

Index

- abalone 98
 ABCDE approach 29, 107–108
 abdominal surgery, emergency
 see emergency
 abdominal surgery
 absolute refractory period 19
 accelerometry 74
 N-acetyl-cysteine (NAC) 138
 N-acetyl-p-benzo-quinone
 imine (NAPQI) 136, 138
 acetylcholine (ACh) 128
 acid 49
 acid–base changes, massive
 transfusion 73
 action potentials 18–20,
 163–164
 compound 20
 effect of hypokalaemia 19
 excitation–contraction
 coupling 19–20
 adrenaline 87, 129
 adrenocorticotrophic hormone
 (ACTH) 54, 55
 airway management,
 unconscious patient 29
 aldosterone 55
 alfentanil, context-sensitive
 half-time 61
 alpha-blockers 27–28
 altitude, high 125–126
 alveolar gas equation 123
 alveolar pressure,
 measurement 91–92
 amethocaine 150
 amiodarone 109
 anaemia 15–16, 163
 acute 15
 chronic 15–16
 anaerobic threshold (AT) 113
 anaesthetic breathing systems
 81
 anaesthetic machine, oxygen
 tension measurement 77
 angiotensin 87
 antepartum haemorrhage 70
 antibiotics, prophylactic, sickle
 cell disease 35
 anticholinergic agents 98
 anticoagulants 102–105, 167
 new oral 105, 106
 antidiuretic hormone (ADH)
 see vasopressin
 antiemetic drugs 95, 99, 167
 classification 97–98
 potential targets 95, 96, 97
 antiepileptic drugs (AEDs)
 62–65, 167
 anaesthetic considerations
 64–65
 classification 62–63
 unwanted effects 63–64
 apixaban 105, 106
 appearance, professional 6
 aprepitant 98
 arterial blood pressure
 monitoring, invasive
 113–115, 173
 arterial lines, calibration 162
 aspirin 138, 167–168
 overdose 136–137
 atrial fibrillation (AF) 109,
 170–171
 atropine 65, 129
 autonomic nervous system
 126–129, 165
 awareness during anaesthesia
 147–149, 171
 Bain circuit 81–83
 barbiturates, tautomerism 102
 baroreceptor reflexes 86
 base 49
 behaviour, professional 6
 benzamides 98
 benzodiazepine (BZ) receptors
 142–143
 benzodiazepines 141–144, 168
 mechanism of action 63,
 142–143
 pre-medication 143
 reversal 143–144
 Bernoulli effect 79
 beta-blockers 27, 129
 bias 139
 allocation bias 139
 attrition bias 139
 detection bias 139
 performance bias 139
 reporting bias 139
 selection bias 139
 bicarbonate buffer system 51,
 52
 bioavailability 135–136
 bioimpedance, cardiac output
 monitoring 154
 bipolar diathermy 117
 BIS (bispectral index) 148
 blood gas analysis 78–79
 blood loss 86–89, 164–165
 effect on Starling forces 88
 grades of shock 89
 physiological effects 86–87
 blood pressure (BP)
 extradural haematoma 31
 invasive monitoring
 113–115, 173
 repeat measurement 144
 blood warmers 156–157
 body mass index (BMI) 65, 66,
 169
 breathing systems, anaesthetic
 81
 buffering systems
 determinants of effectiveness
 50
 open 51
 buffers 49–53, 164
 bupivacaine
 isomerism 101
 toxicity 150
 burns, diathermy 117
 butan-2-ol 101
 butyrophenones 97–98
 calcitonin 56
 calcium
 homeostasis 55–56
 muscle contraction 19–20
 serum 55
 calibration 159–161, 162, 174
 cannabinoids 98

- capillaries, fluid exchange 87–88
 carbamazepine, unwanted effects 64
 carbon dioxide tension ($P_a\text{CO}_2$)
 effect of shunt 45
 intracranial pressure (ICP) and 33
 carbonic acid 51
 carboprost 71
 cardiac output
 acute anaemia 15
 clinical assessment 152
 matching, left and right ventricles 14
 monitoring 152–156, 174
 oxygen delivery to tissues and 125
 cardiogenic shock 89
 cardiopulmonary exercise testing (CPET) 112–113
 catecholamines 87, 131
 chemoreceptor trigger zone (CTZ) 96
 chest wall compliance 91
 chi-squared test, Pearson's 140–141
 chiral centres 100
 chloride shift 51
 chlorpromazine 97
 cholecalciferol 56
 circle breathing systems 83–84
 cis-trans isomers 100
 Clark electrode 78
 classifications, using 7
 clearance 26
 clinical preparation 10
 cocaine 150
 collapsed patient, emergency department 29–35, 168–169
 common peroneal nerve 77
 compare and contrast A with B questions 7
 compliance
 chest wall 91
 lung 91, 165
 total thoracic 91
 computed tomography (CT), unconscious patient 31
 confidence intervals 141
 confounding 139
 context-sensitive half-time (CSHT) 60–61, 167
 corticosteroids 87
 corticotrophin releasing hormone (CRH) 53, 55
 cortisol 55
 critical care, postoperative 111
 critical velocity 159
 cryoprecipitate 72
 cyanide toxicity 28
 cyclizine 98
 cyclo-oxygenase (COX)
 inhibitors, non-specific 138
 dabigatran 104, 106
 dantrolene 23
 depolarising muscle relaxants 21
 depth of anaesthesia, monitoring 147–149, 171
 desflurane vaporiser 121, 122
 dexamethasone 99
 dextro isomers 101
 diagrams 10–11
 diastereoisomers 101
 diastolic filling 13
 diathermy 116–119, 173
 digoxin 109
 distributive shock 89
 dobutamine 129
 domperidone 97–98
 Donnan effect 18
 dopamine 54
 dopamine D_2 receptor
 antagonists 97–98
 Doppler, oesophageal 153
 Doppler effect/shift 37–38
 double burst stimulation (DBS) 74, 76
 dress code 6
 drift 161–162, 174
 gradient drift 161, 162
 linear (offset) drift 161, 162
 offset drift 161, 162
 droperidol 97–98
 ductus arteriosus (DA) 94, 95
 changes at birth 95
 ductus venosus (DV) 93, 95
 echocardiography 153
 EEG monitoring 148
 elastance, left ventricular 13
 electric shock 117–118
 electrical interference 117, 118
 electromyography 74
 emergency abdominal surgery 106–113, 170
 anaesthetic management 111
 postoperative critical care 111
 preoperative assessment 106–108
 preoperative management 108–109
 empty your bucket concept 9–10
 enantiomers 100–101
 enantiomorphs 100
 end-tidal carbon dioxide (ETCO_2) monitoring 148
 ephedrine 129
 epidural analgesia
 insertion anatomy 67–68
 Tuohy needle 66–67
 epidural analgesia in labour 66, 69, 169–170
 complications 69
 contraindications 69
 indications 68–69
 mechanism of action 66
 epidural space 68
 epilepsy 64–65
 ergometrine 71
 error
 sources of 139
 types 1 and 2 140
 error table 140
 ethosuxamide, unwanted effects 64
 Euler's number 25
 Eustachian valve 94
 evoked potentials 148
 exam structure 2–6
 examiners 4–5
 excitation–contraction coupling 19–20
 expiratory reserve volume (ERV) 89, 90
 explosion risk 118
 extradural haematoma 31–32
 facial nerve 77
 fade 75
 fentanyl
 context-sensitive half-time 60–61
 elimination 61
 in renal impairment 61
 ferritin 16
 ferroportin 16
 Finapres 154
 fire risk 118

