

## OSCE

### Candidate information

Your RMO has arranged a time with you to discuss a recent case discussed in the M+M meeting. The case involved a 24 year old female smoker who presented with a headache, later discovered to be a SAH.

The RMO has several questions regarding SAH. Please address their questions.

Domain	%
Medical expertise	50
Prioritisation and decision making	
Communication	
Teamwork and collaboration	
Leadership and management	
Health advocacy	
Scholarship and teaching	50
Professionalism	

## SAH diagnosis investigations

### Actor (RMO) information

You have arranged a time with your consultant to discuss a case presented at the M+M. The case involved a 24 year old female smoker, who presented with a headache that later turned out to be a SAH. You have several questions for your consultant regarding SAH.

#### Prompts:

- What are the main symptoms of SAH that separate it from other benign headaches?
- What are the risk factors for SAH?
- How sensitive is CTB in the detection of SAH?
- When should LP be done to confirm SAH?
- Is MRI more sensitive than CTB in detection of SAH?

#### Marking:

- What are the main symptoms of SAH that separate it from other benign headaches?
  - Sudden onset, severe, max intensity within 5 mins, often occipital, syncope, meningism
- What are the risk factors for SAH?
  - Smoking, FMHx, PCKD, connective tissue disorders
- How sensitive is CTB in the detection of SAH?
  - 98% sensitive within 12 hours, 90% within 24 hours, 50% at 72 hours.
- When should LP be done to confirm SAH?
  - Most sensitive at 12 hours to detect xanthochromia
- Is MRI more sensitive than CTB in detection of SAH?
  - "FLAIR MRI was more sensitive and more accurate in the diagnosis of acute SAH than **CT scan**, having a much higher negative **predictive value** to exclude acute SAH, however its positive predictive value was slightly lower than CT, but there was no statistically significant difference statistically between the two in diagnosis of SAH." 2016

	Mark
<b>States symptoms of SAH vs other headaches</b>	2
<b>Identifies risk factors for SAH (at least two)</b>	2
Understands different sensitivities of CT based on time since symptom onset	1
Explains sensitivity of MRI vs CT in SAH	1
Understands timing of LP in SAH investigation	2
Offers further education of RMO	1
Approach to teaching – concise, organised, open	1