



## Card Creation Progress



# Malleus Clinical Medicine - Alignment with PassMed Topics Completion Doc

*NB: this document is constantly being updated. The aim of this is to allow for **better direction with card creation** and a way to record completeness on topics against a pre-existing resource which has been designed at a similar content level for final year medical students/interns. It may have topic headings which are not in alignment with the Australian curriculum or learning outcomes as defined by the AMC, but where this differs, the box will be ticked if an equivalent topic/disease is covered within the Malleus deck within our pre-existing notion site.*

*Also note that we assign names to certain topics where cards are being created by contributors. If you would like to opt to focus on a particular topic/disease as outlined below, please contact any of the Malleus Maintainers on discord or via email:*

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For more information about Project Malleus, **visit our website:** [www.malleus.org.au](http://www.malleus.org.au).

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## Dermatology

- ☐ Acanthosis nigricans
- ☐ Acne vulgaris: features
- ☐ Acne vulgaris: management
- ☐ Acne vulgaris: pathophysiology
- ☐ Actinic keratoses
- ☐ Alopecia areata
- ☐ Antihistamines - Not in Subjects
- ☐ Athlete's foot - Not in Subjects
- ☐ Basal cell carcinoma
- ☐ Bowen's disease
- ☐ Bullous pemphigoid
- ☐ Burns

- ☐ Burns pathology
- ☐ Cherry haemangioma
- ☐ Chronic plaque psoriasis
- ☐ Contact dermatitis
- ☐ Dermatitis herpetiformis
- ☐ Dermatofibroma
- ☒ ~~Eczema herpeticum (Stapedius)~~
- ☒ ~~Eczema: topical steroids (braviboron) (mostly management cards, have deferred to eTG) - not in subjects~~
- ☒ ~~Erysipelas (braviboron)~~
- ☒ ~~Erythema ab igne (braviboron)~~
- ☒ ~~Erythema multiforme (braviboron)~~
- ☐ Erythema nodosum
- ☐ Erythrasma - not in subjects
- ☐ Erythroderma
- ☐ Fungal nail infections - not in subjects
- ☐ Guttate psoriasis
- ☐ Hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia
- ☐ Hidradenitis suppurativa - not in subjects
- ☐ Hirsutism and hypertrichosis - not in subjects
- ☐ Hyperhidrosis - not in subjects
- ☐ Impetigo
- ☐ Keloid scars
- ☐ Keratoacanthoma - not in subjects
- ☐ Ketoconazole - not in subjects
- ☐ Koebner phenomenon - not in subjects
- ☐ Lentigo maligna - not in subjects
- ☐ Leukoplakia
- ☐ Lichen planus
- ☐ Lichen sclerosus
- ☐ Lipoma
- ☐ Livedo reticularis - not in subjects
- ☐ Malignant melanoma
- ☐ Malignant melanoma: prognostic factors
- ☒ ~~Milia (braviboron)~~
- ☒ ~~Molluscum contagiosum (braviboron)~~
- ☐ Mycosis fungoides
- ☐ Nickel dermatitis (atopic dermatitis)
- ☐ Pellagra - not in subjects
- ☐ Pemphigus vulgaris

- ☐ Periorificial dermatitis
- ☐ Pityriasis rosea - not in subjects
- ☐ Pityriasis versicolor - not in subjects
- ☐ Polymorphic eruption of pregnancy - not in subjects
- ☐ Pompholyx
- ☒ ~~Porphyria cutanea tarda (braviboron)~~
- ☐ Port wine stains - not in subjects
- ☐ Pruritus - not in subjects
- ☒ ~~Psoriasis (braviboron)~~
- ☐ Psoriasis and psoriatic arthropathy: nail changes
- ☐ Psoriasis: exacerbating factors
- ☒ ~~Psoriasis: management (braviboron)~~
- ☐ Purpura - not in subjects
- ☐ Pyoderma gangrenosum - not in subjects
- ☐ Pyogenic granuloma
- ☐ Retinoids - not in subjects
- ☒ ~~Rosacea~~
- ☐ Salmon patches - not in subjects
- ☒ ~~Seabies (braviboron)~~
- ☐ Sebaceous cysts - not in subjects
- ☐ Seborrhoeic dermatitis in adults
- ☐ Seborrhoeic keratoses
- ☐ Shin lesions - not in subjects
- ☒ ~~Shingles (braviboron)~~
- ☐ Skin Diseases - not in subjects
- ☐ Skin disorders associated with pregnancy - not in subjects
- ☐ Skin disorders associated with SLE - not in subjects
- ☐ Skin disorders in surgery - malignancy and related lesions - not in subjects
- ☐ Spider naevi - not in subjects
- ☐ Squamous cell carcinoma of the skin
- ☐ Stevens-Johnson syndrome
- ☐ Strawberry naevus - not in subjects
- ☐ Tinea
- ☐ Toxic epidermal necrolysis
- ☐ Urticaria - not in subjects
- ☐ Varicella-zoster vaccination - not in subjects
- ☐ Vasculitides - not in subjects (should be a topic "cutaneous vasculitides")
- ☐ Venous ulceration
- ☒ ~~Vitiligo (braviboron)~~
- ☐ Zinc deficiency

# Ear, Nose and Throat

- ☐ Acute otitis media
- ☐ Acute sinusitis
- ☐ Allergic rhinitis
- ☐ Audiograms - not in subjects
- ☐ Auricular haematomas - not in subjects
- ☐ Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo
- ☐ Black hairy tongue - not in subjects
- ☐ Branchial cyst - not in subjects
- ☐ Cholesteatoma
- ☐ Chronic rhinosinusitis
- ☐ Cochlear implant - not in subjects
- ☐ Deafness - not in subjects
- ☐ Ear wax - not in subjects
- ☐ Epistaxis
- ☐ Facial pain - not in subjects
- ☐ Gingival hyperplasia - not in subjects
- ☐ Gingivitis - not in subjects
- ☐ Glue ear
- ☐ Head and neck cancer - not in subjects
- ☐ Hoarseness - not in subjects
- ☐ Laryngopharyngeal reflux - not in subjects
- ☐ Ludwig's angina - not in subjects
- ☐ Malignant otitis externa
- ☐ Mastoiditis
- ☐ Meniere's disease
- ☐ Mouth lesions - not in subjects
- ☐ Nasal polyps - not in subjects
- ☐ Nasal septal haematoma - not in subjects
- ☐ Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
- ☐ Neck lumps - not in subjects
- ☐ Otitis externa
- ☐ Otosclerosis
- ☐ Parotid gland disease - not in subjects
- ☐ Perforated tympanic membrane - not in subjects
- ☐ Peritonsillar abscess (quinsy)
- ☐ Pleomorphic adenoma - not in subjects
- ☐ Post-operative complications of tonsillectomy - not in subjects
- ☐ Presbycusis

- ☒ Ramsay Hunt syndrome (braviboron)
- ☒ Rinne's and Weber's test (braviboron)
- ☐ Salivary glands
- ☒ Sore throat (braviboron) — not in subjects
- ☐ Submandibular glands: disease - not in subjects
- ☐ Sudden-onset sensorineural hearing loss - not in subjects
- ☐ Thyroglossal cyst
- ☐ Thyroid surgery: complications - not in subjects
- ☐ Tinnitus - not in subjects
- ☐ Tonsillitis and tonsillectomy - not in subjects
- ☐ Vertigo
- ☐ Vestibular neuronitis
- ☐ Viral labyrinthitis

## Ethics and Law

*Has not been reviewed for Subjects*

- ☐ Advance directives
- ☐ Clinical audit
- ☐ Confirmation of death
- ☐ Consent
- ☐ Controlled drugs
- ☐ Death certification
- ☐ Death certification: notifiable deaths
- ☐ Decisions relating to cardiopulmonary resuscitation
- ☐ Duty of candour
- ☐ DVLA: psychiatric disorders
- ☐ Fitness to fly
- ☐ Gifts from patients
- ☐ GMC guidance: Accountability
- ☐ GMC guidance: Being a responsible clinician
- ☐ GMC guidance: Confidentiality
- ☐ GMC guidance: doctor's health
- ☐ GMC guidance: Reporting criminal proceedings
- ☐ GMC Guidance: Teaching, training and assessing
- ☐ GMC: Confidentiality - Using and disclosing patient information for direct care
- ☐ GMC: Consent - Capacity issues
- ☐ GMC: Ending your professional relationship with a patient
- ☐ GMC: Good medical practice - Communication, partnership and teamwork
- ☐ GMC: Good Medical Practice - Maintaining trust

- ☐ GMC: Intimate examinations and chaperones
- ☐ GMC: leadership and management guidance
- ☐ GMC: social media
- ☐ Mental Capacity Act
- ☐ Patient complaints
- ☐ Patients who refuse treatment

## Medicine

### Cardiology

- ☐ ACE inhibitors - not in subjects
- ☐ Acute coronary syndrome: a very basic introduction
- ☐ Acute coronary syndrome: clinical features
- ☐ Acute coronary syndrome: initial management
- ☐ Acute coronary syndrome: prognostic factors
- ☐ Acute pericarditis
- ☐ Adenosine - not in subjects
- ☐ Adult advanced life support
- ☐ Amiodarone - not in subjects
- ☐ Angina pectoris: drug management
- ☐ Angiotensin II receptor blockers - not in subjects
- ☐ Antiplatelets: summary of latest guidance - not in subjects
- ☒ ~~Aortic dissection: features and classification (braviboron)~~
- ☒ ~~Aortic dissection: investigation and management (braviboron)~~
- ☐ Aortic regurgitation
- ☐ Aortic stenosis
- ☐ Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy - not in subjects
- ☐ Atrial fibrillation: a very basic introduction
- ☐ Atrial fibrillation: anticoagulation
- ☐ Atrial fibrillation: cardioversion
- ☐ Atrial fibrillation: pharmacological cardioversion
- ☐ Atrial fibrillation: post-stroke
- ☒ ~~Atrial fibrillation: rate control and maintenance of sinus rhythm (Stapedius)~~
- ☐ Atrial flutter
- ☐ Atrial myxoma
- ☐ Atrial septal defects
- ☐ Atrioventricular block
- ☐ B-type natriuretic peptide - not in subjects

- ☐ Beta-blockers - not in subjects
- ☐ Bivalirudin - not in subjects
- ☐ Broad complex tachycardia
- ☒ ~~Brugada syndrome (braviboron)~~
- ☐ Buerger's disease
- ☐ Cardiac catheterisation and oxygen saturation levels - not in subjects
- ☐ Cardiac enzymes and protein markers - not in subjects
- ☐ Cardiac imaging: non-invasive techniques excluding echocardiography - not in subjects
- ☐ Cardiac tamponade
- ☐ Cardiomyopathies: key points - not really contained in subject
- ☐ Chest pain - not in subjects
- ☐ Chest pain: assessment of patients with suspected cardiac chest pain - not in subjects
- ☐ Choking
- ☐ Chronic heart failure: diagnosis
- ☐ Chronic heart failure: drug management
- ☐ Chronic heart failure: NYHA classification
- ☐ Clopidogrel - not in subjects
- ☐ Coarctation of the aorta
- ☐ Combination antiplatelet and anticoagulant therapy - not in subjects
- ☐ Complete heart block
- ☐ Constrictive pericarditis
- ☐ Dabigatran - not in subjects
- ☐ Diabetes mellitus: hypertension management
- ☐ Dilated cardiomyopathy
- ☐ DVLA: cardiovascular disorders

ECG not contained in subject

- ☐ ECG: atrial and ventricular hypertrophy
- ☐ ECG: axis deviation
- ☐ ECG: bi/tri-fascicular block
- ☐ ECG: coronary territories
- ☐ ECG: digoxin
- ☐ ECG: hypokalaemia
- ☐ ECG: hypothermia
- ☐ ECG: left bundle branch block
- ☐ ECG: myocardial ischaemia
- ☐ ECG: normal variants
- ☐ ECG: P wave changes
- ☐ ECG: PR interval
- ☐ ECG: right bundle branch block
- ☐ ECG: ST depression

- ☐ ECG: ST elevation
- ☐ ECG: T wave changes
- ☐ ECG: Wellen's syndrome
  
- ☐ Eisenmenger's syndrome
- ☐ Heart failure (acute): features
- ☐ Heart failure (chronic): features
- ☐ Heart failure: acute management
- ☐ Heart failure: types
- ☐ Heart sounds
- ☐ Heart sounds: S1
- ☐ Heart sounds: S2
- ☐ Hypercalcaemia: features
- ☐ Hyperlipidaemia: xanthomata - not in subjects
- ☐ Hypertension: a very basic introduction
- ☐ Hypertension: diagnosis
- ☐ Hypertension: management
- ☐ Hypertension: secondary causes
- ☐ Hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy: features
- ☐ Hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy: management
- ☐ Hypothermia
- ☐ Infective endocarditis: aetiology
- ☐ Infective endocarditis: Modified Duke criteria
- ☐ Infective endocarditis: prognosis and management
- ☐ Infective endocarditis: prophylaxis
- ☐ Inhaled foreign body
- ☐ Investigating palpitations
- ☐ Isolated systolic hypertension - not in subjects
- ☐ Ivabradine - not in subjects
- ☐ Jugular venous pulse
- ☐ Long QT syndrome
- ☐ Loop diuretics - not in subjects
- ☐ Mitral regurgitation
- ☐ Mitral stenosis
- ☐ Mitral valve prolapse
- ☐ Murmurs
- ☐ Myocardial infarction: complications
- ☐ Myocardial infarction: secondary prevention
- ☐ Myocardial infarction: STEMI management
- ☐ Myocarditis