- floating circuit 117–118
 FloTrac 153–154
 flow 157–159
 laminar 158
 turbulent 158–159
 fluid resuscitation 108
 fluid warmers 156–159, 174
 flumazenil 143–144
 foetal circulation 92–95, 165
 changes at birth 94–95
 diagram 93, 94
 streaming 94
 follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) 54
 foramen ovale (FO) 93, 95
 closure at birth 95
 patent 95
 Fourier analysis 115
 fresh frozen plasma (FFP) 72
 fuel cell 78
 functional residual capacity (FRC) 90
 fundamental frequency 115

 GABA (γ -aminobutyric acid) 142, 143
 GABA_A receptors 63, 142–143
 GABA_B receptors 142
 geometric isomers 100
 Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) 29
 glucagon 130–131
 glucocorticoids 131
 glucose 129–132, 165–166
 absorption 129
 blood, hormones regulating 129–131
 renal handling 131–132, 133
 glycopyrrolate 22, 129
 gonadotrophin-releasing hormone (GnRH) 53
 graphs 11
 growth hormone (GH) 54, 131
 growth hormone releasing hormone (GHRH) 53

 haem, absorption 16
 haemoglobin (Hb)
 buffering system 51–52
 carriage of oxygen 125
 concentration 125
 sickle cell (HbS) 34
 haemoproteins 16
 Hagen–Poiseuille equation 158
 Haldane effect 51
 half life ($t_{1/2}$) 25–26
 harmonic waves 115

 head lift, neuromuscular monitoring 73
 Henderson–Hasselbalch equation 52
 Henry's Law 125
 heparin 102–104
 heparin induced thrombocytopenia (HIT) 104
 hernia repair 150
 heterometric autoregulation 14
 histaminergic H₁ receptor antagonists 98
 5HT₃ receptor antagonists 97
 Huber tip 67
 Hudson face masks 80, 81
 Hufner's constant 15, 125
 hydralazine 28
 hyoscine 98
 hyperkalaemia, massive transfusion 73
 hyperpolarisation 19
 hypertension 144–147, 171
 anaesthetic management 146–147
 classification 146
 malignant 145
 perioperative risks 145, 146
 uncontrolled severe 144–145
 hyperventilation, raised intracranial pressure 33
 hypocalcaemia, massive transfusion 73
 hypoglycaemia 130
 hypokalaemia 19
 hypotensive anaesthesia 26–28, 166
 hypothalamic–pituitary axis 53–56, 164
 hypothalamic–pituitary–adrenal axis 55
 hypothalamus 53, 54
 hypothermia, massive transfusion 73
 hypovolaemia 86–89, 164–165
 acute anaemia with 15
 effect on Starling forces 88
 physiological effects 86–87
 hypovolaemic shock
 grading 88, 89
 haemodynamics 89
 hypoxic vasoconstriction, foetus 92, 94
 hysteresis 92

 implantable cardiac defibrillators (ICDs) 118–119
 implants, metal 117
 inspiratory reserve volume (IRV) 90
 insulin 129–130
 intracranial pressure (ICP)
 blood carbon dioxide level and 33
 raised, management 31–32, 168–169
 Intralipid 151–152
 intraocular pressure (IOP)
 anaesthetic agents affecting 59–60
 drugs affecting 58
 drugs used to reduce 59
 factors controlling 58, 59
 intrapleural pressure, measurement 91–92
 investigations
 preoperative risk assessment 112–113
 unconscious patient 30
 uncontrolled severe hypertension 145
 iron 16–17, 163
 absorption 16
 excretion 16–17
 transport in plasma 16
 isolated forearm technique 148
 isolating capacitor 117
 isomers 99–102, 167
 geometric (cis–trans) 100
 optical 100–101
 structural 99–100
 isovolumetric contraction 13
 isovolumetric relaxation 13

 ketamine, effect on eye 59

 labour analgesia, obese patient 65–73, 169–170
 labour pain
 mechanism of epidural action 66
 pathways 65–66
 laevo isomers 101
 laminar flow 158
 lamotrigine, unwanted effects 64
 laparoscopic cholecystectomy, elective 144–147

