01 PATIENT EVALUATION

- 01.01 Preoperative
  - 01.01.01 Visit
  - 01.01.02 Evaluation
  - 01.01.03 Premedication
  - 01.01.04 Risk Assessment
  - 01.01.05 Consent
- 01.02 Postoperative
  - 01.02.01 Visit
  - 01.02.02 Evaluation
  - 01.02.03 Complications

02 PHARMACOLOGY

- 02.01 Physico-chemistry
- 02.02 Pharmacokineties
  - 02.02.01 Absorption
  - 02.02.02 Distribution
  - 02.02.03 Clearance
    - 02.02.03.01 Metabolism
    - 02.02.03.02 Excretion
    - 02.02.03.03 Redistribution
- 02.03 Pharmacodynamics
  - 02.03.01 Mechanism of Action
    - 02.03.01.01 Receptor
    - 02.03.01.02 Non-receptor
    - 02.03.01.03 Modifications of Action
  - 02.03.02 Actions
    - 02.03.02.01 Organ Systems
    - 02.03.02.02 Dose-Response
  - 02.03.03 Side Effects
  - 02.03.04 Toxicity
- 02.04 Drug Interactions
- 02.05 Pharmacogenetics
- 02.06 Autonomic Nervous System
  - 02.06.01 Sympathetic Nervous System
  - 02.06.02 Parasympathetic Nervous System
  - 02.06.03 Cholinergic Agonists
  - 02.06.04 Anticholinesterase Agents
  - 02.06.05 Antimuscarinic Drugs
  - 02.06.06 Sympathomimetic Amines
  - 02.06.07 Alpha-adrenergic Blockers
  - 02.06.08 Beta-adrenergic Blockers
  - 02.06.09 Ganglionic Agonists and Antagonists
- 02.07 Central Nervous System (CNS)
  - 02.07.01 Neurohumoral Transmission and the CNS
  - 02.07.02 Hypnotics and Sedatives
  - 02.07.03 Anticonvulsants
  - 02.07.04 Antiparkinsonian Drugs
  - 02.07.05 CNS Stimulants---methylxanthines
  - 02.07.06 Aliphatic Alcohols
  - 02.07.07 Drug Therapy in Psychiatry
- 02.08 Opioids
  - 02.08.01 Opioid Receptors
  - 02.08.02 Endogenous Opioids
  - 02.08.03 Opium Alkaloids
    - 02.08.03.01 Morphine
    - 02.08.03.02 Codeine
    - 02.08.03.03 Papaveretum
  - 02.08.04 Semi-synthetic Opiates
    - 02.08.04.01 Diacetylmorphine

- 02.08.04.02 Hydromorphone
- 02.08.04.03 Oxymorphone
- 02.08.04.04 Hydrocodone
- 02.08.04.05 Oxycodone

02.08.05 Phenylpiperidines

- 02.08.05.01 Pethidine
- 02.08.05.02 Phenoperidine
- 02.08.05.03 Fentanyl
- 02.08.05.04 Sufentanil
- 02.08.05.05 Alfentanil
- 02.08.05.06 Remifemtanil

02.08.08 Other Agonists

- 02.08.08.01 Methadone
- 02.08.08.02 Tramadol

02.08.09 Partial Agonists / Agonist-Antagonists

- 02.08.09.01 Pentazocine
- 02.08.09.02 Butorphanol
- 02.08.09.03 Nalbuphine
- 02.08.09.04 Buprenorphine
- 02.08.09.05 Nalorphine

02.08.10 Antagonists

- 02.08.10.01 Naloxone
- 02.08.10.02 Naltrexone

02.09 Local Anaesthetics

02.09.01 Physicochemistry

02.09.02 Mechanism of Action

02.09.03 Agents

- 02.09.03.01 Cocaine
- 02.09.03.02 Amethocaine (Tetracaine)
- 02.09.03.03 Chloroprocaine
- 02.09.03.04 Cinchocaine (Dibucaine)
- 02.09.03.05 Lignocaine
- 02.09.03.06 Prilocaine
- 02.09.03.07 Mepivicaine
- 02.09.03.08 Ropivicaine
- 02.09.03.09 Bupivicaine
- 02.09.03.09 Levobupivicaine

02.09.04 Toxicity

02.09.05 Allergy

02.10 Neuromuscular Blocking Agents

02.10.01 Neuromuscular Junction Pharmacophysiology

02.10.02 Depolarising Blockade

02.10.03 Non-Depolarising Blockade

02.10.04 Monitoring of Neuromuscular Junction

- 02.10.04.01 EMG
- 02.10.04.02 Force Transduction
- 02.10.04.03 Single Twitch
- 02.10.04.04 Post Tetanic Stimulation
- 02.10.04.05 Train-of-Four
- 02.10.04.06 Double Burst Stimulation

- 02.15.05.02 Kinins
- 02.15.06 Salicylates
- 02.15.07 Paracetamol
- 02.15.08 NSAIDS
- 02.15.09 Rheumatoid Arthritis Therapy
- 02.15.10 GoutTherapy

02.16 Uterine Motility

02.17 Gastrointestinal

- 02.17.01 Drugs Affecting Gastric Acidity
- 02.17.02 Drugs Affecting Motility
- 02.17.03 Bowel Preparations

02.18 Infectious Disease

- 02.18.01 Antiparasitic
- 02.18.02 Antibacterials
- 02.18.03 Antifungal
- 02.18.04 Antiviral
- 02.18.05 Antiseptics and Disinfectants

02.19 Haematological

- 02.19.01 Anticoagulants
  - 02.19.01.01 Warfarin
  - 02.19.01.02 Heparins&heparinoids
- 02.19.02 Antiplatelets
  - 02.19.01 Aspirin
  - 02.19.02 Clopidogrel
  - 02.19.03 Ticlopidine
- 02.19.03 Thrombolytic
- 02.19.04 Pro-thrombotic
  - 02.19.04.01 Serine Proteases
  - 02.19.04.02 Recombinant Activated Factors

02.20 Neoplastic Chemotherapy

02.21 Vitamins

02.22 Endocrine

- 02.22.01 Adrenocorticoids
- 02.22.02 Androgens
- 02.22.03 Pituitry
- 02.22.04 Estrogens and Progestins
- 02.22.05 Thyroid Agents
- 02.22.06 Insulin
- 02.22.07 Hypoglycaemics
- 02.22.08 Glucagon
- 02.22.09 Calcium-homeostasis