- ☐ Nicorandil - not in subjects
- ☐ Nicotinic acid - not in subjects
- ☐ Nitrates - not in subjects
- ☐ Orthostatic hypotension
- ☐ Pacemakers: temporary - not in subjects
- ☐ Parenteral anticoagulation - not in subjects
- ☐ Peri-arrest rhythms: bradycardia - not in subjects
- ☐ Peri-arrest rhythms: tachycardia - not in subjects
- ☐ Postural hypotension
- ☐ Premature ventricular complexes - not in subjects
- ☐ Prosthetic heart valves - not in subjects
- ☐ Pulmonary artery occlusion pressure monitoring
- ☐ Pulmonary embolism
- ☐ Pulmonary embolism: investigation
- ☐ Pulmonary embolism: management
- ☐ Pulses - not in subjects
- ☐ Rheumatic fever
- ☐ Saphenous vein - not in subjects
- ☐ Scoring systems - ???vague
- ☐ Statins - not in subjects
- ☐ Subclavian artery - not in subjects
- ☐ Supraventricular tachycardia
- ☐ Syncope
- ☐ Takayasu's arteritis
- ☐ Takotsubo cardiomyopathy
- ☐ Thiazide diuretics - not in subjects
- ☐ Thrombolysis
- ☐ Torsades de pointes - not in subjects (although long QT is)
- ☐ Travel-related thrombosis
- ☐ Tricuspid regurgitation
- ☐ Valsalva manoeuvre - not in subjects
- ☐ Ventricular septal defect
- ☐ Ventricular tachycardia
- ☐ Ventricular tachycardia: management
- ☐ Warfarin - not in subjects
- ☐ Warfarin: interactions
- ☐ Warfarin: management of high INR
- ☐ Wolff-Parkinson White

# Endocrinology

- ☐ Acromegaly: features
- ☐ Acromegaly: investigations
- ☐ Acromegaly: management
- ☐ Addison's disease
- ☐ Addison's disease: investigations
- ☐ Addison's disease: management
- ☐ Addisonian crisis
- ☐ Bartter's syndrome - not in subjects
- ☐ Carbimazole - not in subjects
- ☐ Combined deficiency of magnesium and calcium
- ☐ Congenital adrenal hyperplasia
- ☐ Congenital adrenal hyperplasia: features
- ☐ Congenital hypothyroidism
- ☐ Corticosteroids - not in subjects
- ☐ Corticosteroids: side-effects
- ☐ Cushing's syndrome: causes
- ☐ Cushing's syndrome: investigations
- ☐ Diabetes mellitus (type 1): diagnosis
- ☐ Diabetes mellitus (type 2): diagnosis
- ☐ Diabetes mellitus: a very basic introduction
- ☐ Diabetes mellitus: GLP-1 drugs - not in subjects
- ☐ Diabetes mellitus: management of type 1
- ☐ Diabetes mellitus: management of type 2
- ☐ Diabetes mellitus: Ramadan
- ☐ Diabetes mellitus: sick day rules
- ☐ Diabetic foot disease
- ☒ ~~Diabetic ketoacidosis (braviboron)~~
- ☐ Diabetic neuropathy
- ☐ Disorders of sex development - not in subjects; vague
- ☐ DVLA: diabetes mellitus
- ☐ Glycosylated haemoglobin - not in subjects
- ☐ Graves' disease: features
- ☐ Graves' disease: management
- ☐ Growth hormone therapy - not in subjects
- ☐ Gynaecomastia
- ☐ Hashimoto's thyroiditis
- ☐ Hypercalcaemia: causes
- ☒ ~~Hyperosmolar hyperglycaemic state (braviboron)~~

- ☒ Hypoglycaemia (braviboron)
- ☐ Hypoparathyroidism
- ☐ Hypothyroidism: causes
- ☐ Hypothyroidism: features
- ☐ Hypothyroidism: levothyroxine therapy
- ☐ Insulin - not in subjects
- ☐ Insulin stress test
- ☐ Insulin therapy
- ☐ Insulin therapy: side-effects
- ☐ Insulinoma
- ☐ Kallmann's syndrome - not in subjects
- ☐ Klinefelter's syndrome
- ☐ Liddle's syndrome - not in subjects
- ☐ Meglitinides - not in subjects
- ☐ MODY - not in subjects
- ☐ Multiple endocrine neoplasia
- ☐ Myxoedema coma - not in subjects
- ☐ Neuroblastoma
- ☐ Obesity: classification and therapeutic options
- ☐ Parathyroid glands and disorders of calcium metabolism
- ☐ Pheochromocytoma
- ☐ Pituitary adenoma
- ☐ Prediabetes and impaired glucose regulation - not in subjects
- ☐ Pregnancy: thyroid problems - not in subjects
- ☐ Primary hyperaldosteronism
- ☐ Primary hyperparathyroidism
- ☐ Prolactin - not in subjects
- ☐ Prolactin and galactorrhoea - not in subjects
- ☐ Prolactinoma - not in subjects
- ☐ PTH - not in subjects
- ☐ Riedel's thyroiditis
- ☐ SGLT-2 inhibitors - not in subjects
- ☐ Sick euthyroid syndrome - not in subjects
- ☐ Stress response: Endocrine and metabolic changes - not in subjects
- ☐ Subacute (De Quervain's) thyroiditis
- ☐ Subclinical hyperthyroidism
- ☐ Subclinical hypothyroidism
- ☐ Sulfonylureas
- ☐ Sulfonylureas: side-effects - not in subjects
- ☐ Thiazolidinediones - not in subjects

- ☐ Thyroid cancer
- ☐ Thyroid disorders: a very basic introduction
- ☐ Thyroid eye disease
- ☐ Thyroid function tests
- ☐ Thyroid nodules
- ☐ Thyroid storm
- ☐ Thyrotoxicosis: causes and investigation
- ☐ Thyrotoxicosis: features
- ☐ Toxic multinodular goitre
- ☐ Water deprivation test - not in subjects

## Gastroenterology

- ☐ Achalasia
- ☐ Acute abdominal pain: a very basic introduction - not in subjects
- ☐ Acute liver failure
- ☐ Acute upper gastrointestinal bleeding - not in subjects
- ☐ Alcohol: units - not in subjects
- ☐ Alcoholic ketoacidosis - not in subjects
- ☐ Alcoholic liver disease
- ☐ Aminosalicylate drugs - not in subjects
- ☐ Angiodysplasia
- ☐ Antidiarrhoeal agents - not in subjects
- ☐ Arachidonic acid metabolism - not in subjects
- ☐ Ascites - not in subjects
- ☐ Autoimmune hepatitis
- ☐ Barrett's oesophagus
- ☐ Bile-acid malabsorption
- ☐ Bilirubin - not in subjects
- ☐ Budd-Chiari syndrome
- ☐ Carcinoid tumours
- ☐ Cholestyramine - not in subjects
- ☐ Clostridioides difficile
- ☐ Coeliac disease
- ☐ Coeliac disease: investigation
- ☐ Coeliac disease: management
- ☐ Colorectal cancer: genetics
- ☐ Constipation - not in subjects
- ☐ Crohn's disease
- ☐ Crohn's disease: investigation

