

1. Lead examiner .....

2. Co-examiner .....

Candidate No:

Total Mark:

**SCENARIO**

You are the consultant in charge of a regional base hospital ED. A rapid assessment nurse has organised investigations on a 17 year-old girl who was brought in by her parents with a 6-month history of weight loss. She is complaining of weakness and intermittent palpitations. Vital signs at triage are BP 90/65, Pulse 60, spO<sub>2</sub> 99% on air, temp 36<sup>3</sup> deg C. A 12-lead ECG was taken on arrival.

**Question 1: Describe and interpret this ECG ( 1 ½ minutes)**

Expected Response	Details & Comments
Features	Sinus arrhythmia 60(50-75)/min, PR normal <b>MUST HAVE SYSTEM</b> QRS normal, ?Prolonged QTc, ST depress. PROMPT: Could it be anything else? Abnormal T wave morphology and/or U wave Relevant negatives: no ectopics, no cause for palpitations in current graph
Diagnosis	Hypokalaemia
PROMPT: <i>Look at the anterior chest leads. Electrolyte abnormality?</i>	Diffs: - ?normal variant in teenager - hypomagnesaemia
Interpretation	May be due to vomiting, laxative use, large bowel enteropathy, diuretic abuse Possible anorexia. Minimum: <b>eating disorder, medication abuse</b>

**Question 2: Outline your history and examination of this patient. ( 1 ½ minutes)**

Expected Response	Details & Comments
Be mindful of privacy, caring approach to assessment	
Hx	Details of events, <b>eating Hx</b> – esp for anorexia or bulimia, <b>weight hx</b> for loss or fluctuations, <b>vomiting or diarrhoea</b> , exercise history, menstrual history <b>Drugs</b> causing low K – diuretics, steroids, bronchodilators, laxatives, drug & alcohol Collaborative History from <b>family</b> Prompt: What sources of history? <b>Psychological</b> history, Suicide risk assessment – often associated
Ex	For signs of possible eating disorder: weight loss, body hair – down, teeth for enamel loss from vomiting, skin sores – poor healing with malnutrition ( <b>one</b> to pass) Look for evidence of self harm – often associated <b>CVS</b> exam, signs autonomic instability, heart failure <b>Neuro</b> exam to exclude focal features, look for esp hyporeflexic, gen weakness Height, <b>Weight</b> and BMI <b>Must get weight unprompted</b>

**Question 3: Venous blood gases assay shows a serum K<sup>+</sup> level of 2.2. Her clinical assessment is consistent with anorexia nervosa and ventricular ectopics. DISCUSS the methods of potassium replacement. ( 1 ½ minutes)**

Expected Response	Details & Comments
Considerations	Likely chronic onset associated with anorexia However, weakness and VEs warrant rapid K replacement to a level >3.0 mmol/L Serum K a poor indicator of total body K, which is likely to be low in this pt Compliance in 17yo girl with eating disorder will be an issue!
Oral	PROS: Rapid absorption formulation (eg Chlorvescent) indicated Avoids IV complications of rapid infusion and pain at IV site May be more acceptable to patient, Can be given via NG tube CONS: Unpleasant taste DOSE: 40 mmol every 6 hours
IV	PROS: Avoids compliance issues, Can be titrated to repeat VBG measurements CONS: Pain and irritation at IV site if rapid and / or concentrated Danger of rapid overdosing; nowadays only pre-mixed IV bags available DOSE: max 40 mmol/hr (peripheral); needs cardiac monitoring

<b>Perspective</b>	Oral likely to be first choice, needs magnesium/other electrolytes as well If true cardiac arrhythmias are present or extreme weakness this would be an indication for IV (add if giving fluids for dehydration)	
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**Question 4: Before you implement your management plan, she asks to get dressed and discharge herself. Outline your approach. (2 ½ minutes)**

Expected Response	Details & Comments	
<b>Issues</b>  <b>PROMPT: What are the issues here?</b>	<b>Autonomy vs Duty of Care</b> ? Reasons for wanting to leave Attempt to secure pt's <b>trust and confidence</b> Address these reasons if possible <b>Determine level of Competence</b> Seek assistance: NOK, nursing Empower pt with options <b>Involuntary intervention only if indicated</b> and legally empowered	
Engagement	Remain calm/try and build rapport Articulate reasons to stay	
Assess risk of self discharge	Balance against risks to future attitudes/compliance from restraint	
Reasons for intentions  Attempt to address these	Identify misunderstandings and reassure Identify patient priorities - Fear: of hospital, treatment; loss of control - Pain - Social: fear of stigma, specific reasons at home; school pressures	
Enlist help	Parents: awareness that this may cause conflict Nursing staff: who often have strong rapport GP	
Assess competency	Use parents as collateral history Assess depression/suicide risk Age at 17 does not make her incompetent Use of psych services for background history or second opinion Use of witnesses to discussion eg nurse	
Negotiate options	Outpatient oral potassium Discuss with regional eating disorders unit	
Legal Considerations	Medico-legal indications for involuntary intervention: prob not justified in this case Information for discharge at own risk form Signature if still discharges herself	
If Discharged	Close follow up GP, ancillary services such as social work, psychology Eating disorders unit referral Involve patient with follow up plans Information to patient and parents, incl indications for return	
Confidentiality	Approach is to guide acceptance of referrals	

**Comments: (if you fail the candidate, please state why)**

**If the candidate fails the exam overall, what feedback would you suggest CIC provide for this SCE?**

## SCENARIO

**You are the consultant in charge of a regional base hospital ED. A rapid assessment nurse has organised investigations on a 17 year-old girl who was brought in by her parents with a 6-month history of weight loss. She is complaining of weakness and intermittent palpitations.**

**Vital signs at triage are**

**BP 90/65**

**Pulse 60/min**

**SpO<sub>2</sub> 99% on air**

**Temp 36<sup>3</sup>C**

**A 12-lead ECG was taken on arrival**

**Question1: Describe and interpret this ECG**