



Clinical Examination Station 1

9 minutes with up to 1 minute for feedback

You are a surgical SHO in outpatients and your consultant has asked you to see a follow-up patient. Specifically, you have been asked to examine this patient's abdomen and present your findings. You will then be asked some questions regarding the management.

Abdominal Examination

Performs an appropriate examination of the abdomen, including peripheral examination of hands, neck and chest. Correctly inspects, palpates for masses and organomegaly and auscultates. Notes AV fistula and auscultates, similarly auscultates over kidney for any bruit

Presents findings coherently and succinctly

What are the common causes of chronic renal failure?

- Glomerulonephritis
- Hypertension
- Diabetes
- Polycystic kidney disease

What are the long term complications of arterio-venous fistulae?

- Bleeding
- Steal syndrome
- Venous hypertension
- Aneurysmal dilatation

What is steal syndrome?

- Blood entering the limb is drawn into the fistula and returned to the general circulation without entering the limb's capillaries. This results in cold extremities of that limb, cramping pains, and, if severe, tissue damage

What immunosuppression is commonly used after kidney transplantation and what are the risks/complications

- Usually triple therapy initially with: Calcineurin inhibitors such as tacrolimus/ciclosporin; glucocorticoids; anti-proliferatives such as azathioprine/mycophenolate mofetil.
- Complications/risks
 - o Susceptibility to infections
 - o Susceptibility to malignancy, particularly those with viral aetiology e.g. lymphoma, cervical carcinoma
 - o Nephrotoxicity
 - o Cardiovascular disease and diabetes

Overall impression of the candidate Please encircle your mark

FAIL

BORDERLINE FAIL

BORDERLINE PASS

PASS

If you have any specific comments about this candidate please write them in the box.