THE COLLEGES OF MEDICINE OF SOUTH AFRICA

Incorporated Association not for gain
Reg No 1955/000003/08

Final Examination for the Fellowship of the College of Cardiothoracic Surgeons of South Africa

1 March 2018

Paper 1 (3 hours)

All questions are to be answered. Each question to be answered in a separate book (or books if more than one is required for the one answer)

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1 A 55-year-old male patient known with hypertension, presents with an acute Type A aortic dissection. Discuss the management of this patient under the following headings
   a) Pre-operative assessment and diagnostic investigations. (30)
   b) Timing of surgery and principles of surgical repair. (50)
   c) Short and long term complications following repair of a Stanford Type A aortic dissection. (20)

[100]

2 Discuss
   a) The surgical management of a 55-year-old patient with severe aortic stenosis and a 90% left mainstem occlusion. (50)
   b) The radial artery as a coronary artery conduit. (30)
   c) The pathology and pathophysiology of atrial myxoma. (20)

[100]

3 a) Discuss the embryological processes involved in the various anatomical variants of double outlet right ventricle and list the classification. (25)
   b) Suggest and briefly describe a surgical treatment path for each sub–type. (75)

[100]

FC Cardio(SA) Final

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2 March 2018

Paper 2 (3 hours)

All questions are to be answered. Each question to be answered in a separate book (or books if more than one is required for the one answer)

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1 Discuss your suggestions on how to align South African thoracic surgical programs with the burden of disease in non- small cell lung cancer, with the intention of reducing lung cancer mortalities. Discuss under the following headings
   a) Surgical interventions versus the burden of disease.
   b) The design and impact of screening programs on survival in lung cancer.
   c) The application of lung cancer staging in the selection of patients for surgery.
   d) The planning of a surgical pathway using open thoracotomy and VATS approaches to surgical management in South Africa. [100]

2 Concerning the trachea
   a) Describe the anatomy of the trachea and surrounding structures when performing a mediastinoscopy and describe which nodal stations can be sampled. (20)
   b) Discuss the aetiology, pathology and management of an acquired tracheo-oesophageal fistula. (40)
   c) Discuss the different vascular abnormalities that can cause large airway obstruction in a child. (40)
   [100]

3 You have been tasked with starting a new thoracic surgery unit in South Africa. Discuss the following
   a) Your design of a surgical program for the surgical treatment of MDR and XDR tuberculosis. (50)
   b) Your department policy on the evaluation and treatment of patients previously treated for tuberculosis with an upper lobe cavity containing an aspergilloma, who present with repeated episodes of haemoptysis and respiratory dysfunction. (50)
   [100]