- lasers 38–40, 172
 argon laser 39
 carbon dioxide laser 40
 Nd-YAG laser 40
 ruby laser 40
 learning styles 1
 Lee's lines 67
 left ventricle pressure–volume
 loop 12
 left ventricular end diastolic
 volume (LVEDV) 13
 left ventricular physiology
 12–14, 163
 levetiracetam 63
 levobupivacaine 101, 150
 LiDCO 154
 lidocaine 150
 lipid emulsion (Intralipid)
 151–152
 listening, to the question 6–7
 local anaesthetic agents,
 recommended doses 150
 local anaesthetic toxicity
 150–152, 171–172
 low molecular weight (LMW)
 heparin 103
 lung compliance 91, 165
 lung pressure–volume curve
 91–92
 lung volumes (and capacities)
 89–90, 165
 luteinising hormone (LH) 54

 malignant hyperpyrexia (MH)
 22–23
 mannitol 32
 Mapleson classification 81
 marking, exam 5
 massive transfusion 72–73,
 170
 mechanomyography 74
 melanocyte stimulating
 hormone (MSH) 54
 metal implants 117
 metaraminol 129
 metoclopramide 98
 midazolam 102, 143
 misoprostol 71
 mivacurium 100
 monitoring during anaesthesia
 159
 monopolar diathermy 116
 Monroe–Kellie doctrine 32, 33
 morphine 61
 muscarinic receptor (M3)
 antagonists 98

 muscle contraction, excitation–
 contraction coupling
 19–20
 muscle relaxants 21–22, 166
 see also neuromuscular
 monitoring

 NAC (N-acetyl-cysteine) 138
 Na⁺–K⁺ ATPase pump 17, 131
 NAPQI (N-acetyl-p-benzo-
 quinone imine) 136, 138
 neostigmine 22
 nerve stimulation 74–77
 modes 74–75
 nerves used 76–77
 response patterns 75, 76
 neurokinin-1 receptor
 antagonists 98
 neuromuscular monitoring
 73–77, 172–173
 neurotransmitters, autonomic
 nervous system 128
 nicotinic acetylcholine
 receptor (nAChR) 21
 nitrous oxide (N₂O), effect on
 eye 60
 non-depolarising muscle
 relaxants 21–22, 73–77
 non-steroidal
 anti-inflammatory drugs
 (NSAIDs) 134, 138
 noradrenaline 87, 128, 129
 null hypothesis 139

 obesity
 classification 66, 169
 morbid 65
 obstetric analgesia 65–73,
 169–170
 Objective Structured Clinical
 Examinations (OSCEs) 3
 observers 4–5
 obstetric haemorrhage, causes
 and risk factors 70
 obstetric patient 65–73,
 169–170
 epidural analgesia 66, 69,
 169–170
 post-partum haemorrhage
 69–73, 170
 obstructive shock 89
 ocular effects, drugs with 57
 ocular side effects, drugs with
 57–58
 oesophageal Doppler 153
 oestrogen 131

 ondansetron 97
 opioids 60–61, 167
 context-sensitive half-time
 60–61
 elimination 61
 in epilepsy 65
 rapid sequence induction 30
 in renal impairment 61
 unwanted effects 61, 62
 optical isomers 100–101
 oral anticoagulants, new 105,
 106
 oxygen
 carriage by haemoglobin 125
 cascade 123–126, 165
 measurement 77–79, 173
 oxygen concentration, inspired
 (F_iO₂)
 delivery via Venturi mask 80
 increased, effect of shunt 45
 oxygen consumption
 maximum (VO_{2 max}) 113
 peak (VO_{2 peak}) 112–113
 oxygen content of blood
 dissolved 125
 effects of altitude 125–126
 estimation 46
 oxygen delivery
 equation 15
 to tissues, factors influencing
 125
 oxygen delivery devices 79–84,
 173
 classification 80
 oxygen flux 125
 oxygen partial pressure (PO₂)
 at high altitude 126
 measurement by anaesthetic
 machine 77
 oxygen cascade 123–124
 oxygen partial pressure in
 arterial blood (PaO₂)
 effect of shunt 45
 measurement 78–79
 oxygen saturation
 foetal circulation 92–94
 at high altitude 126
 oxygen delivery to tissues
 and 125
 oxyhaemoglobin dissociation
 curve 15
 oxytocin 54

