

الهيئة السعودية للتخصصات الصحية
Saudi Commission for Health Specialties



CARDIAC ANESTHESIA SAUDI FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

**SAUDI FELLOWSHIP FINAL CLINICAL EXAMINATION OF CARDIAC ANESTHESIA
(2021)**



I Exam Format

- Cardiac Anesthesia final clinical examination shall consist of 4 graded stations each with 10 minute encounters.
- The 4 stations consist of 4 Structured Oral Exam (SOE) stations with 2 examiners each.
- All stations shall be designed to assess integrated clinical encounters.
- SOE stations are designed with preset questions and ideal answers.

II Final Clinical Exam Blueprint*

		DIMENSIONS OF CARE				
		Health Promotion & Illness Prevention	Acute	Chronic	Psychosocial Aspects	# Stations
DOMAINS FOR INTEGRATED CLINICAL ENCOUNTER	Patient Care		1	1		2
	Patient Safety & Procedural Skills		1			1
	Communication & Interpersonal Skills		1			1
	Professional Behaviors					
	Total Stations		3	1		4



III Definitions	
Dimensions of Care	Focus of care for the patient, family, community, and/or population
Health Promotion & Illness Prevention	The process of enabling people to increase control over their health & its determinants, & thereby improve their health. Illness prevention covers measures not only to prevent the occurrence of illness such as risk factor reduction but also to arrest its progress & reduce its consequences once established. This includes but is not limited to screening, periodic health exam, health maintenance, patient education & advocacy, & community & population health.
Acute	Brief episode of illness, within the time span defined by initial presentation through to transition of care. This dimension includes but is not limited to urgent, emergent, & life-threatening conditions, new conditions, & exacerbation of underlying conditions.
Chronic	Illness of long duration that includes but is not limited to illnesses with slow progression.
Psychosocial Aspects	Presentations rooted in the social & psychological determinants of health that include but are not limited to life challenges, income, culture, & the impact of the patient's social & physical environment.

Domains	Reflects the scope of practice & behaviors of a practicing clinician
Patient Care	Exploration of illness & disease through gathering, interpreting & synthesizing relevant information that includes but is not limited to history taking, physical examination & investigation. Management is a process that includes but is not limited to generating, planning, organizing care in collaboration with patients, families, communities, populations, & health care professionals (e.g. finding common ground, agreeing on problems & goals of care, time & resource management, roles to arrive at mutual decisions for treatment)
Patient Safety & Procedural Skills	Patient safety emphasizes the reporting, analysis, and prevention of medical error that often leads to adverse healthcare events. Procedural skills encompass the areas of clinical care that require physical and practical skills of the clinician integrated with other clinical competencies in order to accomplish a specific and well characterized technical task or procedure.
Communication & Interpersonal Skills	Interactions with patients, families, caregivers, other professionals, communities, & populations. Elements include but are not limited to active listening, relationship development, education, verbal, non-verbal & written communication (e.g. patient centered interview, disclosure of error, informed consent).
Professional Behaviors	Attitudes, knowledge, and skills based on clinical &/or medical administrative competence, ethics, societal, & legal duties resulting in the wise application of behaviors that demonstrate a commitment to excellence, respect, integrity, accountability & altruism (e.g. self-awareness, reflection, life-long learning, scholarly habits, & physician health for sustainable practice).



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATE:

A 1-year-old boy with DiGorge syndrome is going to have PICC line insertion under sedation in the angiography suit. He is diagnosed with TOF. Vitals are normal for age, saturation is 88%.

Examination		Not done	Incomplete ½ mark	Done Full mark
Examiner	What are the main anesthetic considerations?			
Examiner	How can you provide sedation, mention doses please?			
instruction	The procedure started under sedation, a guide wire was passed through a peripheral vein, multiple PVCs were noted, shortly after, the blood pressure dropped to 60/40. The radiographer performs a quick scan on the heart. The echo is shown next			
Examiner	What is your diagnosis?			
instruction	The radiographer calls the cardiac team urgently. The cardiac surgeon arrives and asks to take the patient to OR for a life-saving surgical evacuation. The cardiologist arrives and disagree, he wants to perform pericardiocentesis first under the same sedation and then take him to OR			
Examiner	What is your most appropriate response in this conflict? Explain			
instruction	You decide to allow pericardiocentesis first under sedation, he could not aspirate much, now you are taking the patient to OR for emergency surgical drainage			
Examiner	What is your anesthetic management of this situation?			