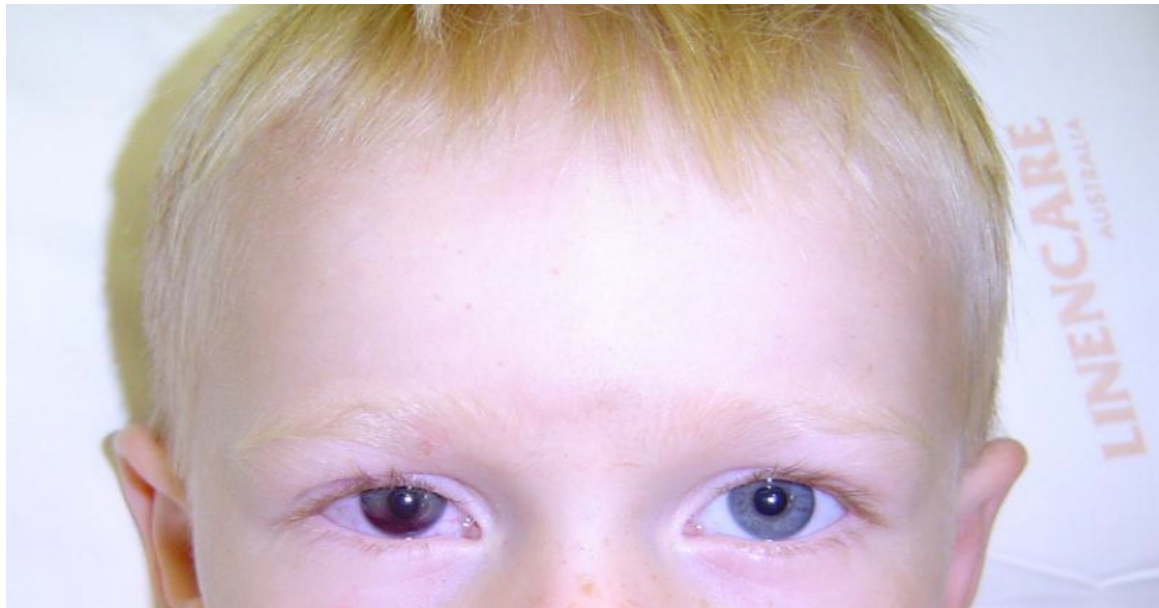


1 A 4 year old boy is brought to the emergency department with a right sided eye injury, sustained after his brother threw a rubber ball at him earlier that day.



(a) What is the diagnosis?

- Right eye Hyphaema- Grade I

(b) How would you manage this specific injury

- Analgesia
- Eye shield – difficult to enforce in young child?
- Nurse upright
- Rest the eye as much as possible

(c) List 2 possible sequelae

- Rebleed
- Raised IOP
- Ghost cell Glaucoma
- Trauma to the eye itself- fractured orbit, globe injury

2 An 86 year old woman is brought to your emergency department from her nursing home. She has had two days of drowsiness and decreased oral intake.

			Reference Range
Haemoglobin	129	gm/L	115-160
WCC	15.3	$\times 10^9/L$	4-11
Platelets	221	$\times 10^9/L$	150-400
Neutrophils	11.5	$\times 10^9/L$	2.0 –7.5
Na ⁺	138	mmol/L	134-146
K ⁺	5.4	mmol/L	3.4-5
Cl ⁻	94	mmol/L	98-106
HCO ₃ ⁻	24	mmol/L	22-32
Urea	25.8	mmol/L	3-8
Creatinine	352	mmol/L	45-90
Glucose	7.4	mmol/L	3.5-5.5
Total Protein	72	g/L	60-80
Albumin	15	g/L	35-50
Globulins	57	g/L	23-35
Total bilirubin	146	$\mu\text{mol/L}$	< 20
ALT	38	U/L	< 35
ALP	2590	U/L	35-135
GGT	1020	U/L	< 40

(a) Please 5 abnormalities that give you the diagnosis. (5 points)

- Raised White cell count
- Raised Urea and creatinine
- Raised Bilirubin
- Abnormal LFT's , with raised bilirubin, obstructive picture.
- Raised anion gap- metabolic acidosis?

(b) List 3 differential diagnoses indicated by the results (3 points)

- Ascending Cholangitis
- Uraemia
- Sepsis

(c) What treatment would you commence?

- IVF 10-20mL/kg- taking care that the patient has urine output and minimal chance of overload
- Antibiotics- timentin, or ampi/flagyl/genta (give doses)

3 A 34 year old male presents to the emergency department complaining of left loin to groin pain, which he rates as a 7 out of 10. He has mild renal angle tenderness on examination on examination. His full ward test shows microscopic haematuria. You make a diagnosis of renal colic

(a) List 3 investigations you would perform(3 points)

- Urea and creatinine blood test
- Uric acid
- CTKUB

(a) What two analgesics could you use(including dosage) in this patient?(2 points)

Narcotic + NSAID + simpler?

Indocid Pr 100mg

Morphine 2mg aliquots IV to 10 mg

Panadeine Forte

(b) List 3 factors that may predispose to stone formation(3 points)

Dehydration

Uric acid- dehydration, high protein

Cystine stones- cystinuria

High Ca or Oxalate – certain foods

Struvite- UTI

(c) List 2 common sites where a renal stone may become impacted(2 points)

Pelvic rim

Vesicoureteric junction

As these are the narrowest points in the renal tract.