 pacemakers, diathermy use
 118–119
 pain pathways, in labour 65–66

- paracetamol 138, 167–168
 overdose 138
 paramagnetic cell/analyser 77–78
 parasympathetic nervous system (PNS) 126–129
 parathyroid hormone (PTH) 56
 pauses, during answers 7–8
 Pearson's chi-squared test 140–141
 peripheral nerves
 action potentials 18–19
 classification of fibre types 20, 21
 effects of hypokalaemia 19
 resting membrane potential 17–18
 pH 49–50
 homeostasis 50
 pharmacokinetics 24–26, 166
 phenothiazines 97
 phenoxymethylamine 28
 phentolamine 27–28
 phenytoin 64
 phosphate buffering systems 52
 pituitary gland 54
 pK_a 50
 plasma concentration vs time plots 24–25
 plasma protein buffering system 52
 platelet transfusion 72
 plenum vaporisers 119–121
 post-partum haemorrhage (PPH) 69–73, 170
 causes and risk factors 70
 management 70–72
 massive 72–73
 post-tetanic count (PTC) 75
 post-tetanic facilitation 75, 76
 posterior tibial nerve 77
 potassium (K^+)
 gradients across cell membrane 18
 membrane permeability 17
 power, statistical 140
 practice, exam 1, 8–9
 prazosin 28
 pre-medication 143
 preload, increased 14, 15
 preoperative risk assessment *see* risk assessment, preoperative
 presentation, professional 6
 prilocaine 150
 prochlorperazine 97
 professional appearance/behaviour 6
 progesterone 131
 prolactin 54
 prolactin releasing hormone (PRLH) 53
 propofol
 antiemetic effect 98
 co-administration with midazolam 143
 context-sensitive half-time (CSHT) 61
 epilepsy 65
 pharmacokinetics 24–25
 protamine sulphate 102
 protein buffering systems 52
 pulmonary artery flotation catheter 154–156
 pulmonary capillary wedge pressure 156
 pulmonary vascular resistance changes at birth 94
 foetal circulation 92, 94
 pulse contour analysis (PiCCO) 153
 questions
 compare and contrast A with B 7
 inability to answer 8
 listening to 6–7
 repeating/rephrasing 7
 R enantiomers 100–101
 racemic mixture 101
 rapid sequence induction (RSI) 30
 refractory period 19
 relative refractory period 19
 relative risk 141
 remifentanyl
 context-sensitive half-time (CSHT) 60–61
 elimination 61
 hypotensive anaesthesia 27
 in renal impairment 61
 renal handling, glucose 131–132, 133
 renal impairment, elimination of opioids 61
 repeating/rephrasing questions 7
 residual volume (RV) 89, 90
 respiratory acidosis 52–53
 resting membrane potential (RMP) 17–18, 163–164
 effect of hypokalaemia 19
 results, exam 5–6
 resuscitation
 collapsed patient 29
 local anaesthetic toxicity 151
 preoperative 107–108
 Reynold's number 158–159
 risk assessment, preoperative 171
 elective surgery 111
 emergency surgery 108
 methods 111–113
 rivaroxaban 105, 106
 rocuronium, neostigmine reversal 22
 ropivacaine 150
 S enantiomers 100–101
 salicylate 136
 saturated vapour pressure (SVP) 119
 secondary brain injury, prevention 31–32
 sedation, extradural haematoma 31–32
 Seebeck effect 43
 shock
 grading 88, 89
 types 88–89
 shunt 44–49, 164
 physiological 44
 true 44
 shunt equation 45–46, 124
 derivation 46–49
 sickle cell disease 34–35, 169
 Sickledex test 34
 silence 8
 small bowel obstruction 106–113, 170
 sodium (Na^+)
 action potentials 18, 19
 gradients across cell membrane 18
 membrane permeability 17
 sodium channels, voltage gated 18, 19
 sodium nitroprusside (SNP) 28
 SOEs *see* Structured Oral Examinations
 somatostatin 53
 spinal levels, epidural insertion 68
 spirometry 89–90
 Starling forces 87–88

