

SAUDI FELLOWSHIP TRAINING PROGRAM

Paediatric Otolaryngology

Final Written Examination 2020

Examination Format:

The Saudi subspecialty fellowship and diplomas final written examination shall consist of one paper with 80-120 multiple-choice questions (single best answer out of four options). 10 unscored items can be added for pretesting purposes.

Passing Score:

The passing score is 70%. However, if the percentage of candidates passing the examination before final approval is less than 70%, the passing score must be lowered by one mark at a time aiming at achieving 70% passing rate or 65% passing score whichever comes first. Under no circumstances can the passing score be reduced below 65%.

Blueprint Outlines:

No.	Sections	Percentage (%)
1	Basic Science	6%
2	Electrolyte and Fluid Resuscitation	6%
3	Bleeding and Coagulation 5	6%
4	Respiratory Physiology	6%
5	Paediatric Anaesthesia and Ventilation	8%
6	Paediatric Audiology Speech and Swallowing	6%
7	Upper Airway Disease	10%
8	Neck Masses and Tumours	10%
9	Congenital Disease and Syndromes	10%
10	Paediatric Otology Neurotology	10%
11	Paediatric Rhinology	10%
12	Paediatric Trauma and Foreign Body	6%
	Research, Ethics and Professionalism and Patient Safety	6%
	Total	100%



Note:

Blueprint distributions of the examination may differ up to +/-3% in each category.

Suggested References:

- Otolaryngology head and neck surgery Byron Bailey
- Otolaryngology head and neck surgery paediatric chapter Charles cumming
- Professionalism and Ethics, Handbook for Residents, Practical guide, Prof. James Ware, Dr. Abdulaziz Fahad Alkaabba, Dr. Ghaiath MA Hussein, Prof. Omar Hasan Kasule, SCFHS, Latest Edition
- Essentials of Patient Safety, SCHS, Latest Edition

Note:

This list is intended for use as a study aid only. SCFHS does not intend the list to imply endorsement of these specific references, nor are the exam questions necessarily taken solely from these sources.

Example Questions

EXAMPLE OF K2 QUESTIONS

Question 1

A 2-year-old infant with current vaccinations and respiratory compromise of acute onset, he is stable and has no prodromal symptoms.

Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Croup
- B. Epiglottitis
- C. Bacterial tracheitis
- D. Airway foreign body

EXAMPLE OF K1

Question 2

Which of the following is the most common cause of platelet dysfunction?

- A. Medication induced
- B. Chronic liver disease
- C. Von willebrand disease
- D. Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura