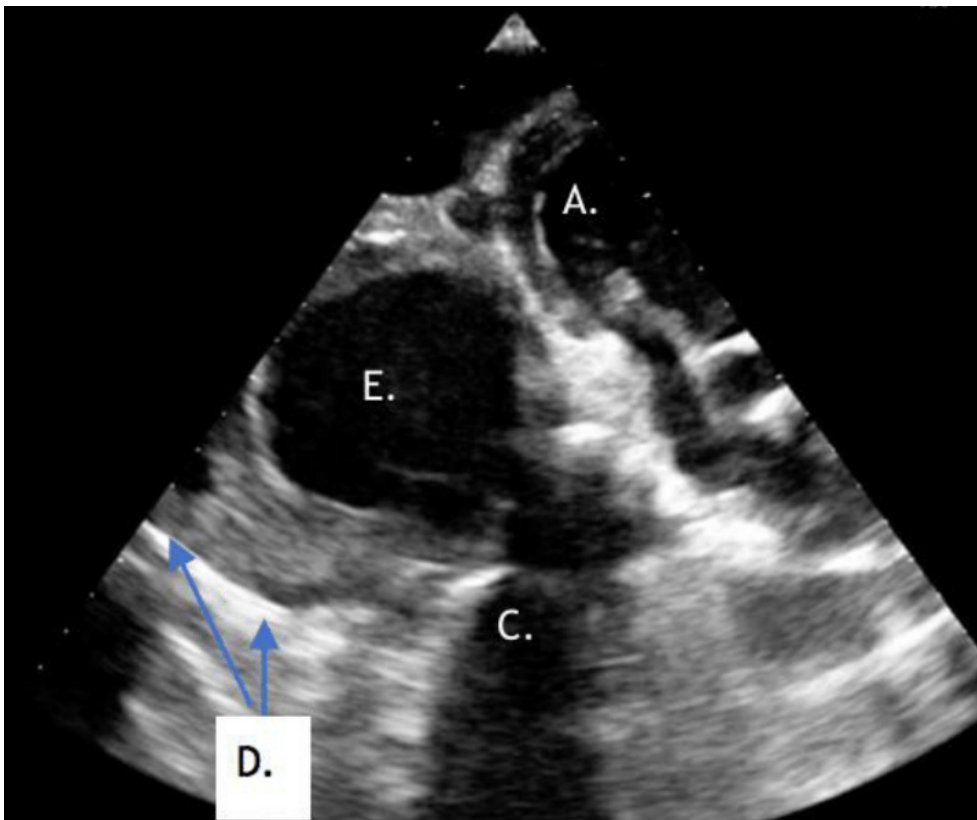
1. Name structures A to D.



Case 2

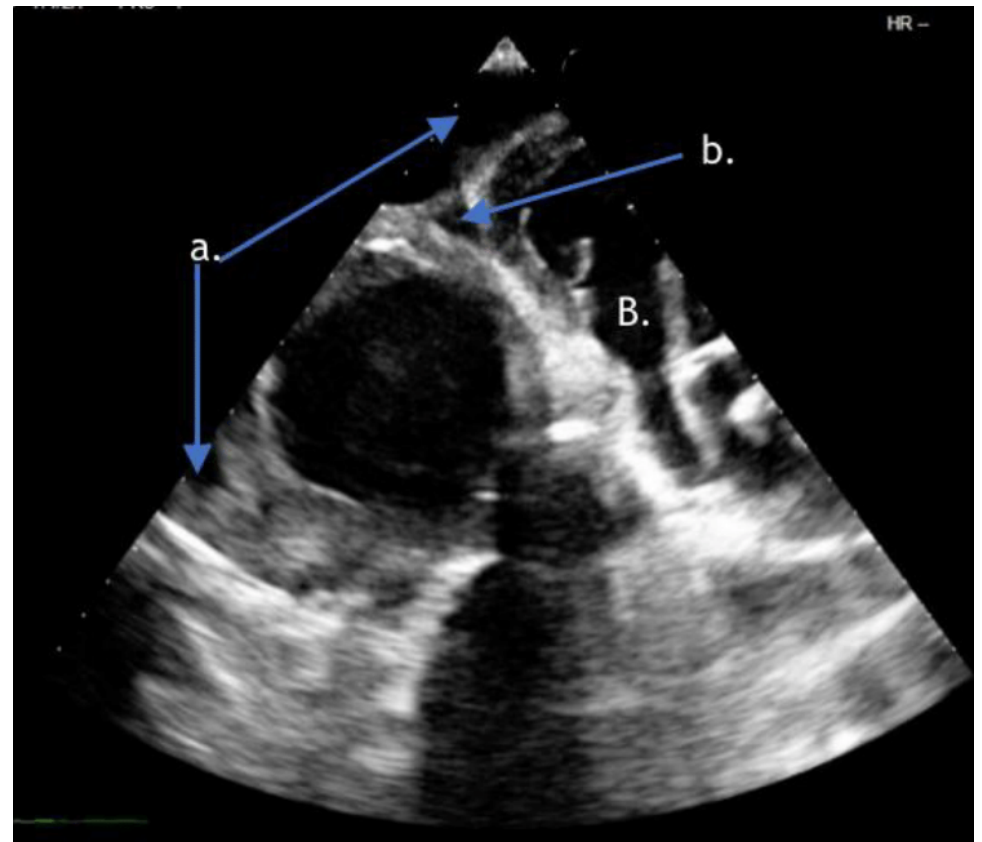
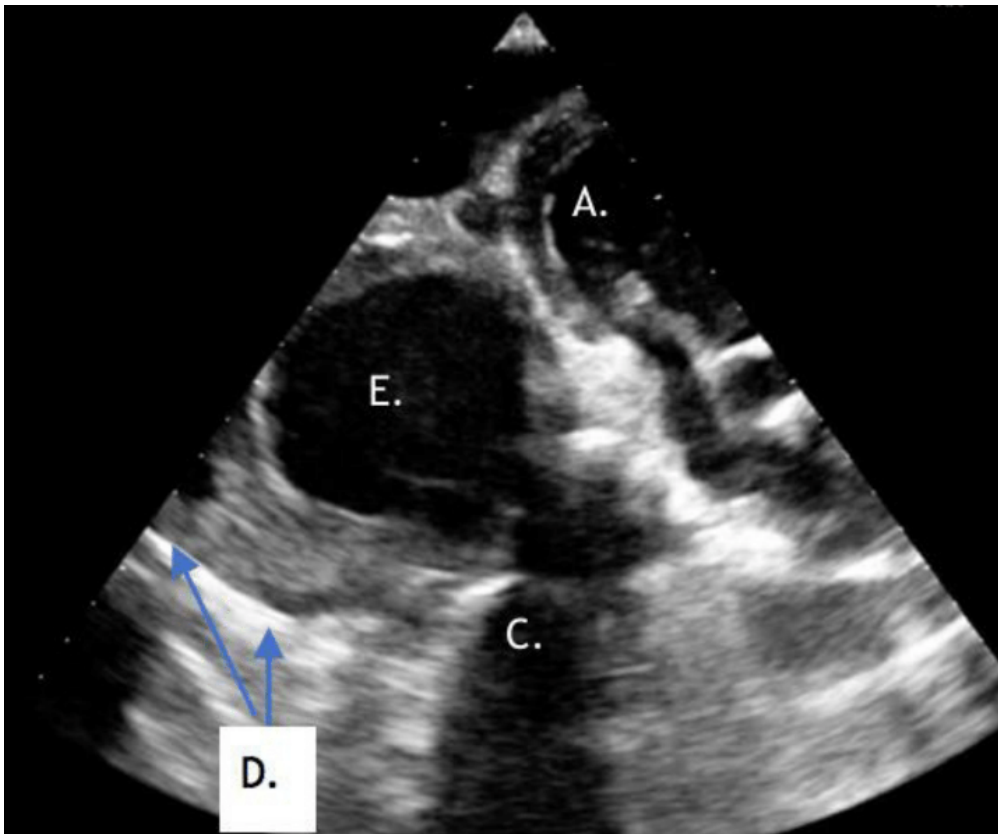
1. Name structures A to D.