- statistics 139–141, 168
- stereoisomers 100–101
- strain gauge 114
- streaming, foetal circulation 94
- stress, exam-related 1, 2, 6
- stroke volume 13
- structured answers 7
- Structured Oral Examinations (SOEs) 2–6
 - on arrival 4
 - Clinical Topics section 4
 - examiners 4–5
 - format 3
 - marking 5
 - results 5–6
 - timing 4
- stuck, getting 8
- summation 143
- suxamethonium 21
 - effect on eye 59
 - malignant hyperpyrexia 22
 - neostigmine reversal 22
 - rapid sequence induction 30
- Swan Ganz (pulmonary artery flotation) catheter 154–156
- sympathetic nervous system (SNS) 126–129, 147–148
- synergism 143
- Syntocinon 71
- tautomerism 101–102
- temazepam 143
- temperature
 - compensation, vaporisers 120
 - measurement 41–43, 172
 - saturated vapour pressure and 119
 - units 41
- thermistor 41–42
 - resistance changes with temperature 42, 43
- thermocouple 42–43
- thermodilution, cardiac output measurement 153
- thermometers 41
- threshold potential 18
- thyroid hormones 131
- thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) 54
- thyrotropin releasing hormone (TRH) 53
- tidal volume (TV) 89, 90
 - neuromuscular monitoring 73–74
- time constant 25–26
- TOF *see* train of four
- ‘top ten’ hints and tips 6–11
- topical medications, with ocular effects 57
- total lung capacity (TLC) 90
- total thoracic compliance 91
- train of four (TOF) ratio 74, 76
- train of four (TOF) testing 74
 - response patterns 75, 76
 - twitches and receptor occupancy 75, 76
- tranexamic acid 71, 72
- trans-capillary refill 87
- transducers 114
- transferrin 16
- transfusion
 - massive 72–73, 170
 - post-partum haemorrhage 71
- transoesophageal echocardiography (TOE) 153
- troponin 19–20
- Tuffier’s line 68
- Tuohy needle 66–67
- turbulent flow 158–159
- type 1 error 140
- type 2 error 140
- ulnar nerve 76–77
- ultrasound 35–38, 172
- unconscious patient, emergency department 29–35, 168–169
- uterotonic agents 71
- valproate, unwanted effects 64
- vaporisers 119, 122, 173–174
- vascular resistance
 - changes at birth 95
 - foetal circulation 92, 94
 - responses to blood loss 86–87
- vasopressin 54, 87
- ventilators, back pressure 120–121
- ventilatory equivalent for carbon dioxide (VE/VCO₂) 113
- ventilatory equivalent for oxygen (VE/VO₂) 113
- Venturi mask 79–80
- Venturi principle 79, 80
- vestibular system 96
- Vigileo 153–154
- vital capacity (VC) 90
- vitamin D (cholecalciferol) 56
- volatile anaesthetic agents
 - saturated vapour pressure 119
 - vaporisers 119, 122, 173–174
- vomiting 95, 96, 97
- warfarin 104
- warmers, fluid 156–159, 174
- Wheatstone bridge 114, 115
- work, left ventricular 13
- Yerkes–Dodson graph 2
- zeroing 161–162