1. Discuss the role of beta-blockers in the management of acute coronary syndromes, including their use in patients with hypertension and diabetes.

2. Evaluate the risk factors associated with postoperative wound infection and propose strategies for prevention.

3. Analyze the impact of preoperative smoking cessation on surgical outcomes.

4. Critically appraise the evidence for the use of neoadjuvant chemotherapy in locally advanced breast cancer.

5. Assess the benefits and limitations of using robotic surgery for prostate cancer.


7. Examine the role of psychosocial factors in the development of chronic pain following surgery.

8. Evaluate the impact of multimodal pain management on patient outcomes and satisfaction.

9. Discuss the implications of patient-reported outcomes on healthcare delivery and quality improvement.


11. Synthesize the evidence for the effectiveness of physical therapy in the rehabilitation of patients with chronic pain.

12. Examine the role of cognitive behavioral therapy in the management of chronic pain.


15. Synthesize the evidence for the role of exercise in the management of chronic pain.


18. Evaluate the role of palliative care in the management of chronic pain.


20. Examine the role of pain in chronic disease and its implications for healthcare delivery.


22. Evaluate the role of pain in chronic disease and its implications for healthcare delivery.

23. Synthesize the evidence for the role of pain in chronic disease and its implications for healthcare delivery.


25. Critically appraise the evidence for the role of pain in chronic disease and its implications for healthcare delivery.


27. Synthesize the evidence for the role of pain in chronic disease and its implications for healthcare delivery.


29. Critically appraise the evidence for the role of pain in chronic disease and its implications for healthcare delivery.

30. Evaluate the role of pain in chronic disease and its implications for healthcare delivery.
49% 2019-1 2 A 60-year-old woman is having breast reconstruction surgery using a deep inferior epigastric perforator free flap six months following a mastectomy for breast cancer. Discuss the issues of anaesthetic management relevant for this procedure.

49% 2011-1-11 a. Describe the clinical pharmacology of codeine including an outline of its pharmacodynamic (50%); Describe the influence of pharmacogenetics on the variability of patient response to codeine (50%)

49% 2009-2-13 You see a 28-year-old woman at the pre-admission clinic who is 32 weeks pregnant. She weighs 150kg and has gestational diabetes. She is hoping to have a normal vaginal delivery at term. a. What are the issues you would discuss with her during the appointment? (50%); b. What would you recommend for her management when she goes in to labour? (50%)

49% 2009-2-14 A patient has smoked 20 cigarettes a day for over 25 years. a. What are the expected physiological changes that would occur in the first 3 months following smoking cessation? Include a time frame for the changes you describe. (60%); b. What are the clinical benefits, with regard to anaesthesia, of smoking cessation in this patient? (40%)

49% 2008-1-3 Describe the anatomy of the brachial plexus relevant to performing an inter-scalene block under ultrasound guidance. Include a drawing illustrating the real or sono-anatomy you would expect to see in a transverse view of the brachial plexus at the point of needle insertion (50%)

49% 2008-1-3 Describe the anatomy of the brachial plexus relevant to performing an inter-scalene block under ultrasound guidance. Include a drawing illustrating the real or sono-anatomy you would expect to see in a transverse view of the brachial plexus at the point of needle insertion.

50% 2012-2-15 a. Classify the possible causes for patient awareness under general anaesthesia (50%); Evaluate the evidence for the use of Bispectral Index monitoring for reducing the risk of awareness (50%)

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