- ☐ Crohn's disease: management
- ☐ Diarrhoea - not in subjects
- ☐ Diverticulosis
- ☐ Drug-induced liver disease
- ☐ Dyspepsia
- ☐ Dysphagia - not in subjects
- ☐ Ferritin - not in subjects
- ☐ Gallstones - not in subjects
- ☐ Gastric cancer
- ☐ Gastro-oesophageal reflux disease: investigation
- ☐ Gastro-oesophageal reflux disease: management
- ☐ Gilbert's syndrome
- ☐ Haemochromatosis: features
- ☐ Haemochromatosis: investigation and management
- ☐ Helicobacter pylori
- ☐ Helicobacter pylori: tests
- ☐ Hepatic encephalopathy
- ☒ Hepatitis B serology
- ☐ Hepatobiliary disease and related disorders - not in subjects
- ☐ Hepatocellular carcinoma
- ☐ Hepatomegaly - not in subjects
- ☐ Hepatorenal syndrome
- ☐ Inflammatory bowel disease: key differences
- ☐ Inherited causes of jaundice - not in subjects
- ☐ Iron studies - not in subjects
- ☐ Irritable bowel syndrome
- ☐ Irritable bowel syndrome: management
- ☐ Ischaemia to the lower gastrointestinal tract
- ☐ Ischaemic hepatitis
- ☐ Liver cirrhosis
- ☐ Malnutrition - not in subjects
- ☐ Melanosis coli - not in subjects
- ☐ Metabolic alkalosis
- ☐ Metoclopramide - not in subjects
- ☐ Molecular biology techniques - not in subjects
- ☐ Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease
- ☐ Oesophageal cancer
- ☐ Oesophageal disorders - not in subjects
- ☐ Pancreatic cancer
- ☐ Peptic ulcer disease (acute bleeding)

- ☐ Peptic ulcer disease (perforation)
- ☐ Peptic ulcer disease (uncomplicated)
- ☐ Pernicious anaemia
- ☐ Peutz-Jeghers syndrome
- ☐ Pharyngeal pouch - not in subjects
- ☐ Primary biliary cholangitis
- ☐ Primary sclerosing cholangitis
- ☐ Proton pump inhibitors - not in subjects
- ☐ Pyogenic liver abscess
- ☐ Refeeding syndrome
- ☐ Scoring systems for liver cirrhosis - not in subjects
- ☐ Small bowel bacterial overgrowth syndrome
- ☐ Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis
- ☐ Ulcerative colitis
- ☐ Ulcerative colitis: flares
- ☐ Ulcerative colitis: management
- ☐ Variceal haemorrhage: management
- ☐ Villous adenoma - not in subjects
- ☐ Vitamin A (retinol)
- ☐ Vitamin B1 (thiamine)
- ☐ Vitamin B2 (riboflavin)
- ☐ Vitamin B3 (niacin)
- ☐ Vitamin B6 (pyridoxine)
- ☐ Vitamin C (ascorbic acid)
- ☐ Vitamin C deficiency (scurvy)
- ☐ Whipple's disease
- ☐ Wilson's disease
- ☐ Zollinger-Ellison syndrome

## Geriatric Medicine

- ☐ Acute confusional state - not in subjects
- ☐ Alzheimer's disease: management
- ☐ Alzheimer's disease: pathophysiology
- ☐ Delirium vs. dementia
- ☐ Dementia
- ☐ Dementia: causes
- ☐ Falls in the elderly - not in subjects
- ☐ Frontotemporal lobar degeneration
- ☐ Lewy body dementia

- ☐ Multimorbidity - not in subjects
- ☐ Pressure ulcers
- ☐ Vascular dementia

## Haematology

- ☐ Abnormal coagulation - not in subjects
- ☐ Acute intermittent porphyria
- ☐ Acute myeloid leukaemia
- ☐ Antiphospholipid syndrome: pregnancy
- ☐ Aplastic anaemia
- ☐ Autoimmune haemolytic anaemia
- ☐ Beta-thalassaemia major
- ☐ Beta-thalassaemia trait
- ☐ Blood films: pathological cell forms - not in subjects
- ☐ Blood films: typical pictures - not in subjects
- ☐ Blood product transfusion complications
- ☐ Blood products
- ☐ Blood products: CMV negative and irradiated blood
- ☐ Blood products: FFP, cryoprecipitate and prothrombin complex
- ☐ Blood products: red blood cells
- ☐ Burkitt's lymphoma
- ☐ Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia: complications
- ☐ Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia: features and investigation
- ☐ Chronic myeloid leukaemia
- ☐ Cryoglobulinaemia
- ☐ Cryoprecipitate
- ☐ Deep vein thrombosis: diagnosis and management
- ☐ Direct oral anticoagulants - not in subjects
- ☐ Disseminated intravascular coagulation
- ☐ Factor V Leiden
- ☐ Fanconi anaemia - not in subjects
- ☐ G6PD deficiency
- ☐ Graft versus host disease - not in subjects
- ☐ Haematological malignancies: genetics - not in subjects
- ☐ Haematological malignancies: infections - not in subjects
- ☐ Haemolytic anaemias: by cause
- ☐ Haemolytic anaemias: by site
- ☐ Haemophilia
- ☐ Hereditary angioedema

- ☐ Hereditary spherocytosis
- ☐ Hodgkin's lymphoma: histological classification and prognosis
- ☐ Hodgkin's lymphoma: presentation
- ☐ Hodgkin's lymphoma: staging and management
- ☐ Hyposplenism - not in subjects
- ☐ Immune thrombocytopenia (ITP) in adults
- ☐ Iron deficiency anaemia
- ☐ Iron deficiency anaemia vs. AOCD
- ☐ ITP: investigation and management
- ☐ Laboratory findings in haematological disease - not in subjects
- ☐ Lead poisoning
- ☐ Lymphadenopathy - not in subjects
- ☐ Lymphatic drainage of the ovaries, uterus and cervix - not in subjects
- ☐ Macrocytic anaemia
- ☐ Management of suspected haematological malignancy in young people - not in subjects
- ☐ Methaemoglobinaemia
- ☐ Microcytic anaemia
- ☐ Monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance
- ☐ Myelodysplastic syndrome - not in subjects
- ☐ Myelofibrosis
- ☐ Myeloma: features and investigation
- ☐ Neutropaenia - not in subjects
- ☐ Neutropenic sepsis - not in subjects
- ☐ Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma
- ☐ Normocytic anaemia
- ☐ Paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria
- ☐ Platelet transfusion: active bleeding
- ☐ Polycythaemia
- ☐ Polycythaemia vera: features
- ☐ Polycythaemia vera: management
- ☐ Post-thrombotic syndrome
- ☐ Pregnancy: DVT/PE - not in subjects
- ☐ Primary immunodeficiency - not in subjects (there are pages, but probably needs a general tag to cover)
- ☐ Sickle-cell anaemia
- ☐ Sickle-cell anaemia: management
- ☐ Sickle-cell crises
- ☐ Sickle-cell crises: management
- ☐ Sideroblastic anaemia
- ☐ Splenomegaly - not in subjects

- ☐ Thrombocytopenia - not in subjects
- ☐ Thrombocytosis - not in subjects
- ☐ Thrombophilia: causes - not in subjects
- ☐ Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura
- ☐ Thymoma
- ☐ Tranexamic acid - not in subjects
- ☐ Tumour lysis syndrome
- ☐ Venous thromboembolism: risk factors
- ☐ Vitamin B12 deficiency
- ☐ Von Willebrand's disease
- ☐ Waldenstrom's macroglobulinaemia
- ☐ Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome - not in subjects

## Immunology

- ☐ Allergy tests - not in subjects
- ☐ Anaphylaxis
- ☐ Oral allergy syndrome - not in subjects
- ☐ Venom allergy - not in subjects

