

Station 1

1. What is the type of vertebra in the manican provided in I? ½ point

- What is the name given to the shaded blue area? ½ point

- Mention which is the allowable functional movement? 1 point

- Where does the sympathetic chain lie in the relevant upper
vertebra? 1 point

- and why is cautiousness required in such sympathetic block? 1 point....

2. What is the usual function of the glass syringe/ blue syringe
in pain practice in figure II? ½ point

- Mention one indication for its use. ½ point

3. What is the usual length of the catheter at the 4th. terminal
mark in III? 1 point

- and what is the minimum gauge epidural needle required
to use this catheter? 1 point.....

Total points

.../ 7

Station 2

A 49 year old lady is suffering from radicular pain on the left arm up to her left big thumb on prolonged driving. A paramedian block was performed in the operating theatre under C-arm. The patient received this X-Ray as a document for the relevant procedure after the block was done.

1. What is the position of the patient during this procedure?
Supine or prone? ½ point

2. What is the type of needle used and its gauge?
..... 1 point

3. Which space is the tip of the needle?
..... ½ point

4. What is the target cervical nerve in this space?
..... 1 point

5. What is the main position for intraforaminal selective
cervical nerve root ?
Lateral prone or oblique? 1 point

6. What is safer in the un-experienced hand for cervical
nerve root block this paramedian approach,
or intraforaminal selective nerve root
block approach, 1 point
& why? 2 points
.....
.....

Total points

.../ 7

Station 3

1. What is the structure in I? 1 point

2. What is the name of the cervical nerve in II? 1 point.....

3. What is the structure in III? ½ point.....

4. What is the artery in IV? ½ point.....

5. What is the artery in V? 1 point.....

6. What is the structure in VI? ½ point.....

7. What is the artery in VII? ½ point.....

8. What is the structure in VIII? 1 point.....

9. What is the structure in IX? ½ point.....

10. What is the name given to the structural process in X? ½ point.....

Total points

.../ 7

Station 4

A 60-year female patient complaining of pain and numbness of the inner side of the right anterior thigh. She has a history for interventional angioplasty for the left femoral artery 3 years ago which was painful and caused a large haematoma that needed 3-weeks admission in hospital.

She is also complaining of long history of back and right leg pains. Her pain comes on walking and her back (mainly right side) aches on prolonged sitting.

On examination:

hypoesthesia, hyperesthesia, hyperpathia were present in the upper right thigh.

1. What is your provisional diagnosis for this particular pain? 1 point
and what is your pharmacological drug of choice? 1 point
and what is the recommended regime and therapeutic dose? 1 point

She has also tender L5 spine, positive straight leg raising, and facet joint pain.

2. What is the possible diagnosis based on the associated lateral plain X-ray? 1 point
and what is the possible lumbar nerve root affected? 1 point
3. Which facet looks abnormal in the CT provided: right or left? 1 point
and how are you going to relieve its pain? 1 point

Total points

.../ 7

Station 5

A male patient aged 70 years is suffering from severe back and epigastric pain. He has generalized malaise associated with anorexia, nausea, and constipation. His pain is worse on lying supine and is relieved by sitting and leaning forward. Radiographic investigation was done.

1. What is the type of scan present in figure I.

and what is the suspected organ affected and shown by the pointer

1 point

By-pass surgery was finally done and later on an intervention - after a trial of pharmacotherapy - was performed to improve the quality of pain relief.

2. What is the level of the block in figure II?

which type of needle is involved?

1 point

3. Where is tip of the needle in figure III,

and why?

2 point

4. What does the dye demonstrate in figure IV?

and what is the name of this block?

2 point

5. What are the nerve roots involved in such a block?

1 point

Total points

.../ 7

Station 6

A middle age lady suffering from back and leg pains. Pain comes on walking and affects mainly her right limb up to the medial side of the right leg.

She has also back pain which is continuously there and increases on movement and internal rotation of the right hip.

She has undergone the following procedure under C-arm:

Fig. I What is the position of the patient during this procedure? $\frac{1}{2}$ point

What is the view shown by the C-arm? $\frac{1}{2}$ point

What is the type of needle in this view? $\frac{1}{2}$ point

Where is the tip of the needle in this view? $\frac{1}{2}$ point

Fig. II What is the view shown by the C-arm? $\frac{1}{2}$ point

What is the level of block? $\frac{1}{2}$ point

What is the final position of terminal end of the needle? $\frac{1}{2}$ point

Fig. III What is the view shown by the C-arm? $\frac{1}{2}$ point

What is the nerve (shown by the 1ml dye)
covered by the block? $\frac{1}{2}$ point

What is the name of this block? $\frac{1}{2}$ point

Fig. IV What block is performed? 1 point

& how can you test the presence of pain in this structure? 1 point

Total points

.../ 7

Station 7

1. What is the advantage of the sprotte needle (Fig . 1)

and what is its usual use in the anesthetic practice?

2 points

2. What is the gauge of the spinal black needle labelled II

& what is its usual use for intervention for pain of lower back? 2 points

3. What is the needle with the associated tubing labelled III?

and what could a 100mm needle length be used for, in nerve block for the lower limb?

2 points

4. What is the name given to a needle with a 5 mm active tip labelled IV?

and what could a 10 cm needle length be used for (with 5mm active tip), in pain practice

2 points

Total points

.../ 8