02.23 Alternative and Complimentary Therapies

02.24 Drugs of Addiction & illicit Drugs

03 INHALATIONAL

04 INTRAVENOUS

- 04.01 Barbiturates
  - 04.01.01 Physicochemistry
  - 04.01.02 Thiopentone
  - 04.01.03 Methohexitone
- 04.02 Eugenols
  - 04.02.01 Propanidid
- 04.03 Neurolepts
  - 04.03.01 Butyrophenones
    - 04.03.01.01 Droperidol
  - 04.03.02 Phenothiazines
    - 04.03.02.01 Chlorpromazine
- 04.04 Dissociative Anaesthesia
  - 04.04.01 Ketamine
- 04.05 Steroids
- 04.06 Benzodiazepines
  - 04.06.01 Chlordiazepoxide
  - 04.06.02 Diazepam
  - 04.06.03 Midazolam
  - 04.06.04 Lorazepam
  - 04.06.05 Flumazenil
- 04.07 Imidazoles
  - 04.07.01 Etomidate
- 04.08 Hindered Phenols
  - 04.08.01 Propofol
- 04.09 Alpha-2 Agonists

05 REGIONAL

- 05.01 Somatic Nerve Blocks
  - 05.01.01 General Considerations
  - 05.01.02 Head and Neck
    - 05.01.02.01 Cranial Nerves
    - 05.01.02.02 Cervical Plexus
    - 05.01.02.03 Eye Blocks
    - 05.01.02.04 ENT Blocks
    - 05.01.02.05 Dental Blocks
    - 05.01.02.06 Suprascapula Nerve
  - 05.01.03 Upper Extremity
    - 05.01.03.01 Brachial Plexus
    - 05.01.03.02 Elbow
    - 05.01.03.03 Wrist
    - 05.01.03.04 Digital
  - 05.01.04 Thorax and Abdomen
    - 05.01.04.01 Paravertebral
    - 05.01.04.02 Intercostal
    - 05.01.04.03 Rectus Sheath
    - 05.01.04.03 Pleural
    - 05.01.04.04 Ilioinguinal/ Iliohypogastric
  - 05.01.05 Pelvis
    - 05.01.05.01 Dorsal Penile Nerve
    - 05.01.05.02 Pudendal
    - 05.01.05.03 Paracervical
  - 05.01.06 Lower Extremity
    - 05.01.06.01 Lumbosacral Plexus
    - 05.01.06.02 Fascia Iliaca
    - 05.01.06.03 Psoas Sheath
    - 05.01.06.04 Femoral Nerve
    - 05.01.06.05 Sciatic Nerve
    - 05.01.06.06 Knee
    - 05.01.06.07 Ankle
    - 05.01.06.08 Digital
- 05.02 Neuraxial Blockade
  - 05.02.01 General Considerations
    - 05.02.01.01 Anatomy
    - 05.02.01.02 Physiology
    - 05.02.01.03 Local Anaesthetics
    - 05.02.01.04 Opioids
    - 05.02.01.05 Anticoagulants
    - 05.02.01.06 Other Drugs
    - 05.02.01.07 Complications
  - 05.02.02 Intrathecal
  - 05.02.03 Epidural
    - 05.02.03.01 cervical
    - 05.02.03.02 thoracic
    - 05.02.03.03 lumbar

06 PAIN

- 06.01 Pathophysiology
  - 06.01.01 Anatomy
  - 06.01.02 Physiology
  - 06.01.03 Examination
  - 06.01.04 Investigation
- 06.02 Pain Clinics
- 06.03 Chronic Pain Syndromes
  - 06.03.01 Nociceptive
  - 06.03.02 Neuropathic
    - 06.03.02.01 CRPS
    - 06.03.02.02 Post-herpetic Neuralgia
    - 06.03.02.03 Phantom Pain
  - 06.03.03 Psychogenic
- 06.04 Acute Pain
- 06.05 Pain Therapies
  - 06.05.01 Psychological
  - 06.05.02 Electrical Stimulation
  - 06.05.03 Cryoanalgesia
  - 06.05.04 Non-opioids
  - 06.05.05 Opioids
    - 06.05.05.01 Oral
    - 06.05.05.02 Infusion
    - 06.05.05.03 PCA
    - 06.05.05.04 Neuraxial
    - 06.05.05.05 PCEA
  - 06.05.06 Regional Techniques
  - 06.05.07 Surgery
- 06.06 Legal

07 AIRWAY

- 07.01 Anatomy
  - 07.02.01 Secretions
  - 07.02.02 Innervation
- 07.03 Physiology
- 07.03 Diseases
  - 07.03.01 Congenital Deformities
  - 07.03.02 Trauma
  - 07.03.03 Neoplasms
- 07.04 Anaesthesia Considerations
  - 07.04.01 Obstruction
  - 07.04.02 Laryngospasm
  - 07.04.03 Laryngoscopy
  - 07.04.04 Artificial Airways
  - 07.04.05 Intubation-orotracheal
  - 07.04.06 Intubation-nasotracheal
  - 07.04.07 Intubation-fiberoptic
    - 07.04.07.01 awake
    - 07.04.07.02 asleep
  - 07.04.08 Intubation-emergency
    - 07.04.08.01 RSI
  - 07.04.09 Cricothyroidotomy
  - 07.04.10 Tracheostomy
  - 07.04.11 Surgery
- 07.05 Difficult Airway
  - 07.05.01 Airway Assessment

08 CARDIOLOGY&CARDIOTHORACIC

- 08.01 Anatomy
- 08.02 Physiology
  - 08.02.01 Automaticity
  - 08.02.02 Conduction
  - 08.02.03 Cardiac Muscle
  - 08.02.04 Contractility
  - 08.02.05 Cardiac Output
  - 08.02.06 Metabolism and Oxygen Consumption
  - 08.02.07 Control
    - 08.02.07.01 Autonomic
    - 08.02.07.02 Humoral
  - 08.02.08 Cardiac and Circulatory Function Integrated
  - 08.02.09 Pathophysiology
- 08.03 Examination
- 08.04 Investigation
  - 08.04.01 Blood Tests
  - 08.04.02 ECG
    - 08.04.02.01 Resting
    - 08.04.02.02 Exercise
    - 08.04.02.03 Ambulatory
  - 08.04.03 Cardiac Ultrasound
    - 08.04.03.01 Transthoracic
    - 08.04.03.02 Transoesophageal
  - 08.04.04 Angiography and Cardiac Catheterisation
  - 08.04.05 Radiology / Nuclear Medicine
  - 08.04.06 Cardiac Output
  - 08.04.07 Invasive CVS Monitoring
    - 08.04.07.01 Arterial
    - 08.04.07.02 CVC
    - 08.04.07.03 PAC
  - 08.04.08 Myocardial Ischaemia Monitoring
- 08.05 Diseases / General Approach
  - 08.05.01 Coronary Artery Disease
    - 08.05.01.01 Angina Pectoris (AP)
      - 08.01.01.01.01 Stable (SAP)
      - 08.01.01.01.02 Unstable (UAP)
    - 08.05.01.02 Myocardial Infarction (MI)
      - 08.05.01.02.01 ST elevation
      - 08.05.01.02.02 NSTEMI
  - 08.05.02 Valvular Disease
  - 08.05.03 Dysrhythmias
  - 08.05.04 Heart Failure
  - 08.05.05 Congenital Heart Disease
  - 08.05.06 Rheumatic Fever
  - 08.05.07 Valvular Heart Disease
  - 08.05.08 Cor Pulmonale
  - 08.05.09 Cardiomyopathy and Myocarditis