*Aligned with Subjects database up to here*

## Infectious diseases

- ☐ Acute pyelonephritis
- ☐ Amoebiasis
- ☐ Animal and human bites
- ☐ Anthrax
- ☐ Antibiotic guidelines
- ☐ Antibiotics: protein synthesis inhibitors
- ☐ Antifungal agents
- ☐ Aspergilloma
- ☐ Bacillus cereus
- ☐ Bacterial vaginosis
- ☐ BCG vaccine
- ☐ Bed bugs
- ☐ Botulism
- ☐ Campylobacter
- ☐ Cat scratch disease
- ☒ Cellulitis (braviboron)
- ☒ Chancroid (braviboron)

- ☐ Chickenpox exposure in at risk groups
- ☒ ~~Chlamydia (braviboron)~~
- ☐ Cholera
- ☐ Classification of bacteria
- ☐ Clostridia
- ☐ Cryptosporidiosis
- ☐ Cutaneous larva migrans
- ☐ Cytomegalovirus
- ☐ Dengue fever
- ☐ Diphtheria
- ☐ DNA viruses
- ☐ Ebola virus
- ☐ Enteric fever (typhoid/paratyphoid)
- ☐ Enteroviruses
- ☐ Epstein-Barr virus: associated conditions
- ☒ ~~Escherichia coli (braviboron)~~
- ☐ Gastroenteritis: causes
- ☒ ~~Genital herpes (braviboron)~~
- ☒ ~~Genital warts (braviboron)~~
- ☐ Giardiasis
- ☒ ~~Gonorrhoea (braviboron)~~
- ☒ ~~Hepatitis A (braviboron)~~
- ☒ ~~Hepatitis B (braviboron)~~
- ☒ ~~Hepatitis C (braviboron)~~
- ☒ ~~Hepatitis D (braviboron)~~
- ☒ ~~Hepatitis E (braviboron)~~
- ☒ ~~Herpes simplex virus (braviboron)~~
- ☐ HIV: diarrhoea
- ☒ ~~HIV: Kaposi's sarcoma (braviboron)~~
- ☒ ~~HIV: management (braviboron)~~
- ☒ ~~HIV: neurocomplications (braviboron)~~
- ☐ HIV: oesophageal candidiasis
- ☒ ~~HIV: opportunistic infections and other disorders (braviboron)~~
- ☒ ~~HIV: Pneumocystis jirovecii pneumonia (braviboron)~~
- ☒ ~~HIV: seroconversion (braviboron)~~
- ☒ ~~HIV: seroconversion and diagnosis (braviboron)~~
- ☒ ~~HIV: testing (braviboron)~~
- ☒ ~~Human papilloma virus vaccination (braviboron)~~
- ☐ Identifying gram-positive bacteria
- ☐ Infectious mononucleosis

- ☐ Influenza vaccination
- ☐ Invasive aspergillosis
- ☒ Legionella (braviboron)
- ☐ Lemierre's syndrome
- ☐ Leprosy
- ☐ Leptospirosis
- ☐ Lyme disease
- ☒ Lymphogranuloma venereum (braviboron)
- ☐ Malaria
- ☐ Malaria: Falciparum
- ☐ Malaria: non-falciparum
- ☐ Mantoux test
- ☐ Meningitis: causes
- ☐ Meningitis: CSF analysis
- ☐ Meningitis: management of suspected bacterial meningitis
- ☐ Metronidazole
- ☐ MRSA
- ☐ Mumps
- ☐ Mycoplasma pneumoniae
- ☐ Necrotising fasciitis
- ☐ Nematodes
- ☐ Non-gonococcal urethritis
- ☐ Norovirus
- ☐ Notifiable diseases
- ☐ Parvovirus B19
- ☐ Pneumonia: causes
- ☐ Post-exposure prophylaxis
- ☐ Post-splenectomy sepsis
- ☐ Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- ☐ Pyrexia of unknown origin
- ☐ Q fever
- ☐ Rabies
- ☐ Respiratory pathogens
- ☐ Rifampicin
- ☐ RNA viruses
- ☐ Rubella
- ☐ Schistosomiasis
- ☐ Sepsis
- ☒ Sexually transmitted infections: ulcers (braviboron)
- ☐ Spinal epidural abscess

- ☐ Splenectomy
- ☐ Staphylococcal toxic shock syndrome
- ☐ Staphylococci
- ☐ Streptococci
- ☐ Strongyloides stercoralis
- ☐ Sulfonamides
- ☐ Surgical microbiology
- ☒ Syphilis (braviboron)
- ☒ Syphilis: investigation (braviboron)
- ☒ Syphilis: management (braviboron)
- ☐ Tetanus
- ☐ Tetanus: vaccination
- ☐ Tetracyclines
- ☐ Toxoplasmosis
- ☒ Trichomonas vaginalis (braviboron)
- ☐ Trimethoprim
- ☐ Trypanosomiasis
- ☐ Tuberculosis: latent disease
- ☐ Tuberculosis: management
- ☐ Tuberculosis: pathophysiology
- ☐ Tuberculosis: screening and diagnosis
- ☐ Tuberculosis: types
- ☐ Urethritis
- ☐ Urinary tract infection (lower) in adults: features
- ☐ Urinary tract infection in adults: management
- ☐ Vaccinations
- ☐ Vaccinations in special groups
- ☐ Vancomycin
- ☐ Viral meningitis
- ☐ Yellow fever

## Metabolic medicine

- ☐ Alkaline phosphatase
- ☐ Dehydration
- ☐ Ezetimibe
- ☐ Familial hypercholesterolaemia
- ☐ Glycaemic index
- ☐ Hypercalcaemia: management
- ☐ Hyperkalaemia

- ☐ Hyperlipidaemia: management
- ☐ Hyponatraemia
- ☐ Hyperuricaemia
- ☐ Hypocalcaemia: causes and management
- ☐ Hypocalcaemia: features
- ☐ Hypokalaemia
- ☐ Hypokalaemia and hypertension
- ☐ Hyponatraemia
- ☐ Hyponatraemia: treatment
- ☐ Hypophosphataemia
- ☐ Hypopituitarism
- ☐ Renal tubular acidosis
- ☐ Syndrome of inappropriate ADH secretion
- ☐ Vitamin deficiency

## Nephrology

- ☐ Acid - base disorders
- ☐ Acute interstitial nephritis
- ☒ ~~Acute kidney injury vs. chronic kidney disease~~
- ☐ Acute kidney injury: a very basic introduction
- ☐ Acute kidney injury: acute tubular necrosis vs. prerenal uraemia
- ☐ Acute kidney injury: NICE guidelines and staging
- ☐ ADPKD
- ☐ ADPKD: features
- ☐ Alport's syndrome
- ☐ Amyloidosis
- ☐ Anion gap
- ☐ Anti-glomerular basement membrane (GBM) disease (Goodpasture's syndrome)
- ☐ ARPKD
- ☐ Arteriovenous fistulas
- ☐ Chronic kidney disease: anaemia
- ☐ Chronic kidney disease: bone disease
- ☐ Chronic kidney disease: causes
- ☐ Chronic kidney disease: eGFR and classification
- ☐ Chronic kidney disease: features
- ☐ Chronic kidney disease: hypertension
- ☐ Chronic kidney disease: mineral bone disease management
- ☐ Chronic kidney disease: proteinuria
- ☐ Diabetes insipidus

- ☐ Diabetic nephropathy: management
- ☐ Erythropoietin
- ☐ Fanconi syndrome
- ☐ Fibromuscular dysplasia
- ☐ Fluid compartment physiology
- ☐ Fluid therapy in adults
- ☐ Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis
- ☐ Haematuria
- ☐ Haemolytic uraemic syndrome
- ☐ Henoch-Schönlein purpura
- ☐ HIV: renal involvement
- ☐ Hyperkalaemia: management
- ☐ Hypokalaemia: features
- ☐ IgA nephropathy
- ☐ Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis
- ☐ Membranous glomerulonephritis
- ☐ Metabolic acidosis
- ☐ Minimal change disease
- ☐ Nephrotic syndrome
- ☐ Nephrotic syndrome: complications
- ☐ Nephrotoxicity due to contrast media
- ☐ Peritoneal dialysis
- ☐ Polyuria
- ☐ Post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis
- ☐ Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis
- ☐ Renal artery stenosis (secondary to atherosclerosis)
- ☐ Renal papillary necrosis
- ☐ Renal replacement therapy
- ☐ Renal transplant: HLA typing and graft failure
- ☐ Renal transplant: immunosuppression
- ☐ Rhabdomyolysis
- ☐ Spironolactone
- ☐ Systemic lupus erythematosus: renal complications
- ☐ Urine

## Neurology

- ☐ 5-HT<sub>3</sub> antagonists
- ☐ Aphasia
- ☐ Arnold-Chiari malformation

- ☐ Ataxia
- ☐ Ataxia telangiectasia
- ☐ Autonomic dysreflexia
- ☐ Bell's palsy
- ☐ Brachial plexus
- ☐ Brachial plexus injuries
- ☐ Brain abscess
- ☐ Brain lesions
- ☐ Brain tumours
- ☐ Brown-Sequard syndrome
- ☐ Carbamazepine
- ☐ Cataplexy
- ☐ Cavernous sinus
- ☐ Cerebellar syndrome
- ☐ Cerebral perfusion pressure
- ☐ Cerebrospinal fluid
- ☐ Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease
- ☐ Cluster headache
- ☐ CNS tumours
- ☐ Common peroneal nerve lesion
- ☐ Cranial nerves
- ☐ Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease
- ☐ Degenerative cervical myelopathy
- ☐ Dermatomes
- ☐ Drugs causing peripheral neuropathy
- ☐ DVLA: neurological disorders
- ☐ Dystrophinopathies
- ☐ Electromyography
- ☐ Encephalitis
- ☐ Epilepsy in children: syndromes
- ☐ Epilepsy: a very basic introduction
- ☐ Epilepsy: classification
- ☐ Epilepsy: localising features of focal seizures
- ☐ Epilepsy: treatment
- ☐ Essential tremor
- ☐ Extradural haematoma
- ☐ Facial nerve palsy
- ☐ Foot drop
- ☐ Fourth nerve palsy
- ☐ Friedreich's ataxia

- ☐ Glasgow Coma Scale: adults
- ☐ Guillain-Barre syndrome
- ☐ Guillain-Barre syndrome: features
- ☐ Headache
- ☐ Headache: red flags
- ☐ Herpes simplex encephalitis
- ☐ HSMN
- ☐ Huntington's disease
- ☐ Idiopathic intracranial hypertension
- ☐ Internuclear ophthalmoplegia
- ☐ Intracranial venous thrombosis
- ☐ Lambert-Eaton syndrome
- ☐ Lamotrigine
- ☐ Lateral medullary syndrome
- ☐ Levodopa
- ☐ Median nerve
- ☐ Medication overuse headache
- ☐ Meningitis and meningococcal disease: features
- ☐ Meningitis: complications
- ☐ Migraine
- ☐ Migraine: diagnostic criteria
- ☐ Migraine: management
- ☐ Migraine: pregnancy, contraception and other hormonal factors
- ☐ Motor neuron disease: features
- ☐ Motor neuron disease: management
- ☐ Motor neuron disease: types
- ☐ Multiple sclerosis
- ☐ Multiple sclerosis: features
- ☐ Multiple sclerosis: investigation
- ☐ Multiple sclerosis: management
- ☐ Multiple system atrophy
- ☐ Myasthenia gravis
- ☐ Myasthenia gravis: exacerbating factors
- ☐ Myotonic dystrophy
- ☐ Narcolepsy
- ☐ Neurofibromatosis
- ☒ ~~Neuroleptic malignant syndrome (braviboron)~~
- ☐ Neuropathic pain
- ☐ Normal pressure hydrocephalus
- ☐ Parkinson's disease: features

- ☐ Parkinson's disease: management
- ☐ Parkinsonism
- ☐ Paroxysmal hemicrania
- ☐ Peripheral neuropathy
- ☐ Phenytoin
- ☐ Pituitary apoplexy
- ☐ Post-lumbar puncture headache
- ☐ Progressive supranuclear palsy
- ☐ Psychogenic non-epileptic seizures
- ☐ Radial nerve
- ☐ Raised intracranial pressure
- ☐ Reflexes
- ☐ Restless legs syndrome
- ☐ Reye's syndrome
- ☐ Seizures: acute management
- ☐ Sodium valproate
- ☐ Spastic paraparesis
- ☐ Spinal cord lesions
- ☐ Spontaneous intracranial hypotension
- ☐ Status epilepticus
- ☐ Stroke by anatomy
- ☐ Stroke management: other issues
- ☐ Stroke: a very basic introduction
- ☐ Stroke: assessment
- ☐ Stroke: management of acute ischaemic stroke
- ☐ Stroke: types
- ☐ Subacute combined degeneration of the spinal cord
- ☐ Syringomyelia
- ☐ Tension-type headache
- ☐ Third nerve palsy
- ☐ Thoracic outlet syndrome
- ☐ Transient ischaemic attack
- ☐ Tremor
- ☐ Trigeminal neuralgia
- ☐ Triptans
- ☐ Tuberous sclerosis
- ☐ Ulnar nerve
- ☐ Vestibular schwannoma (acoustic neuroma)
- ☐ Visual field defects
- ☐ Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome

- ☒ Wernicke's encephalopathy (thiamine)

## Oncology

- ☐ Bone metastases
- ☐ Carcinogens
- ☐ Cervical cancer: human papilloma virus infection
- ☐ Chemotherapy side-effects: nausea and vomiting
- ☐ Cyclophosphamide
- ☐ Cytotoxic agents
- ☐ Genetics and surgical disease
- ☐ Investigating metastatic disease of unknown primary
- ☐ Lung cancer: non-small cell
- ☐ Neoplastic spinal cord compression
- ☐ Positron Emission Tomography (PET)
- ☐ Spinal metastases
- ☐ Superior vena cava obstruction
- ☐ Tumour markers

## Palliative care

- ☐ Palliative care prescribing: agitation and confusion
- ☐ Palliative care prescribing: hiccups
- ☐ Palliative care prescribing: nausea and vomiting
- ☐ Palliative care prescribing: pain
- ☐ Palliative care prescribing: secretions
- ☐ Syringe drivers

## Respiratory

- ☐ Acute asthma: features
- ☐ Acute asthma: management
- ☐ Acute bronchitis
- ☐ Acute exacerbation of COPD
- ☐ Acute respiratory distress syndrome
- ☐ Allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis
- ☐ Alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency
- ☐ Altitude related disorders
- ☐ Arterial blood gas interpretation
- ☐ Asbestos and the lung

- ☐ Aspiration pneumonia
- ☐ Asthma: a very basic introduction
- ☐ Asthma: diagnosis
- ☐ Asthma: management in adults
- ☐ Asthma: occupational
- ☐ Asthma: stepping down treatment
- ☐ Atelectasis
- ☐ Bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy
- ☐ Bronchiectasis: features
- ☐ Bronchiectasis: management
- ☐ Chest drain
- ☐ Chest drain: anatomy of insertion
- ☐ Chest x-ray: cavitating lung lesion
- ☐ Chest x-ray: lobar collapse
- ☐ Chest x-ray: lung metastases
- ☐ Chest x-ray: mediastinal widening
- ☐ Chest x-ray: nasogastric tube position
- ☐ Chest x-ray: pulmonary oedema
- ☐ Chest x-ray: white lung lesions
- ☐ Clubbing
- ☐ Coal workers' pneumoconiosis
- ☐ COPD: causes
- ☐ COPD: features
- ☐ COPD: investigation and diagnosis
- ☐ COPD: long-term oxygen therapy
- ☐ COPD: stable management
- ☐ Drugs used in respiratory medicine
- ☐ Eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis (Churg-Strauss syndrome)
- ☐ Extrinsic allergic alveolitis
- ☐ Granulomatosis with polyangiitis
- ☐ Haemoptysis
- ☐ Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis
- ☐ Inhaler technique
- ☐ Kartagener's syndrome
- ☐ Klebsiella
- ☐ Lung abscess
- ☐ Lung cancer: features
- ☐ Lung cancer: investigation
- ☐ Lung cancer: non-small cell management
- ☐ Lung cancer: paraneoplastic features

- ☐ Lung cancer: referral
- ☐ Lung cancer: small cell
- ☐ Lung cancer: types
- ☐ Lung fibrosis
- ☐ Mediastinum
- ☐ Mesothelioma
- ☐ Microscopic polyangiitis
- ☐ Non-invasive ventilation
- ☐ Obstructive sleep apnoea/hypopnoea syndrome
- ☐ Oxygen dissociation curve
- ☐ Oxygen therapy
- ☐ Pleural effusion: causes
- ☐ Pleural effusion: investigation and management
- ☐ Pneumonia: a very basic introduction
- ☐ Pneumonia: assessment and management
- ☐ Pneumonia: features
- ☐ Pneumothorax: classification and features
- ☐ Pneumothorax: management
- ☐ Psittacosis
- ☐ Pulmonary function tests
- ☐ Pulmonary embolism
- ☐ Respiratory acidosis
- ☐ Respiratory alkalosis
- ☐ Respiratory physiology: lung volumes
- ☐ Respiratory tract infections: NICE guidelines
- ☒ ~~Sarcoidosis (braviboron)~~
- ☒ ~~Sarcoidosis: investigation (braviboron)~~
- ☐ Sarcoidosis: management
- ☐ Sarcoidosis: prognostic features
- ☐ Shortness of breath: chronic
- ☐ Silicosis
- ☐ Smoking cessation
- ☐ Tension pneumothorax
- ☐ Transfer factor

# Musculoskeletal

## Orthopaedics

- ☐ Acetabular labral tear
- ☐ Achilles tendon disorders
- ☐ Acromioclavicular joint injury
- ☐ Adhesive capsulitis
- ☐ Ankle fracture
- ☐ Ankle injuries
- ☐ Ankle injury: Ottawa rules
- ☐ Ankle sprain
- ☐ Avascular necrosis of the hip
- ☐ Baker's cyst
- ☐ Biceps rupture
- ☐ Bone disease
- ☐ Buckle fracture
- ☐ Carpal tunnel syndrome
- ☐ Cauda equina syndrome
- ☐ Cervical spondylosis
- ☐ Charcot joint
- ☐ Colles' fracture
- ☐ Compartment syndrome
- ☐ Cubital tunnel syndrome
- ☐ De Quervain's tenosynovitis
- ☐ Discitis
- ☐ Dupuytren's contracture
- ☐ Elbow pain
- ☐ Eponymous fractures
- ☐ Fat embolism
- ☐ Fracture management
- ☐ Ganglion
- ☐ Greater trochanteric pain syndrome
- ☐ Hand diseases
- ☐ Hip dislocation
- ☐ Hip fracture
- ☐ Hip problems in children
- ☐ Iliopsoas abscess
- ☐ Iliotibial band syndrome

- ☐ Knee injuries
- ☐ Knee injury
- ☐ Knee pain: anterior cruciate ligament
- ☐ Knee pain: meniscal tear
- ☐ Knee problems: older adults
- ☐ Leriche syndrome
- ☐ Lower back pain
- ☐ Lower back pain: investigation and management
- ☐ Lower back pain: prolapsed disc
- ☐ Lower limb anatomy
- ☐ Lower limb- Muscular compartments
- ☐ Lumbar spinal stenosis
- ☐ Medial epicondylitis
- ☐ Meralgia paraesthetica
- ☐ Metatarsal fracture
- ☐ Nerve signs
- ☐ Open fractures
- ☐ Osteoarthritis of the hand
- ☐ Osteoarthritis of the hip
- ☐ Osteoarthritis: joint replacement
- ☐ Osteochondritis dissecans
- ☐ Osteomyelitis
- ☐ Osteoporosis: assessing risk
- ☐ Osteoporotic vertebral fracture
- ☐ Paediatric fractures
- ☐ Patella fracture
- ☐ Plantar fasciitis
- ☐ Rib fracture
- ☐ Rotator cuff injury
- ☐ Sarcomas
- ☐ Scaphoid bone
- ☐ Scaphoid fracture
- ☐ Shoulder dislocation
- ☐ Shoulder problems
- ☐ Spinal disorders
- ☐ Stress fractures
- ☐ Subluxation of the radial head (pulled elbow)
- ☐ Talipes equinovarus
- ☐ Trigger finger
- ☐ Upper limb anatomy

- ☐ Upper limb fractures

## Rheumatology

- ☐ ANCA associated vasculitis
- ☐ Ankylosing spondylitis: features
- ☐ Ankylosing spondylitis: investigation and management
- ☐ Antiphospholipid syndrome
- ☐ Antisynthetase syndrome
- ☐ Azathioprine
- ☒ Behcet's syndrome (braviboron)
- ☐ Bisphosphonates
- ☐ Bone disorders: lab values
- ☐ Bone tumours
- ☐ Chronic fatigue syndrome
- ☐ Dactylitis
- ☐ Denosumab
- ☐ Dermatomyositis
- ☐ Discoid lupus erythematosus
- ☐ Drug-induced lupus
- ☐ Ehler-Danlos syndrome
- ☐ Fibromyalgia
- ☐ Gout: features
- ☐ Gout: management
- ☐ Gout: predisposing factors
- ☐ Hip pain in adults
- ☐ HLA associations
- ☐ Hydroxychloroquine
- ☐ Hypersensitivity
- ☐ Immunoglobulins
- ☐ Interferon
- ☐ Langerhans cell histiocytosis
- ☐ Lateral epicondylitis
- ☐ Marfan's syndrome
- ☐ McArdle's disease
- ☐ Methotrexate
- ☐ Myopathies
- ☐ Osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis: comparison
- ☐ Osteoarthritis: management
- ☐ Osteoarthritis: x-ray changes

- ☐ Osteogenesis imperfecta
- ☐ Osteomalacia
- ☐ Osteoporosis: Assessing patients following a fragility fracture
- ☐ Osteoporosis: causes
- ☐ Osteoporosis: DEXA scan
- ☐ Osteoporosis: glucocorticoid-induced
- ☐ Osteoporosis: management
- ☐ Osteoporosis: the basics
- ☐ Paget's disease of the bone
- ☐ Polyarteritis nodosa
- ☐ Polyarthrititis
- ☐ Polymyalgia rheumatica
- ☐ Polymyositis
- ☐ Pseudogout
- ☐ Psoriatic arthropathy
- ☐ Raynaud's phenomenon
- ☐ Reactive arthritis (Stapedius)
- ☐ Reactive arthritis: features
- ☐ Rheumatoid arthritis: complications
- ☐ Rheumatoid arthritis: diagnosis
- ☐ Rheumatoid arthritis: drug side-effects
- ☐ Rheumatoid arthritis: initial investigations
- ☐ Rheumatoid arthritis: management
- ☐ Rheumatoid arthritis: presentation
- ☐ Rheumatoid arthritis: prognostic features
- ☐ Rheumatoid arthritis: x-ray changes
- ☐ Rotator cuff muscles
- ☐ Septic arthritis in adults
- ☐ Seronegative spondyloarthropathies
- ☐ Sjogren's syndrome
- ☐ Still's disease in adults
- ☐ Sulfasalazine
- ☐ Systemic lupus erythematosus
- ☐ Systemic lupus erythematosus: features
- ☐ Systemic lupus erythematosus: investigations
- ☐ Systemic lupus erythematosus: management
- ☐ Systemic sclerosis
- ☐ Temporal arteritis
- ☐ Vitamin D supplementation

# Obstetrics and gynaecology

## Contraception

- ☐ Combined contraceptive patch
- ☐ Combined oral contraceptive pill: advantages/disadvantages
- ☐ Combined oral contraceptive pill: contraindications
- ☐ Combined oral contraceptive pill: counselling
- ☐ Combined oral contraceptive pill: missed pill
- ☐ Combined oral contraceptive pill: special situations
- ☐ Contraception for women aged > 40 years
- ☐ Contraception: a very basic introduction
- ☐ Contraception: mode of action
- ☐ Contraception: obese patients
- ☐ Contraceptive choices and sexual health for transgender and non-binary people
- ☐ Contraceptive Choices for Young People
- ☐ Emergency contraception
- ☐ Epilepsy: contraception
- ☐ Implantable contraceptives
- ☐ Injectable contraceptives
- ☐ Intrauterine contraceptive devices
- ☐ Natural family planning
- ☐ Postpartum contraception
- ☐ Progestogen only pill: counselling
- ☐ Progestogen only pill: missed pill

## Gynaecology

- ☐ Adenomyosis
- ☐ Amenorrhoea
- ☐ Androgen insensitivity syndrome
- ☐ Assisted reproductive technologies
- ☐ Atrophic vaginitis
- ☐ Bleeding in the first trimester
- ☐ Cervical cancer
- ☐ Cervical cancer screening
- ☐ Cervical cancer screening: interpretation of results
- ☐ Cervical cancer: management
- ☐ Cervical ectropion

- ☐ Complete hydatidiform mole
- ☐ Delayed puberty
- ☐ Dysmenorrhoea
- ☐ Ectopic pregnancy
- ☐ Ectopic pregnancy: epidemiology and risk factors
- ☐ Ectopic pregnancy: investigation and management
- ☐ Ectopic pregnancy: pathophysiology
- ☐ Endometrial cancer
- ☐ Endometrial hyperplasia
- ☐ Endometriosis
- ☐ Female genital mutilation
- ☐ Fibroid degeneration
- ☐ Gynaecological causes of abdominal pain
- ☐ Heavy menstrual bleeding: management
- ☐ Hormone replacement therapy: adverse effects
- ☐ Hyperemesis gravidarum
- ☐ Hysterectomy
- ☐ Infertility: causes and initial investigations
- ☐ Menopause
- ☐ Menopause: management
- ☐ Menopause: symptoms
- ☐ Menorrhagia: causes
- ☐ Miscarriage
- ☐ Miscarriage: epidemiology
- ☐ Miscarriage: management
- ☐ Ovarian cancer
- ☐ Ovarian cysts: types
- ☐ Ovarian enlargement: management
- ☐ Ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome
- ☐ Ovarian torsion
- ☐ Ovarian tumours
- ☐ Ovulation induction
- ☒ Pelvic inflammatory disease (braviboron)
- ☐ Pelvic pain
- ☐ Polycystic ovarian syndrome: features and investigation
- ☐ Polycystic ovarian syndrome: management
- ☐ Postcoital bleeding
- ☐ Postmenopausal bleeding
- ☐ Pregnancy: minor symptoms
- ☐ Premature ovarian insufficiency

- ☐ Premenstrual syndrome
- ☐ Pruritus vulvae
- ☐ Recurrent miscarriage
- ☐ Semen analysis
- ☐ Termination of pregnancy
- ☐ Urinary incontinence
- ☐ Urogenital prolapse
- ☐ Uterine fibroids
- ☐ Vaginal candidiasis
- ☐ Vaginal discharge
- ☐ Vulval carcinoma
- ☐ Vulval intraepithelial neoplasia

## Obstetrics

- ☐ Abdominal pain in pregnancy
- ☐ Alpha feto-protein
- ☐ Amniotic fluid embolism
- ☐ Antenatal care: lifestyle advice
- ☐ Antenatal care: specific points
- ☐ Antenatal care: timetable
- ☐ Antenatal screening
- ☐ Antepartum haemorrhage: determining cause
- ☐ Bleeding in pregnancy
- ☐ Breastfeeding problems
- ☐ Breastfeeding: contraindications
- ☐ Breastfeeding: suppressing lactation
- ☐ Breech presentation
- ☐ Caesarean section
- ☐ Cardiotocography
- ☐ Chickenpox exposure in pregnancy
- ☐ Chorioamnionitis
- ☐ Down's syndrome: antenatal testing
- ☐ Eclampsia
- ☐ Epilepsy: pregnancy and breast feeding
- ☐ Folic acid
- ☐ Forceps
- ☐ Galactoceles
- ☐ Gestational diabetes
- ☐ Gestational thrombocytopenia vs immune thrombocytopenia (ITP)

- ☐ Gestational trophoblastic disorders
- ☐ Group B Streptococcus
- ☐ HELLP syndrome
- ☒ ~~Hepatitis B and pregnancy (braviboron)~~
- ☒ ~~HIV and pregnancy (braviboron)~~
- ☐ Human chorionic gonadotropin
- ☐ Hypertension in pregnancy
- ☐ Induction of labour
- ☒ ~~Intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy (alexlewis)~~
- ☐ Labour (normal)
- ☐ Labour: stage 1
- ☐ Labour: stage 2
- ☐ Lochia
- ☐ Oligohydramnios
- ☒ ~~Perineal tears~~
- ☐ Placenta accreta
- ☐ Placenta praevia
- ☐ Placenta praevia: management and prognosis
- ☐ Placental abruption
- ☐ Placental abruption: management and complications
- ