Cardiothoracic Questions
- Perioperative implications of pericardial effusions and cardiac tamponade
- Resuscitative thoracotomy
- Anaesthesia for the surgical correction of chest wall deformities
- Anaesthesia for Pneumonectomy
- Anaesthesia for VATS and Robotic Thoracic Surgery
- Mediastinal masses in children
- Right ventricular dysfunction
- Single ventricle pathway in paediatrics
- Tetralogy of Fallot
- Thoracic and thoracoabdominal aneurysms
- Advances in the management of electrophysiology and AF in the cath lab
- Brugada syndrome
- Cardiac arrest after cardiac surgery
- Congenital long QT syndrome and Right Ventricular Cardiomyopathy
- Lung volume reduction surgery and endobronchial valve surgery
- Minimally invasive cardiac surgery
- One Lung Ventilation
- Right ventricle
- Cardiomyopathy
- Cardioversion
- Hypoxic pulmonary vasoconstriction
- Management of heart failure
- Management of pulmonary hypertension on critical care
- Mitral Valve and Mitral Valve disease

Neurosurgery, Neuroradiology and Neurocritical Care
- Anaesthesia for Epilepsy Surgery
- EEG Interpretation
- Monitoring the brain
- Endovascular thrombectomy
- Perioperative management of hydrocephalus
- Interventional therapies in stroke management
- Parkinson’s disease

Intensive Care Medicine
- A new heart for organ donation after circulatory death
- Airway pressure release ventilation
- Pitfalls in the diagnosis of death using Neurological Criteria
- Acute Pancreatitis
- Decision making in Critical Care
- Delirium in Critically Ill Patients
- Hyperoxia in anaesthesia and critical care
- Nutrition in critical care
- Scoring systems in the critically ill
- Vitamin C and Thiamine in critical illness
- Prognostication after cardiac arrest
- Steroids in critical care
- Transfer of the critically ill adult patient
- Acute upper GI bleeding
- Antibiotic stewardship in critical care
- ARDS
- Bronchoscopy in critical care
- Capnography in critical care
- Diabetes and glycaemic control in critical care
- Endocrine emergencies in critical care
- Renal replacement therapy
- Withdrawal of treatment and end of life care in ITU
Obstetric Anaesthesia

- Enhanced Recovery for Elective Caesarean Section
- General anaesthesia in obstetrics
- Haemostatic disorders in pregnancy
- Neuraxial analgesia for labour
- Antepartum and intrapartum risk factors and the impact of PTSD on mother and child
- Conversion of epidural analgesia to surgical anaesthesia for emergency Caesarean section
- Peripartum Management of Diabetes
- Management of intrathecal catheters in obstetrics
- Cardiopulmonary resuscitation in the pregnant patient
- Neuraxial block and success of external cephalic version
- Remifentanil in Obstetrics
- Amniotic Fluid Embolism
- Congenital heart disease and pregnancy
- Intrapartum assessment of fetal wellbeing

Paediatric Anaesthesia

- Dexmedetomidine in paediatric anaesthesia
- Paediatric adenotonsillectomy: two articles in June 2020
- Update on the management of burns in paediatrics
- Perioperative Management of a child with a Tracheostomy
- Ultrasound guided upper and lower extremity blocks in Children
- Anxiolytic premedication for children
- Enhanced recovery after surgery in paediatrics: a review of the literature
- Interpretation of the paediatric echocardiogram and the paediatric ECG
- Adolescent idiopathic scoliosis correction
- Intraoperative monitoring in paediatric spinal surgery
- Cardiac Transplantation in Children
- General principles of regional anaesthesia in children
- Inhaled foreign body in children
- Paediatric endoscopy
- Paediatric respiratory distress
- Palliative care in paediatrics
- Postoperative vomiting in children
- Venous thromboembolism in paediatrics
- Children with sickle cell disease
- Collapsed newborn in the ED
- Congenital diaphragmatic hernia
- Emergency delirium after paediatric surgery
- Fluids in neonatal surgery
- Inguinal hernia repair in the neonate and exprem infant
- Paediatric ECMO
- Pyloromyotomy
- Recommendations for paediatric resuscitation
- Paediatric airway infections
- Paediatric lung isolation
- Perioperative fasting in children
Pain Medicine

- Spinal cord stimulators and implications for anaesthesia
- Improving the assessment and treatment of pain in torture survivors
- Diagnosis and management of sacrococcygeal pain
- Diagnosis and management of chronic facial pain
- Cannabinoids in chronic non-cancer pain medicine: moving from the bench to the bedside
- Complex pain in children and young people
- Opioids for non-cancer pain
- Treatment of neuropathic pain
- Complex regional pain syndrome
- Ketamine in pain medicine
- Pain management programmes
- Perioperative management of opioid tolerant patients

General Duties Questions

- Identifying a correctly positioned thoracic epidural catheter for major open surgery
- Anaesthetic and Surgical Management of Rib Fractures
- Best Practices for safety and quality in regional anaesthesia
- Anaesthesia for hip fracture repair
- Paravertebral blocks and novel alternatives
- Reversal of neuromuscular block
- The sciatic nerve block
- Anaesthesia and Cancer outcomes
- Anaesthesia for Retroperitoneal lymph node dissection in the treatment of testicular cancer
- CPET Testing
- Emergency laparotomy
- Fascia iliaca compartment block
- Front of Neck Access
- Gastric ultrasound
- Iron Homeostasis and Perioperative Management of Iron Deficiency
- Middle ear surgery
- Minimally invasive abdominal and pelvic surgery
- Perineural adjuncts for peripheral nerve blocks
- Perioperative anaphylaxis
- Perioperative medicine models
- Physiology and conduct of pulmonary function tests
- Pulmonary function tests in anaesthetic practice
- Regional anaesthesia in children
- Regional anaesthesia for shoulder surgery
- Suxamethonium or Rocuronium for RSI
- Spinal anaesthesia for ambulatory surgery
- Smoking and anaesthesia
- Update on Management of Tracheostomy
- Abdominal wall blocks for intra-abdominal surgery
- Breast surgery
- Inadvertent perioperative hypothermia
- Knee arthroplasty
- Management of airway obstruction
- Nerve injury after peripheral nerve blocks
- Rectus sheath catheters and laparotomy
- Regional anaesthesia and outcomes
- Sonography in trauma
- Traumatic pelvic fractures
- Anaesthesia for head and neck cancer surgery
- Anaesthesia for laryngotracheal surgery (and tubeless fields)
- Liver transplantation
- Renal access surgery
- Elective laryngectomy
- High flow nasal oxygen therapy
- Intraoperative ventilation and post-operative respiratory complications
- Management of the diabetic patient needing emergency surgery
• Multidisciplinary approach to cancer surgery
• Oesophageal cancer and the anaesthetist
• Patient blood management and perioperative anaemia
• Perioperative management of patients with dementia
• Postoperative management of the difficult airway
• Prehabilitation
• Pulmonary complications after non-cardiothoracic surgery
• Regional anaesthesia for ophthalmic surgery
• Starvation and carbohydrate loading for major surgery
• Starvation before surgery
• Maintaining safe perioperative glycaemic control

Miscellaneous, Advanced Sciences and Non-Clinical Questions
• Bayes’ formula: a powerful but counterintuitive tool for medical decision-making
• Delayed recovery of consciousness after general anaesthesia
• Role of electroencephalogram oscillations and the spectrogram in monitoring anaesthesia
• Emerging worldwide trends in substances diverted for personal non-medical use by anaesthetists
• Essential notes on the physics of Doppler ultrasound
• Basic Pharmacology of Local Anaesthetics
• Complications associated with intrathecal drug delivery systems
• Detection and response to acute systemic hypoxia
• Drug reactions with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms
• Serotonin Syndrome in the Perioperative Period
• Allergy and anaesthesia: managing the risk
• Anaesthesia, analgesia, and the surgical stress response
• Hypothesis tests
• Statistics and equivalence studies
• Medicine safety for anaesthetists
• Pharmacokinetics in sepsis
• Prevention and response to surgical fires
• Risk assessment tools in anaesthesia
• Consent in anaesthesia, critical care and pain medicine
• Perioperative management of oral anticoagulation
• Pharmacokinetics of drugs at the extremes of weight
• Physical injuries during anaesthesia
• Physics: MRI, depth of anaesthesia, LASER
• Quality Improvement
• Tropical medicine and anaesthesia
• Anaesthesia and prisoners
• Circle and low flow anaesthesia
• Error and root cause analysis
• Hypothalamic-pituitary access
• Malignant hyperthermia
• Pharmacology of diabetic medication
• Plasma volume, tissue oedema and Startling principles
• The spleen