- 08.05.10 Pericardial Disease
- 08.05.11 Cardiac Tumours
- 08.05.12 Cardiac Manifestations of Systemic Disease
- 08.05.13 Cardiac Trauma
- 08.05.14 Infective Endocarditis
- 08.05.15 Cardiac Transplantation

08.06 Treatment

- 08.06.01 Angioplasty
  - 08.06.01.01 Non Stented
  - 08.06.01.02 Stents
- 08.06.02 Cardioversion
- 08.06.03 Pacemakers
  - 08.06.03.01 Temporary
  - 08.06.03.02 Permanent
- 08.06.04 Pericardiocentesis

08.07 Anaesthesia Considerations

- 08.07.01 Effects of Anaesthesia on Cardiac Physiology
- 08.07.02 Preparation for Anaesthesia
- 08.07.03 Monitoring
- 08.07.04 Anaesthesia Goals
- 08.07.05 Anaesthesia Management
- 08.07.06 Complications
- 08.07.07 Procedures
  - 08.07.07.01 Coronary Artery Surgery
  - 08.07.07.02 Valvular Surgery
  - 08.07.07.03 Correction of Congenital Heart Disease
  - 08.07.07.04 Cardiac Transplant Surgery
  - 08.07.07.05 Noncardiac Surgery for Cardiac Patients
  - 08.07.07.05 Off Pump Cardiac Surgery
- 08.07.08 Cardiopulmonary Bypass
  - 08.07.08.01 Equipment
  - 08.07.08.02 Indications / Contraindications
  - 08.07.08.03 Management
  - 08.07.08.04 Complications
  - 08.07.08.05 Myocardial Preservation
  - 08.07.08.06 Haemostasis
  - 08.07.08.07 Outcome
- 08.07.09 Mechanical Circulatory Assistance
  - 08.07.09.01 IABP
  - 08.07.09.02 VAD
- 08.07.10 Non-cardiac Surgery in Cardiac Patient
- 08.07.11 Outcomes

09 VASCULAR

- 09.01 Anatomy
- 09.02 Physiology
  - 09.02.01 Biophysics
  - 09.02.02 Endothelium
  - 09.02.03 Microcirculation
  - 09.02.04 Venous Circulation
  - 09.02.05 Arterial Circulation
  - 09.02.06 Lymphatics
  - 09.02.07 Blood Pressure
  - 09.02.08 Autoregulation
  - 09.02.09.06 Skeletal Muscle
  - 09.02.09 Regional Circulations
    - 09.02.09.01 Coronary
    - 09.02.09.02 Cerebral
    - 09.02.09.03 Splanchnic
    - 09.02.09.04 Renal
    - 09.02.09.05 Hepatic
    - 09.02.09.07 Skin
- 09.03 Examination
- 09.04 Investigation
  - 09.04.01 Blood Tests
  - 09.04.02 Radiology / Nuclear Medicine
  - 09.04.03 Plethysmography
- 09.05 Diseases / General Approach
  - 09.05.01 Atherosclerosis
  - 09.05.02 Hypertension
  - 09.05.03 Aortic Disease
  - 09.05.04 Carotid Disease
  - 09.05.05 Peripheral Vascular Disease
  - 09.05.06 Venous Disease
  - 09.05.07 Vascular Trauma&Injury
- 09.06 Treatment
- 09.07 Anaesthesia Considerations
  - 09.07.01 Anaesthesia & Vascular Physiology
  - 09.07.02 Preparation for Anaesthesia
    - 09.07.02.01 Cardiac Risk in Vascular Patients
  - 09.07.03 Monitoring
  - 09.07.04 Anaesthesia Goals
  - 09.07.05 Anaesthesia Management
  - 09.07.06 Complications
  - 09.07.07 Procedures
    - 09.07.07.01 Thoracic Aortic Surgery
    - 09.07.07.02 Abdominal Aortic Surgery
    - 09.07.07.03 Carotid Surgery
    - 09.07.07.04 Peripheral Vascular Surgery
    - 09.07.07.05 Angioplasty
  - 09.07.08 Outcomes

10 THORACIC &RESPIRATORY

- 10.01 Anatomy
- 10.02 Physiology
  - 10.02.01 Control
    - 10.02.01.01 Central Control
    - 10.02.01.02 Chemical Receptors
    - 10.02.01.03 Airway / Pulmonary Receptors
  - 10.02.02 Lung Volumes
  - 10.02.03 Respiratory Mechanics
    - 10.02.03.01 Elastic Forces
    - 10.02.03.02 Flow Resistance
    - 10.02.03.03 Upper Airways
  - 10.02.04 Ventilation
    - 10.02.04.01 Dead Space / Alveolar Ventilation
    - 10.02.04.02 Ventilation Distribution
  - 10.02.05 Gas Diffusion
  - 10.02.06 Pulmonary Circulation
    - 10.02.06.01 Pressures / Resistance
    - 10.02.06.02 Hypoxic Pulmonary Vasoconstriction
    - 10.02.06.03 Perfusion Distribution
  - 10.02.07 Ventilation / Perfusion Relationships
    - 10.02.07.01 V / Q Mismatch
    - 10.02.07.02 Shunt
  - 10.02.08 Oxygen
  - 10.02.09 Carbon Dioxide
  - 10.02.10 Non-Respiratory Functions
  - 10.02.11 Sleep
  - 10.02.11 High Altitude
  - 10.02.12 Hyperbaric
  - 10.02.14 Hypoxia
  - 10.02.15 Hypercarbia
- 10.03 Examination
- 10.04 Investigation
  - 10.04.01 Arterial Blood Gases
  - 10.04.02 Blood Tests
  - 10.04.03 Radiology and Nuclear Medicine
  - 10.04.04 Pulmonary Function Testing
  - 10.04.05 Biopsy
  - 10.04.06 Bronchoscopy
- 10.05 Diseases / General Approach
  - 10.05.01 Asthma
  - 10.05.02 Hypersensitivity Pneumonitis
  - 10.05.03 Environmental Lung Diseases
  - 10.05.04 Pneumonia / Lung Abscess
  - 10.05.05 Bronchiectasis
  - 10.05.06 Cystic Fibrosis
  - 10.05.07 Chronic Bronchitis / Emphysema / CAL
  - 10.05.08 Interstitial Lung Diseases

- 10.05.09 Primary Pulmonary Hypertension
- 10.05.10 Pulmonary Thromboembolism
- 10.05.11 Diseases of Pleura / Mediastinum / Diaphragm
- 10.05.12 Diseases of Ventilation
- 10.05.13 OSA
- 10.05.14 ARDS
- 10.05.15 Lung Transplantation
- 10.05.16 Drowning
- 10.05.17 Respiratory Failure
- 10.05.18 Trauma
- 10.05.19 Smoking

10.06 Treatment

- 10.06.01 Pleural Aspiration / Drainage
- 10.06.02 Bronchoscopy

10.07 Anaesthesia Considerations

- 10.07.01 Effects of Anaesthesia on Respiratory Physiology
- 10.07.02 Preparation for Anaesthesia
- 10.07.03 Monitoring
- 10.07.04 Anaesthesia Goals
- 10.07.05 Anaesthesia Management
- 10.07.06 Complications
- 10.07.07 Procedures
  - 10.07.07.01 Lung Resection
  - 10.07.07.02 Pleurodesis
  - 10.07.07.03 Lavage
  - 10.07.07.04 Lung Volume Reduction Surgery
  - 10.07.07.05 Lung Transplant Surgery
  - 10.07.07.06 Thoracoscopy
  - 10.07.07.07 Mediastinoscopy
  - 10.07.07.08 Oesophagectomy
- 10.07.08 One-Lung Anaesthesia
  - 10.07.08.01 Indications / Contraindications
  - 10.07.08.02 Pathophysiology
  - 10.07.08.03 Techniques
  - 10.07.08.04 Complications

10.08 Critical Care

11 NEUROLOGY&NEUROSURGERY

- 11.01 Anatomy
  - 11.01.01 Cerebral Hemispheres
  - 11.01.02 Midbrain
  - 11.01.03 Brainstem
  - 11.01.04 Cranial Nerves
  - 11.01.05 Spinal Cord
  - 11.01.06 Peripheral Nerves
  - 11.01.07 Autonomic Nerves
- 11.02 Physiology
  - 11.02.01 Cerebral Metabolism
  - 11.02.02 Cerebral Blood Flow
    - 11.02.02.01 Cerebral Perfusion
    - 11.02.02.02 Autoregulation
    - 11.02.02.03 Extrinsic Regulation
  - 11.02.03 Blood Brain Barrier
  - 11.02.04 Intracranial Pressure
  - 11.02.05 Cerebrospinal Fluid
  - 11.02.06 Nerve Physiology
  - 11.02.07 Somatic Senses
  - 11.02.08 Hearing
  - 11.02.09 Vision
  - 11.02.10 Balance
  - 11.02.11 Chemical Senses
  - 11.02.12 Control of Posture / Movement
  - 11.02.13 Visceral Control
  - 11.02.14 Higher Neural Functions
  - 11.02.15 Sleep
- 11.03 Examination
- 11.04 Investigation
  - 11.04.01 Blood Tests
  - 11.04.02 Radiology / Nuclear Medicine
  - 11.04.03 EEG
  - 11.04.04 Evoked Potentials
- 11.05 Diseases / General Approach
  - 11.05.01 Migraine / Cluster Headache
  - 11.05.02 Seizures / Epilepsy
  - 11.05.03 Cerebrovascular Disease
  - 11.05.04 Dementia
  - 11.05.05 Parkinsons / Extrapyramidal Disorders
  - 11.05.06 Ataxia
  - 11.05.07 Motor Neurone Diseases
  - 11.05.08 Autonomic Nervous System Disorders
  - 11.05.09 Disorders of Cranial Nerves
  - 11.05.10 Diseases of Spinal Cord
  - 11.05.11 Head / Spine Trauma
  - 11.05.12 Neoplasia
  - 11.05.13 Multiple Sclerosis / Demyelinating Diseases

12 OBSTETRICS

- 12.01 Anatomy
- 12.02 Physiology
  - 12.02.01 Circulatory Adaptations
  - 12.02.02 Respiratory Adaptations
  - 12.02.03 Haematological Adaptations
  - 12.02.04 Female Reproductive Endocrinology
  - 12.02.05 Labour
  - 12.02.06 Uteroplacental Circulation / Gas Exchange
  - 12.02.07 Foetal Development / Physiology
  - 12.02.08 Foetal / Neonatal Transition
- 12.03 Examination
- 12.04 Investigation
  - 12.04.01 Blood Tests
  - 12.04.02 Radiology
  - 12.04.03 Amniocentesis
  - 12.04.04 Chorionic Villous Sampling
- 12.05 Diseases / General Approach
  - 12.05.01 Premature Labour
  - 12.05.02 Gestational Diabetes
  - 12.05.03 Preeclampsia / Eclampsia
  - 12.05.04 Abnormal Presentations / Multiple Births
  - 12.05.05 Peri-partum Haemorrhage
  - 12.05.06 Trauma
  - 12.05.07 Amniotic Fluid Embolism
  - 12.05.07 Cardiac Arrest
  - 12.05.08 Thromboembolism
  - 12.05.09 Coexisting Cardiac Disease
  - 12.05.10 Obesity
- 12.06 Treatment
- 12.07 Anaesthesia Considerations
  - 12.07.01 Anaesthesia and Obstetric / Foetal Physiology
    - 12.07.01.01 Uterine Blood Flow
    - 12.07.01.02 Uterine Activity
    - 12.07.01.03 Foetal Drug Transfer / Neonatal Effects
    - 12.07.01.04 Teratogenesis
  - 12.07.02 Preparation for Anaesthesia
  - 12.07.03 Monitoring
    - 12.07.03.01 Maternal
    - 12.07.03.02 Foetal
  - 12.07.04 Regional Anaesthesia
    - 12.07.04.01 Epidural
    - 12.07.04.02 CSE
    - 12.07.04.03 PCEA
    - 12.07.04.04 Spinal
  - 12.07.05 General Anaesthesia
  - 12.07.06 Complications
    - 12.07.06.01 Difficult / Failed Intubation

- 12.07.06.02 Aspiration Pneumonitis
- 12.07.06.03 Aorto-caval Compression
- 12.07.06.04 Nerve Injuries
- 12.07.06.05 PDPH
- 12.07.06.06 Morbidity / Mortality

12.07.07 Procedures

- 12.07.07.01 Cervical Cerclage
- 12.07.07.02 Labour Analgesia
- 12.07.07.03 Vaginal Delivery
- 12.07.07.04 Assisted Delivery
- 12.07.07.05 Caesarean Section (LSCS)
- 12.07.07.06 Antepartum Haemorrhage
- 12.07.07.07 Retained Placenta
- 12.07.07.08 Postpartum Haemorrhage
- 12.07.07.09 Postpartum Sterilisation
- 12.07.07.10 Non-obstetric Surgery in Obstetric Patients
- 12.07.07.11 Foetal Surgery

12.07.08 Neonatal Resuscitation

12.07.09 Pharmacology in Obstetrics

12.07.10 Obstetric Consent

12.08 Maternal Morbidity and Mortality

13 GYNAECOLOGY & BREAST SURGERY

- 13.01 Anatomy
- 13.02 Physiology
  - 13.02.01 Endocrinology
- 13.03 Examination
- 13.04 Investigation
  - 13.04.01 Blood Tests
  - 13.04.02 Radiology / Nuclear Medicine
- 13.05 Diseases / General Approach
  - 13.05.01 Ectopic Pregnancy
  - 13.05.02 Miscarriage
  - 13.05.03 Disorders of Ovary
  - 13.05.04 Disorders of Female Reproductive Tract
- 13.06 Treatment
- 13.07 Anaesthesia Considerations
  - 13.07.02 Preparation for Anaesthesia
  - 13.07.03 Monitoring
  - 13.07.04 Anaesthesia Goals
  - 13.07.05 Anaesthesia Management
  - 13.07.06 Complications
  - 13.07.07 Procedures
    - 13.07.07.01 D and C
    - 13.07.07.02 Hysteroscopy
    - 13.07.07.03 Laparoscopy in Gynaecology
    - 13.07.07.04 Hysterectomy
    - 13.07.07.05 Tubal Ligation
    - 13.07.07.06 Infertility Surgery
    - 13.07.07.07 Mastectomy

14 RENAL & UROGENITAL

- 14.01 Anatomy
- 14.02 Physiology
  - 14.02.01 Renal Blood Flow
  - 14.02.02 Glomerular Filtration
  - 14.02.03 Tubular Function
  - 14.02.04 Volume / Osmolality Regulation
  - 14.02.05 Acid Base
  - 14.02.06 Ion Regulation
  - 14.02.07 Male Reproductive Physiology
- 14.03 Examination
- 14.04 Investigations
  - 14.04.01 Blood Tests
  - 14.04.02 Radiology / Nuclear Medicine
  - 14.04.03 Biopsy
- 14.05 Diseases / General Approach
  - 14.05.01 Acute Renal Failure
  - 14.05.02 Chronic Renal Failure
  - 14.05.03 Glomerulopathies
  - 14.05.04 Tubulointerstitial Diseases
  - 14.05.05 Vascular Injury
  - 14.05.06 Hereditary Tubular Disorders
  - 14.05.07 Nephrolithiasis
  - 14.05.08 Obstruction
  - 14.05.09 Infections
  - 14.05.10 Prostate
  - 14.05.11 Trauma
  - 14.05.12 Renal Transplantation
- 14.06 Treatment
  - 14.06.01 Dialysis
- 14.07 Anaesthesia Considerations
  - 14.07.01 Anaesthesia and Renal Pathophysiology
    - 14.07.01.01 Renal Effects of Anaesthesia
    - 14.07.01.02 Renal Insufficiency and Anaesthesia
  - 14.07.02 Preparation for Anaesthesia
  - 14.07.03 Monitoring
  - 14.07.04 Anaesthesia Goals
  - 14.07.05 Anaesthesia Management
  - 14.07.06 Complications
    - 14.07.06.01 Perioperative Renal Dysfunction
  - 14.07.07 Procedures
    - 14.07.07.01 Cystoscopy
    - 14.07.07.02 Circumcision
    - 14.07.07.03 Hypospadias Surgery
    - 14.07.07.04 Prostatectomy
    - 14.07.07.05 Bladder
    - 14.07.07.06 RGP
    - 14.07.07.07 Pyeloplasty

14.07.07.08 Nephrectomy
14.07.07.09 Kidney Transplantation
14.07.07.10 Lithotripsy
14.07.07.11 Laparoscopy Surgery

15 GIT

- 15.01 Anatomy
- 15.02 Physiology
  - 15.02.01 Salivation
  - 15.02.02 Esophagogastric Motility
  - 15.02.03 Gastrointestinal Hormones
  - 15.02.04 Regulation of Gastric Secretion
  - 15.02.05 Exocrine Pancreas
  - 15.02.06 Liver
    - 15.02.06.01 Hepatic Circulation
    - 15.02.06.02 Hematologic Function
    - 15.02.06.03 Humoral Function
    - 15.02.06.04 Metabolic Function
  - 15.02.07 Biliary System
  - 15.02.08 Small and Large Intestines
  - 15.02.09 Peritoneum
- 15.03 Physical Diagnosis
- 15.04 Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures
  - 15.04.01 Laboratory Tests
  - 15.04.02 Radiology and Nuclear Medicine
  - 15.04.03 Endoscopy
  - 15.04.04 Peritoneal Lavage
  - 15.04.05 ERCP
  - 15.04.06 Liver Biopsy
- 15.05 Diseases
  - 15.05.01 Disorders of Motility
  - 15.05.02 Peptic Ulcer
  - 15.05.03 GI Bleeding
  - 15.05.04 Malabsorption
  - 15.05.05 Diseases of the Pancreas
  - 15.05.06 Inflammatory Disease of the Intestine
  - 15.05.07 Vascular Diseases of the Intestine
  - 15.05.08 Diseases of the Peritoneum, Mesentery, and Omentum
  - 15.05.09 Neoplastic Diseases of the Gastrointestinal Tract
  - 15.05.10 Diseases of the Gallbladder and Bile Ducts
  - 15.05.11 Diseases of the Liver
  - 15.05.12 Diseases of the Esophagus
- 15.06 Anaesthetic Considerations
  - 15.06.01 Full Stomach/preoperative NPO
  - 15.06.02 Small Bowel Obstruction
  - 15.06.03 Portal Hypertension
  - 15.06.04 Hepatic Surgery
  - 15.06.05 Liver Transplantation
  - 15.06.06 Surgery of the Gallbladder and Bile Ducts
  - 15.06.07 Hepatic Effects of Anesthetics
    - 15.06.07.01 Halothane Hepatitis
  - 15.06.08 Abdominal Trauma
  - 15.06.09 Major Abdominal Surgery

16 ENDOCRINOLOGY

- 16.01 Anatomy
- 16.02 Physiology
  - 16.02.01 Hypothalamic Pituitary Control
  - 16.02.02 Thyroid
  - 16.02.03 Adrenal
  - 16.02.04 Growth
  - 16.02.05 Parathyroid / Vitamin D
  - 16.02.06 Endocrine Pancreas
  - 16.02.07 Physiology of Stress
- 16.03 Examination
- 16.04 Investigation
  - 16.04.01 Blood Tests
  - 16.04.02 Radiology / Nuclear Medicine
  - 16.04.03 Biopsy
- 16.05 Diseases / General Approach
  - 16.05.01 Diseases of Anterior Pituitary / Hypothalamus
  - 16.05.02 Growth Disorders
  - 16.05.03 Disorders of Posterior Pituitary
  - 16.05.04 Thyroid Diseases
  - 16.05.05 Diseases of Adrenal Cortex
  - 16.05.06 Phaeochromocytoma
  - 16.05.07 Diabetes Mellitus
  - 16.05.08 Hypoglycaemia
  - 16.05.09 Multiple Endocrine Diseases
  - 16.05.10 Parathyroid Disease
  - 16.05.11 Pancreatic Disease
- 16.06 Treatment
- 16.07 Anaesthesia Considerations
  - 16.07.01 Anaesthesia and Stress Responses
    - 16.07.01.01 General Anaesthesia
    - 16.07.01.02 Regional Anaesthesia
    - 16.07.01.03 Response to Trauma / Surgery
  - 16.07.02 Preparation for Anaesthesia
    - 16.07.02.01 Steroid and HPA Suppression
    - 16.07.02.02 Diabetes Management
    - 16.07.02.03 Hypopituitarism Management
  - 16.07.03 Monitoring
  - 16.07.04 Anaesthesia Goals
  - 16.07.05 Anaesthesia Management
  - 16.07.06 Complications
  - 16.07.07 Procedures
    - 16.07.07.01 Phaeochromocytoma Surgery
    - 16.07.07.02 Carcinoid Surgery
    - 16.07.07.03 Thyroid Surgery
    - 16.07.07.04 Parathyroid Surgery
- 16.08 Critical Care

17 HAEMATOLOGY

- 17.01 Anatomy
- 17.02 Physiology
  - 17.02.01 Haematopoiesis
  - 17.02.02 Haemoglobin
  - 17.02.03 Coagulation
- 17.03 Examination
- 17.04 Investigation
  - 17.04.01 Blood Tests
  - 17.04.02 Marrow Biopsy
- 17.05 Diseases / General Approach
  - 17.05.01 Iron Deficiency / Hypoproliferative Anaemias
  - 17.05.02 Disorders of Haemoglobin
  - 17.05.03 Megaloblastic Anaemias
  - 17.05.04 Haemolytic Anaemias / Acute Blood Loss
  - 17.05.05 Aplastic Anaemia / Myelodysplasia
  - 17.05.06 Polycythaemia Vera / Myeloproliferation
  - 17.05.07 Acute / Chronic Myeloid Leukaemias
  - 17.05.08 Lymphoid Cell Malignancies
  - 17.05.09 Plasma Cell Disorders
  - 17.05.10 Bone Marrow Transplantation
  - 17.05.11 Platelet / Vessel Wall Disorders
  - 17.05.12 Coagulation Disorders
  - 17.05.13 Thrombosis Disorders
    - 17.05.13.01 DVT&PE
- 17.06 Treatment
  - 17.06.01 Blood Transfusion
  - 17.06.02 Plasmapheresis / Exchange
  - 17.06.03 Erythropoeitin
- 17.07 Anaesthesia Considerations
  - 17.07.01 Haematological Effects of Anaesthesia
  - 17.07.02 Anaemia and Anaesthesia
  - 17.07.03 Monitoring
  - 17.07.04 Perioperative Blood Loss
  - 17.07.05 Anaesthesia Management
  - 17.07.06 Complications
  - 17.07.07 Procedures
  - 17.07.08 Transfusion Practice
    - 17.07.08.01 Indications
    - 17.07.08.02 Reactions
    - 17.07.08.03 Complications
    - 17.07.08.04 Infections
    - 17.07.08.05 Massive Transfusion
    - 17.07.08.06 Component Therapy
    - 17.07.08.07 Autologous Blood
  - 17.07.09 Blood Salvage
  - 17.07.10 Blood Substitutes
  - 17.07.11 Isovolaemic Haemodilution

17.07.12 Jehovah's Witnesses

18 ONCOLOGY

19 OPHTHALMOLOGY

- 19.01 Anatomy
- 19.02 Physiology
  - 19.02.01 Vision
  - 19.02.02 Intraocular Pressure
  - 19.02.03 Oculocardiac Reflex
- 19.03 Physical Diagnosis
- 19.04 Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures
- 19.05 Diseases
  - 19.05.01 Muscles
  - 19.05.02 Soft Tissue
  - 19.05.03 Glaucoma
  - 19.05.04 Cornea and Lens
  - 19.05.05 Retina
  - 19.05.06 Trauma
  - 19.05.07 Ocular Manifestation of Systemic Disease
- 19.06 Anaesthetic Considerations
  - 19.06.01 Topical, Infiltration and Nerve Blocks
  - 19.06.02 General Anesthesia
  - 19.06.03 Surgery on the Retina and Vitreous Body
  - 19.06.04 Glaucoma Surgery
  - 19.06.05 Cataract Extraction
  - 19.06.06 Laser Therapy
  - 19.06.07 Strabismus
  - 19.06.08 Tumours
  - 19.06.09 Open eye

20 ENT&MAXILLOFACIAL

- 20.01 Anatomy
- 20.02 Physiology
- 20.03 Physical Diagnosis
- 20.04 Diagnostic and Therapeutic Procedures
- 20.05 Diseases
  - 20.05.01 ear
  - 20.05.02 Nose, Paranasal Sinuses
  - 20.05.03 Throat
  - 20.05.04 Larynx
  - 20.05.05 Maxillofacial Structures
- 20.06 Anaesthetic Considerations
  - 20.06.01 General Anaesthesia for ENT Surgery
  - 20.06.02 Regional Anaesthesia for ENT Surgery
  - 20.06.03 Epinephrine and ENT Anaesthesia
  - 20.06.04 Surgery on the Nose, Sinuses, and Mouth
  - 20.06.05 Tonsillectomy and Adenoidectomy
  - 20.06.06 Mastoidectomy and Tympanoplasty
  - 20.06.07 Laryngoscopy and Bronchoscopy
  - 20.06.08 Laser Therapy
  - 20.06.09 Tracheostomy
  - 20.06.10 Tumours of the Pharynx and Larynx
  - 20.06.11 Radical Neck Surgery
- 20.07 Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery
  - 20.07.01 General Considerations
  - 20.07.02 General Anaesthesia
  - 20.07.03 Regional Anaesthesia

21 ORTHOPAEDICS&MUSCULOSKELETAL

- 21.01 Anatomy
- 21.02 Physiology
- 21.03 Examination
- 21.04 Investigation
- 21.05 Diseases / General Approach
  - 21.05.01 Fractures and Injuries
  - 21.05.02 Demineralization
  - 21.05.03 Tumours
  - 21.05.04 Infection, Bone
  - 21.05.05 Congenital Deformities
  - 21.05.06 Degenerative Diseases
  - 21.05.07 Arthritis
    - 21.05.07.01 Rheumatoid
    - 21.05.07.02 Degenerative
    - 21.05.07.03 Psoriatic Arthritis
    - 21.05.07.04 Gout & pseudogout
  - 21.05.08 Ankylosing Spondylitis
  - 21.05.09 Infection, Joint
  - 21.05.10 Trauma
  - 21.05.11 Muscular Dystrophy
  - 21.05.12 Myasthenia Gravis
  - 21.05.13 Myotonias
  - 21.05.14 Myasthenic Syndrome
  - 21.05.15 Paget's Disease
  - 21.05.15 Atypical Pseudocholinesterase
- 21.06 Treatment
- 21.07 Anaesthesia Considerations
  - 21.07.02 Preparation for Anaesthesia
  - 21.07.03 Monitoring
  - 21.07.04 Anaesthesia Goals
  - 21.07.05 Anaesthesia Management
  - 21.07.06 Complications
  - 21.07.07 Procedures
    - 21.07.07.01 Fracture Reduction
    - 21.07.07.02 Joint Replacement
    - 21.07.07.03 Arthroscopy
    - 21.07.07.04 Spinal Surgery
    - 21.07.07.05 Scoliosis Correction
    - 21.07.07.06 Deformity Correction
    - 21.07.07.07 Shoulder Surgery
  - 21.07.08 Fat Embolism
  - 21.07.09 Thromboembolism
  - 21.07.10 Tourniquets
- 21.08 Rehabilitation

22 GERIATRICS

- 22.01 General Considerations
- 22.02 Psychosocial Aspects
- 22.03 Physiology
  - 22.03.01 Cardiovascular
  - 22.03.02 Respiratory
  - 22.03.03 Brain and Neuroendocrine
  - 22.03.04 Autonomic Nervous System
  - 22.03.05 Renal
  - 22.03.06 Hepatic
- 22.04 Pharmacology
  - 22.04.01 Alterations in Drug Disposition
  - 22.04.02 Drug Interactions
- 22.05 Anaesthetic Considerations
  - 22.05.01 Premedication
  - 22.05.02 Anaesthesia Goals
  - 22.05.03 Anaesthesia Management
    - 22.05.03.01 Regional vs General in the Elderly
  - 22.05.04 Procedures
  - 22.05.05 Complications
    - 22.05.05.01 Postoperative Cognitive Dysfunction (POCD)

23 PLASTICS & COSMETICS

24 PEDIATRIC

- 24.01 Anatomy
- 24.02 Physiology
  - 24.02.01 Neonatal
  - 24.02.02 Temperature Regulation
  - 24.02.03 Respiratory
  - 24.02.04 Cardiovascular
  - 24.02.05 Development and Growth
- 24.03 Pharmacology
  - 24.03.01 Immunisation
- 24.05 Diseases
- 24.06 Treatment
- 24.07 Anaesthesia Considerations
  - 24.07.01 Anaesthesia and Paediatric Physiology
  - 24.07.02 Preparation for Anaesthesia
    - 24.07.02.01 Paediatric Preoperative Evaluation
    - 24.07.02.02 Psychological Preparation
    - 24.07.02.03 Equipment
    - 24.07.02.04 Premedication
    - 24.07.02.05 Consent in Paediatrics
  - 24.07.03 Monitoring
  - 24.07.04 Anaesthesia Goals
  - 24.07.05 Anaesthesia Management
    - 24.07.05.01 Induction
    - 24.07.05.02 Maintenance
    - 24.07.05.03 Emergence
    - 24.07.05.04 Recovery
    - 24.07.05.05 Postoperative Care and Analgesia
    - 24.07.05.06 Regional Anaesthesia in Children
  - 24.07.06 Complications
  - 24.07.07 Procedures
    - 24.07.07.01 Cardiac
    - 24.07.07.02 General
    - 24.07.07.03 Airway
    - 24.07.07.04 Dental
    - 24.07.07.05 Trauma
    - 24.07.07.06 Neuro
    - 24.07.07.07 Emergencies
    - 24.07.07.08 Sedation in Children
  - 24.07.08 Pain Management
  - 24.07.09 Neonates
  - 24.07.10 Prematurity
- 24.08 Critical Care

25 DAYCASE & AMBULATORY

26 PACU

27 NUTRITION

- 27.02 Physiology
  - 27.02.01 Normal Requirements
  - 27.02.02 Diet & Health Outcomes
- 27.03 Examination
- 27.04 Investigation
- 27.05 Diseases / General Approach
  - 27.05.01 Protein / Energy Malnutrition
  - 27.05.02 Obesity
  - 27.05.03 Anorexia Nervosa / Bulimia
  - 27.05.04 Vitamin Deficiency / Excess
  - 27.05.05 Trace Elements
  - 27.05.06 Starvation
- 27.06 Treatment
  - 27.06.01 Diet Therapy
  - 27.06.02 Enteral Nutrition
  - 27.06.03 Parenteral Nutrition
  - 27.06.04 Complications
- 27.07 Anaesthesia Considerations
  - 27.07.01 Fasting
  - 27.07.02 Perioperative Nutritional Support
  - 27.07.03 Nutritional Response to Trauma / Illness

28 METABOLISM

- 28.01 Physiology
  - 28.01.01 Basal Metabolic Rate
  - 28.01.02 Cellular Components
  - 28.01.03 Temperature Regulation
- 28.02 Examination
- 28.03 Investigation
- 28.04 Diseases / General Approach
  - 28.04.01 Disorders of Lipoprotein Metabolism
  - 28.04.02 Haemochromatosis
  - 28.04.03 Porphyria
  - 28.04.04 Gout / Purine Metabolism
  - 28.04.05 Wilson's Disease
  - 28.04.06 Lysosomal Storage Diseases
  - 28.04.07 Glycogen Stroage Disorders
  - 28.04.08 Inherited Connective Tissue Disorders
  - 28.04.09 Inherited Amino Acid Disorders
  - 28.04.10 Inherited Membrane Transport Defects
  - 28.04.11 Galactosaemia / Rare Disorders of COH Metabolism
  - 28.04.12 Lipodystrophies
- 28.05 Treatment
- 28.06 Anaesthesia Considerations
  - 28.06.01 Malignant Hyperthermia
  - 28.06.02 Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome
  - 28.06.03 Hypothermia
  - 28.06.04 Obesity
  - 28.06.05 Porphyria

29 ICU

- 29.01 History
- 29.02 Medico-legal
- 29.03 Design
- 29.04 CPR&resuscitation
  - 29.04.01 Adult Resuscitation
  - 29.04.02 Paediatric Resuscitation
  - 29.04.03 Neonatal Resuscitation
  - 29.04.04 Resuscitation Drugs
  - 29.04.05 Ethics
- 29.05 Outcome
- 29.06 Ethics
- 29.07 Diseases
  - 29.07.01 Shock
  - 29.07.02 Severe Sepsis
  - 29.07.03 SIRS
  - 29.07.04 Burns
  - 29.07.05 Trauma
  - 29.07.06 Poisoning
  - 29.07.07 Infection
  - 29.07.08 Hyper&hypothermia
  - 29.07.09 ARDS
- 29.08 Treatment
- 29.09 Complications
- 29.10 Sedation/pain Management
- 29.11 Transport/Transfer
- 29.12 Psychosocial
- 29.13 Severity Scoring
- 29.14 Brain Death
  - 29.14.01 Definition & Diagnosis
  - 29.14.02 Organ Harvest
- 29.15 Emergency Medicine

30 RESPIRATORY CARE

- 30.01 History
- 30.02 Physiotherapy
  - 30.02.01 Incentive Spirometry
- 30.03 Oxygen Therapy
  - 30.03.01 Indications and Clinical Guidelines
  - 30.03.02 Hypoxia and Hypoxemia
  - 30.03.03 Administration of Oxygen
  - 30.03.04 Complications
    - 30.03.04.01 Pulmonary Toxicity
    - 30.03.04.02 Absorption Atelectasis
  - 30.03.05 Hyperbaric Oxygen
  - 30.03.06 Apneic Oxygenation
- 30.04 Ventilation
  - 30.04.01 History
  - 30.04.02 Principles
  - 30.04.03 Indications
  - 30.04.04 Physiology
  - 30.04.05 Complications
  - 30.04.06 IPPV
  - 30.04.07 PEEP/CPAP
  - 30.04.08 High-frequency jet Ventilation
  - 30.04.09 Prone Ventilation
  - 30.04.10 Non-invasive Ventilation
  - 30.04.11 Liquid Ventilation
- 30.05 Arterial Blood Gases
  - 30.05.01 Sampling
  - 30.05.02 Physical Properties
  - 30.05.03 Analysers
  - 30.05.04 Interpretation
  - 30.05.05 Complications
- 30.06 Carbon Dioxide
  - 30.06.01 Physical Properties
  - 30.06.02 Physiology
  - 30.06.03 Analysers
    - 30.06.03.01 Capnography
  - 30.06.04 Clinical Uses
  - 30.06.05 Hypercarbia
  - 30.06.06 Hypocarbia

31 HISTORY OF ANESTHESIA

32 SOCIETIES

- 32.01 Anaesthesia
  - 32.01.01 ANZCA
  - 32.01.02 ASA (aus)
- 32.02 Other

33 CERTIFICATION AND LICENSURE

33.01 Anesthesiology
33.02 Other
33.03 Curriculum Vitae

34 MEDICO-LEGAL

35 MEDICAL ECONOMICS

36 OPERATING ROOM

37 HAZARDS TO ANESTHESIOLOGISTS & OR PERSONNEL

- 37.01 Infection
  - 37.01.01 Hepatitis
  - 37.01.02 AIDS
  - 37.01.03 Other
- 37.02 Air pollution
- 37.03 Irradiation

38 EQUIPMENT

- 38.01 General
  - 38.01.01 Maintenance
  - 38.01.02 Cleaning
  - 38.01.03 Sterilization
  - 38.01.04 Checking
  - 38.01.05 Alarms
  - 38.01.06 Errors
- 38.02 Medical Gases
  - 38.02.01 Gas Cylinders
  - 38.02.02 Bulk gas Storage
  - 38.02.03 Gas Distribution
- 38.03 Anaesthesia Machines
  - 38.03.01 Design
  - 38.03.02 Safety Checks
- 38.04 Vaporisers
- 38.05 Breathing Systems
  - 38.05.01 Circuits
  - 38.05.02 Humidification
  - 38.05.03 Filters
  - 38.05.04 CO2 Absorption
  - 38.05.05 Scavenging
- 38.06 Manual Resuscitators
- 38.07 Face Masks and Airways
  - 38.07.01 Facemasks
  - 38.07.02 Nasopharyngeal Airways
  - 38.07.03 Pharyngeal Airways
  - 38.07.04 Laryngeal Masks
- 38.08 Laryngoscopes
- 38.09 Bronchoscopes
- 38.10 Endotracheal Tubes (ETT)
- 38.11 Nerve Stimulators
- 38.12 Pulse Oximetry
- 38.13 Gas Monitoring
- 38.14 Fluid Delivery Equipment
  - 38.14.01 Blood Warmers
  - 38.14.02 Infusion Pumps
- 38.15 Computers
  - 38.15.01 Personal Computers
  - 38.15.02 PDAs
- 38.16 EEG
  - 38.16 General principles
  - 38.16.01 Raw EEG
  - 38.16.02 Processed EEG
    - 38.16.02.01 BIS
    - 38.16.02.02 Entropy
- 38.17 Temperature
- 38.18 Suction

38.19 Beds, Positioning, Pressure Care

39 PHYSICS

40 STATISTICS

41 WORK&PRACTICE

42 EDUCATION IN ANESTHESIA

43 MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

44 ALLERGY&IMMUNOLOGY

45 EMBRYOLOGY

46 DERMATOLOGY

47 GENETICS

- 47.01 Physiology
- 47.02 Pharmacology/Pharmacogenetics
- 47.03 Investigation
- 47.04 Diseases / General Approach
  - 21.04.01 Congenital Genetic Disorders
    - 21.04.01.01 Chromosomal
    - 21.04.01.02 Non-Chromosomal
- 47.05 Treatment
- 47.06 Anaesthesia Considerations
- 47.07 Outcomes

48 INFECTIOUS DISEASE

49 NUCLEAR MEDICINE

50 PATHOLOGY

51 PSYCHIATRY

51.05 Treatment

51.05.01 ECT

52 MEDICAL IMAGING

- 52.01 Physics
- 52.02 Diagnostic
  - 52.02.01 Radiography
  - 52.02.02 Fluroscopy
  - 52.02.03 CT
  - 52.02.04 Ultrasound
  - 52.02.05 MRI
  - 52.02.06 Nuclear Medicine
- 52.03 Interventional/Procedures
  - 52.01 Neuro
  - 52.02 Thoracic
    - 52.02.01 Radiofrequency Ablation (RFA)
  - 52.03 GIT
    - 52.03.01 TIPPS
- 52.04 Anaesthesia Considerations
  - 52.04.01 Preparation for Anaesthesia
  - 52.04.02 Monitoring
  - 52.04.03 Anaesthesia Goals
  - 52.04.04 Anaesthesia Management
  - 52.04.05 Complications
- 52.05 Safety