- A. left ventricle
- B. left atrium
- C. thoracic vertebra
- D. right diaphragm



Case 2

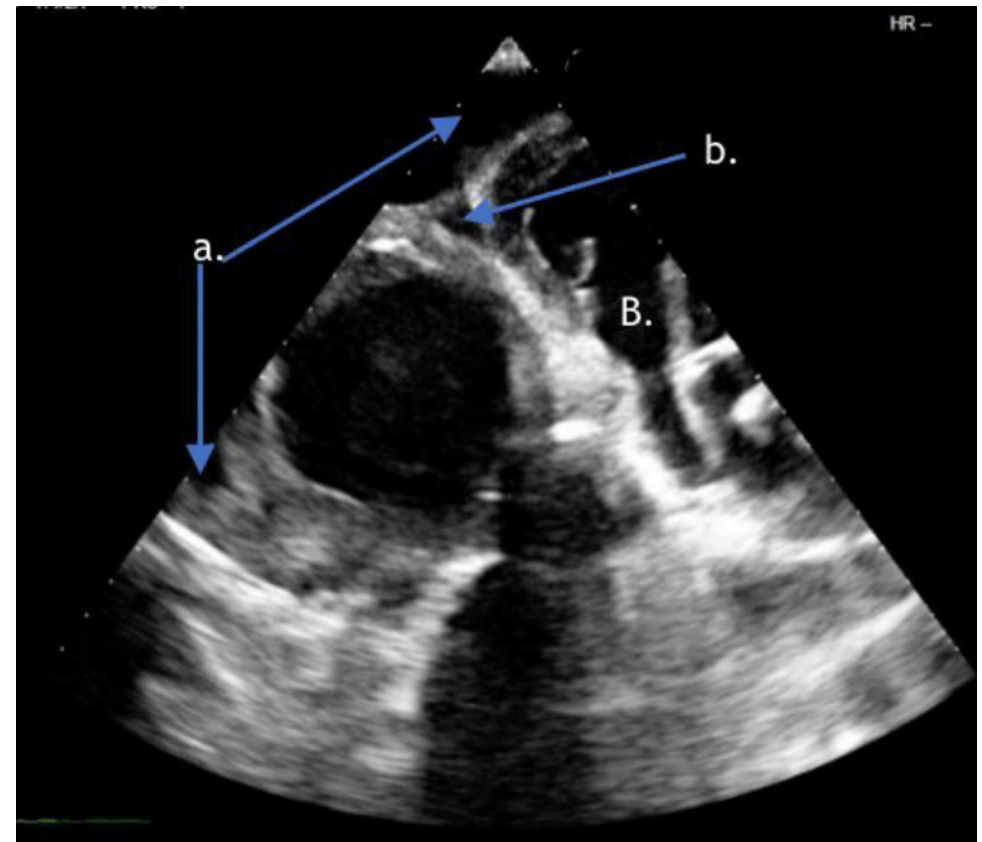
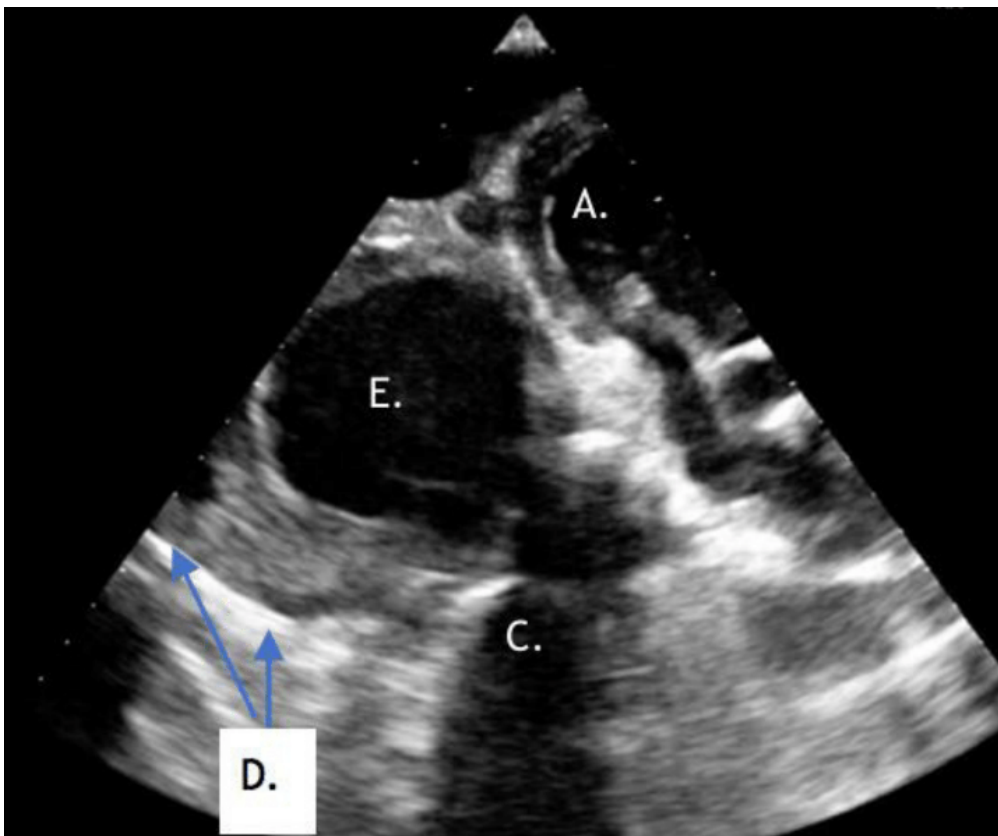
2. What is structure E. What is the abnormality?



Case 2

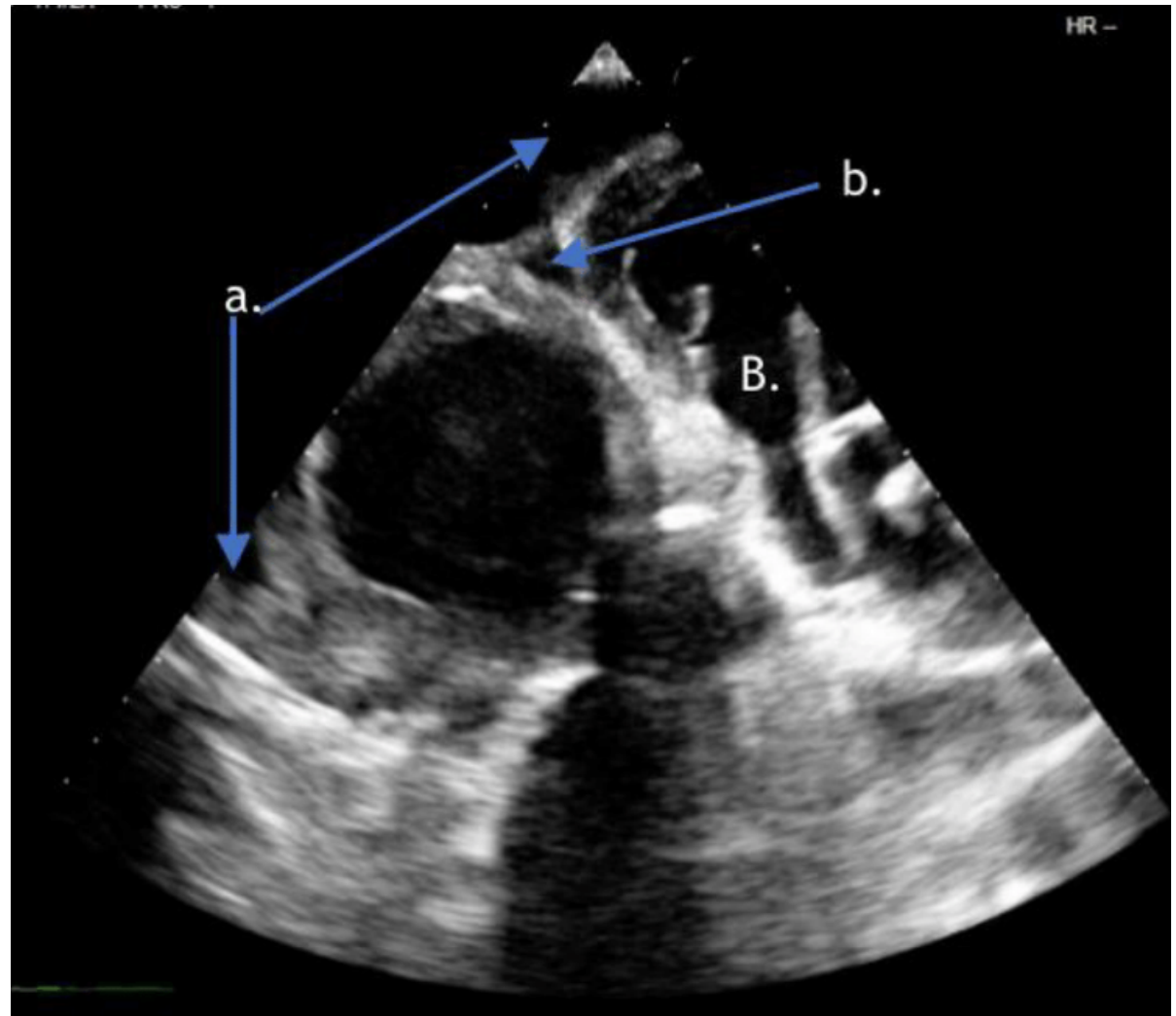
2. What is structure E. What is the abnormality?

E. descending thoracic aorta;
(grossly) dilated/aneurysmal



Case 2

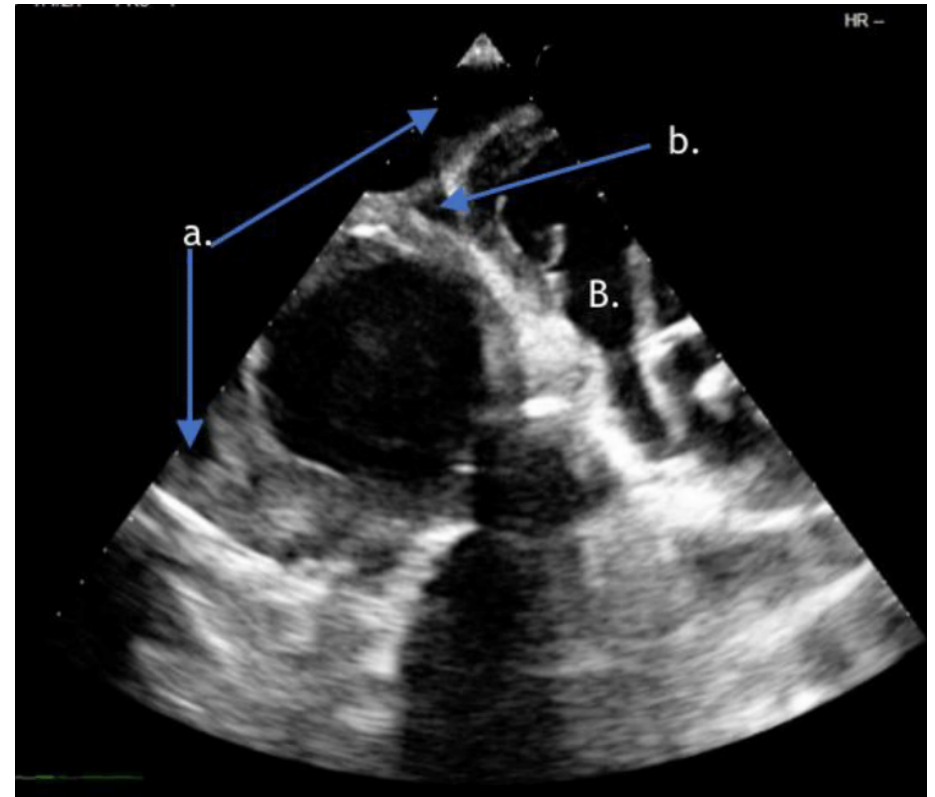
3. What is abnormality a. and b. and how could you differentiate one from another?



Case 2

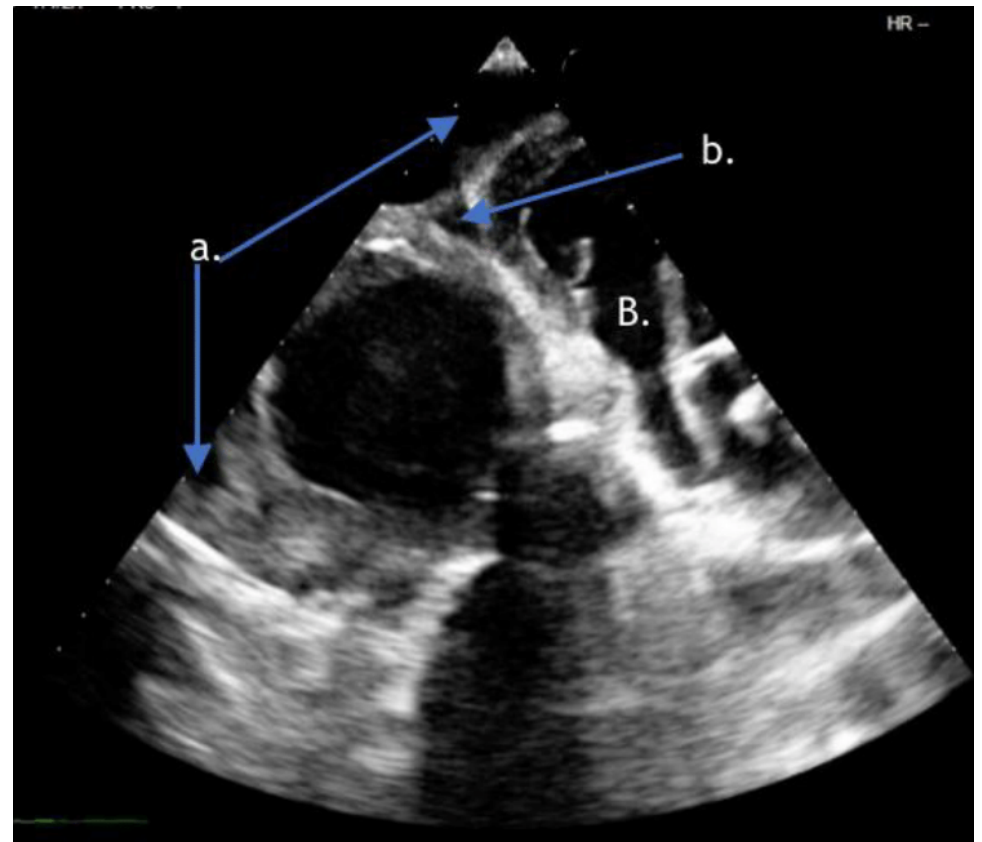
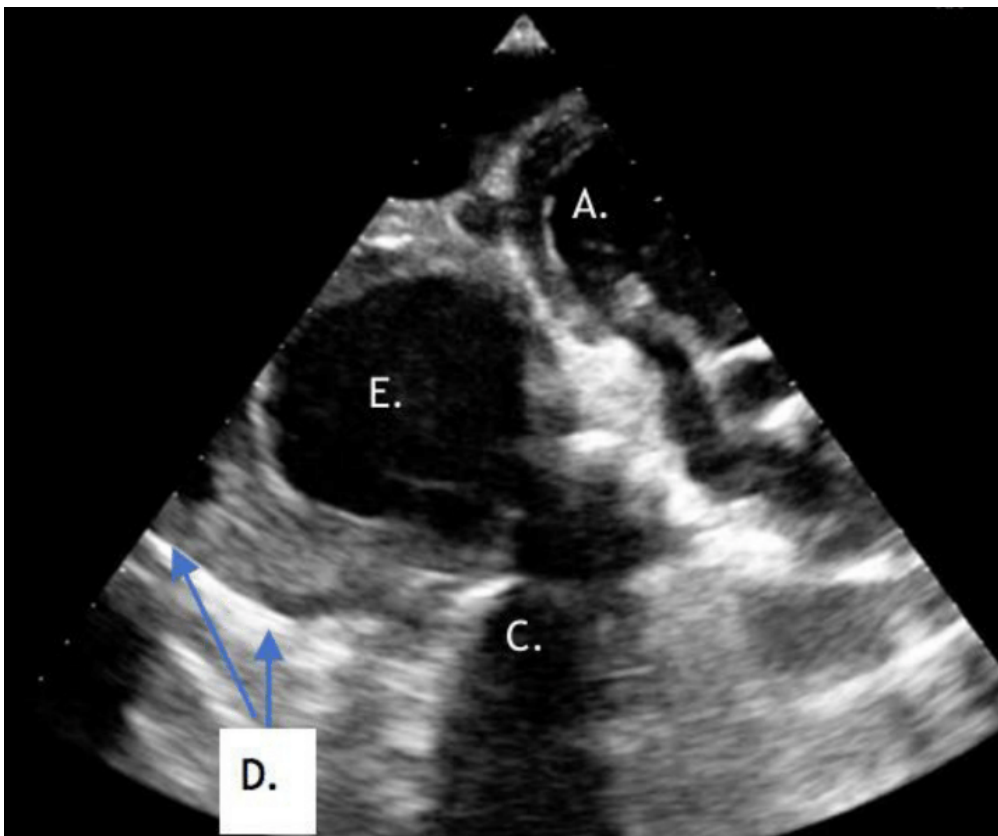
3. What is abnormality a. and b. and how could you differentiate one from another?

- a. (right) pleural effusion
- b. pericardial effusion
- Differentiation - a. goes behind the aorta, b. goes above the aorta



Case 2

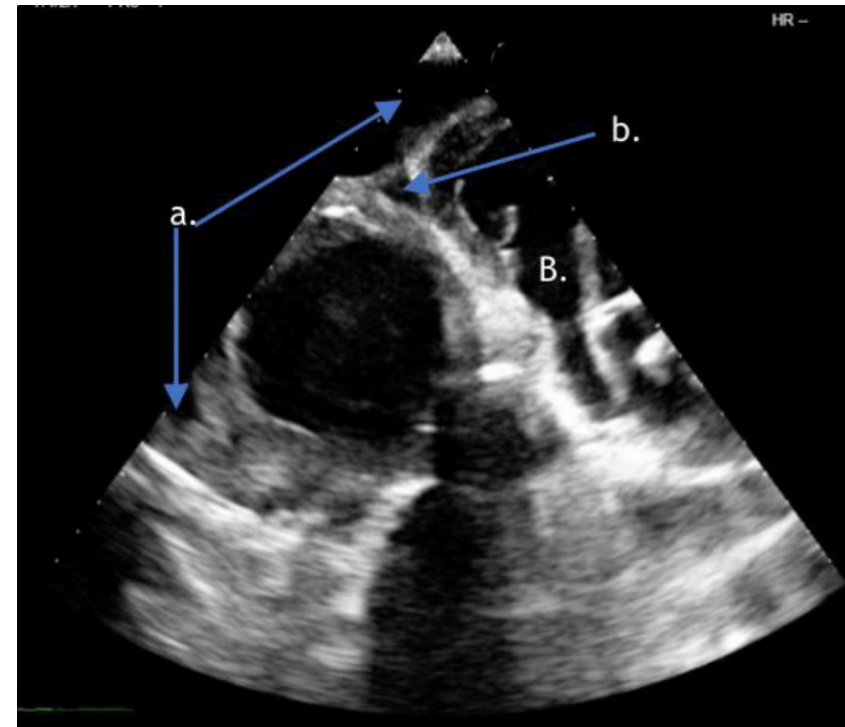
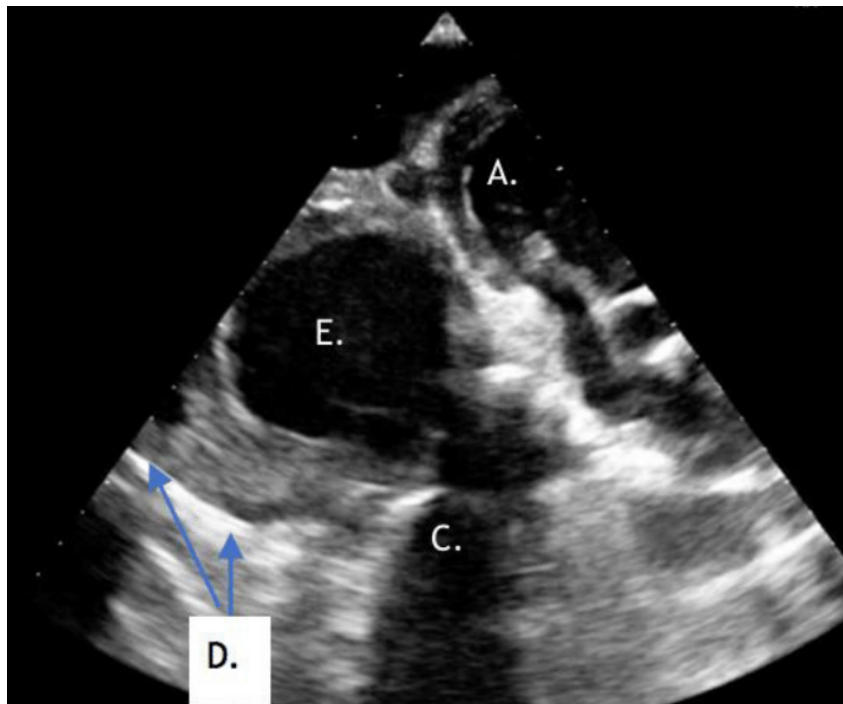
4. Name 2 important treatments for the patient in the AED



Case 2

4. Name 2 important treatments for the patient in the AED

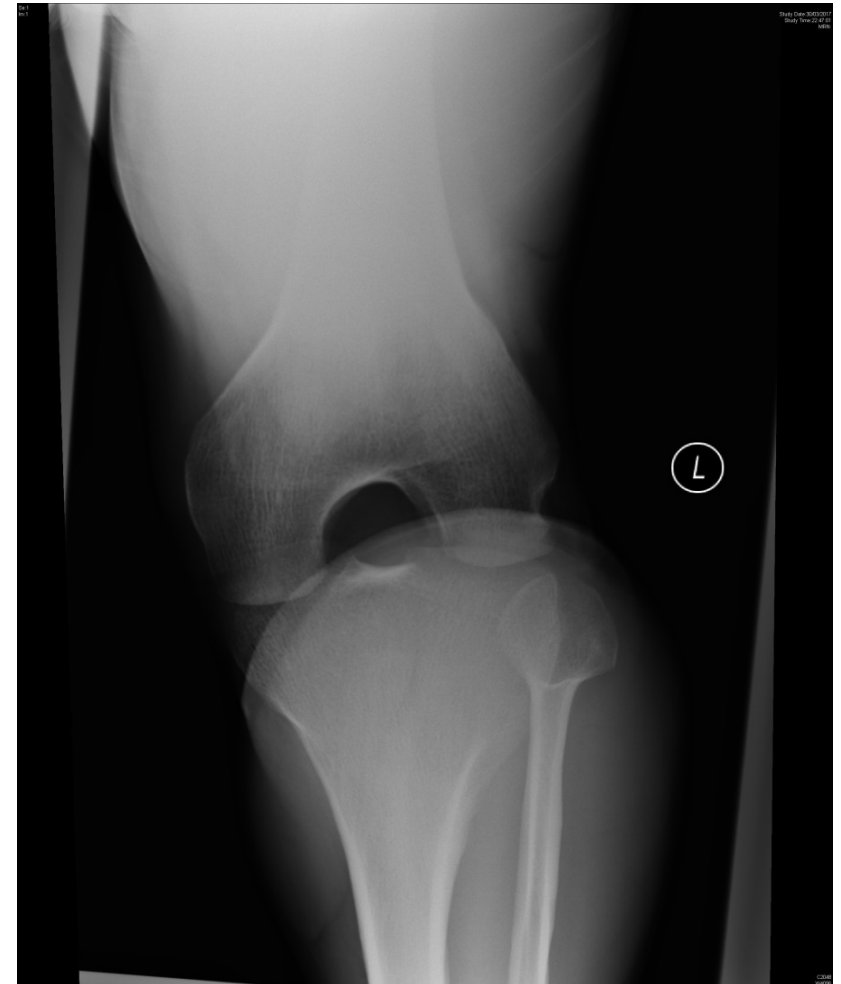
Fluid resuscitations/Pain control/any other reasonable answers



Case 3

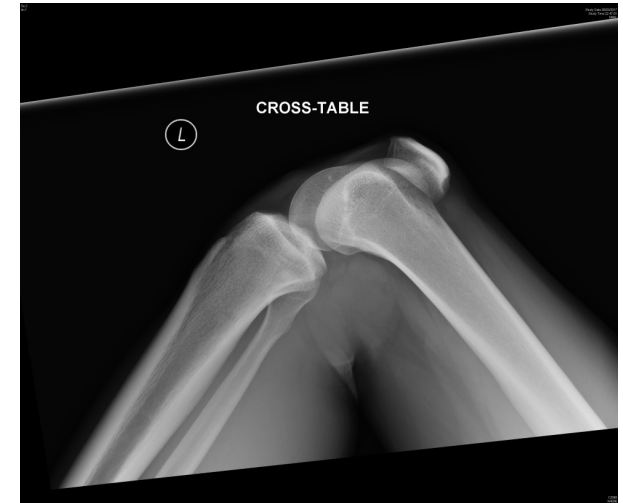
- A junior trainee showed an X-ray to you, and asked you to help him to reduce the patella for a 30 year-old man who suffered from a left knee injury during a basketball game.

Case 3



Case 3

1. What is the X-ray finding?
 1. Patella alta (high riding patella)
2. What is the likely diagnosis?
 1. Patellar tendon rupture
3. What are the expected physical findings?
 1. Upward displacement of patella
 2. Defect at the level of rupture
 3. Failed extension
4. What is the definitive management?
 1. Immediate surgical repair



Case 4

- A 52 year-old man accidentally hit his left eye on the corner of the wall.
- He complained of left eye pain and vision loss.
- His left visual acuity was light perception only.
- There was hyphema, subconjunctival hemorrhage, conjunctival laceration and irregular dilated pupil of left eye.
- He had no other associated injury besides his left eye.

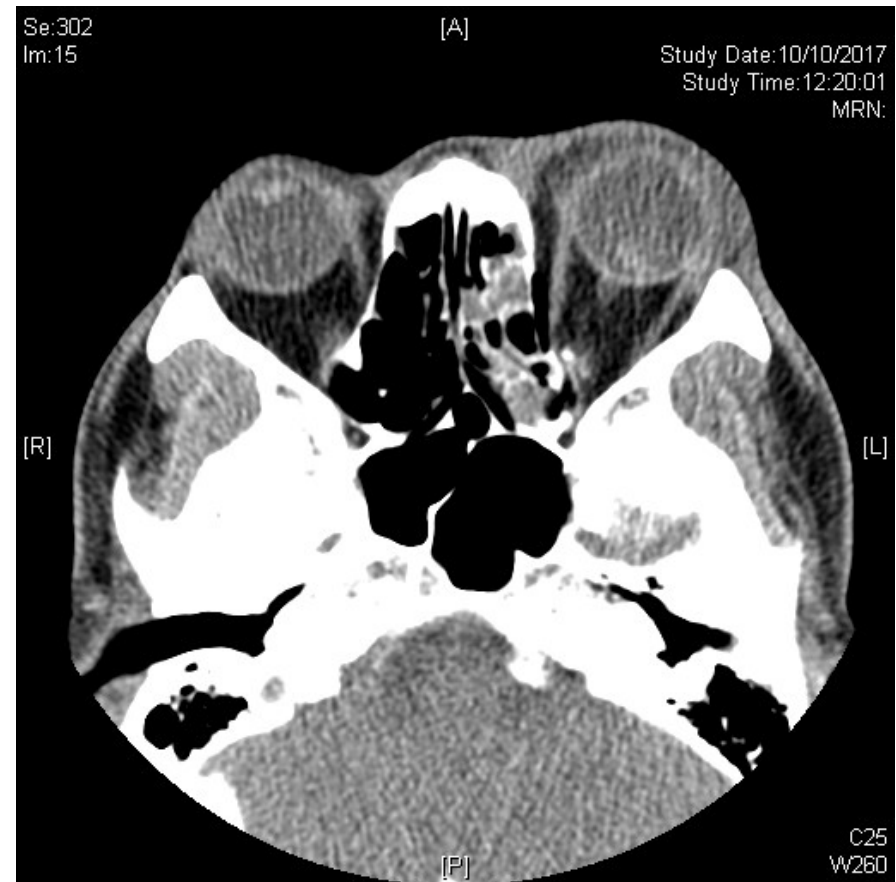
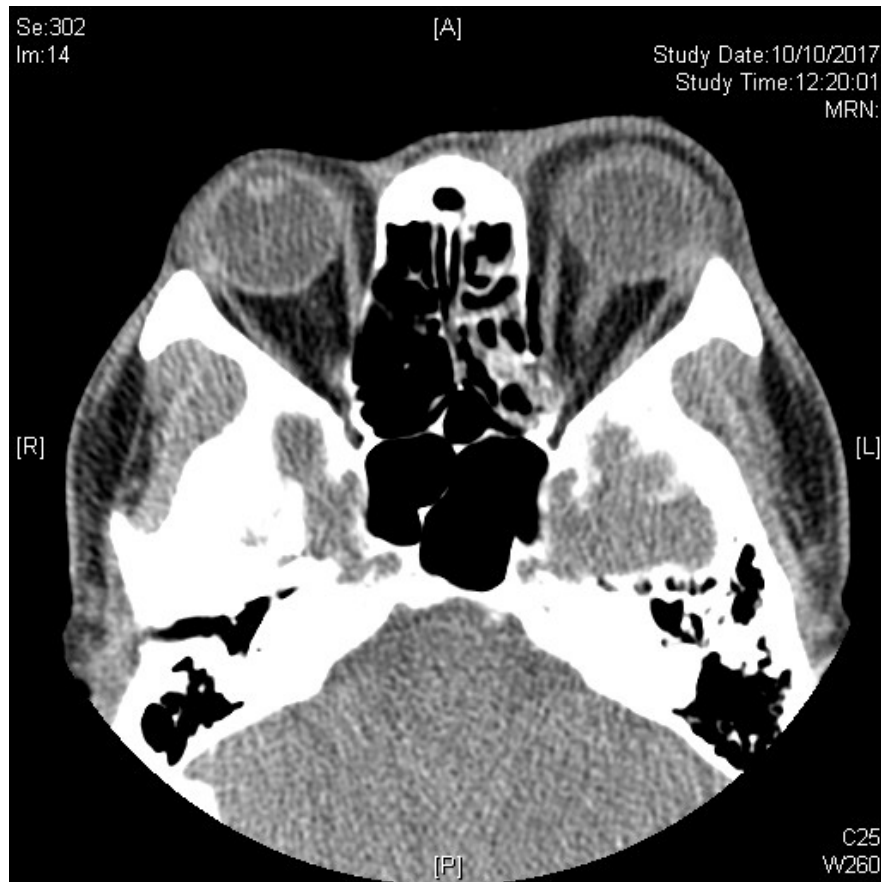
Case 4

1. What is the most worrying clinical condition which he may suffer from? What are the emergency management?
 - Globe rupture
 - Eye shield, ATT, antibiotics, immediate ophthalmologist consultation

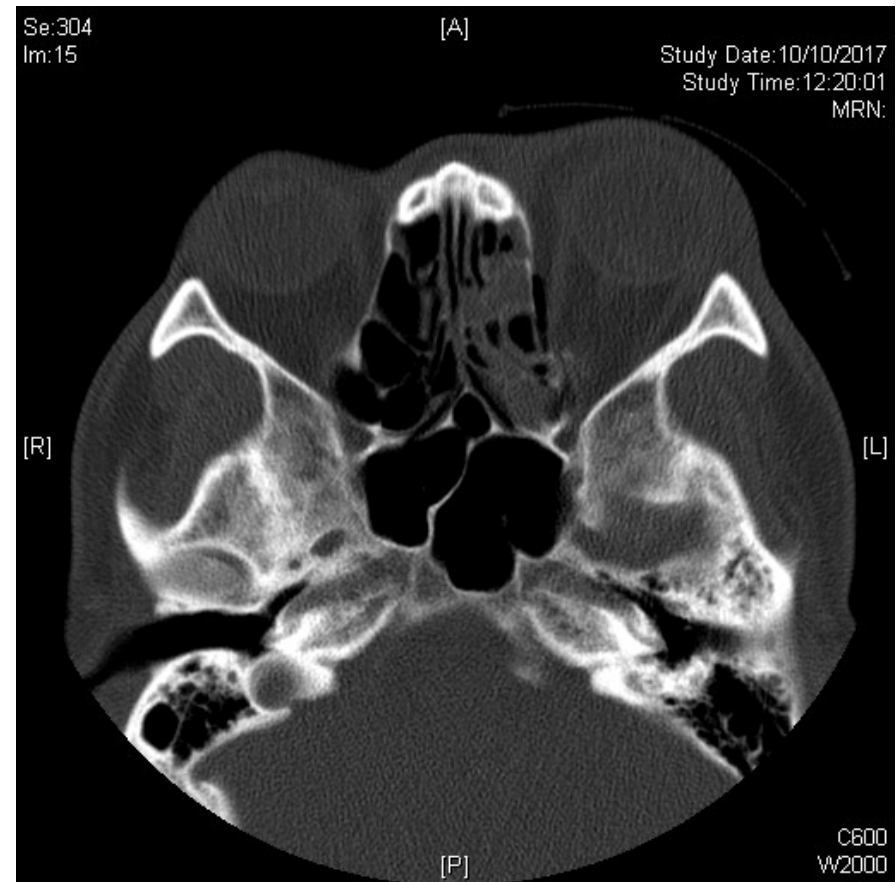
Case 4

- CT orbit was done, what are the findings?

Case 4



Case 4



Case 4

1. What is the most worrying clinical condition which he may suffer from? What are the emergency management?
 1. Globe rupture
 2. Eye shield, ATT, antibiotics, immediate ophthalmologist consultation
2. CT orbit was done, what are the findings?
 1. Globe intact
 2. Lentiform-shaped structure lying against left retinal surface
 3. Fracture of left lamina papyracea
 1. Submucous bleeding in adjacent ethmoid sinus
 2. Abnormal intraocular gas
3. What is the diagnosis?
 1. Traumatic dislocated lens of left globe
 2. Acute fracture at left lamina papyracea
4. What is the definitive management?
 1. Surgical removal and replacement of the lens

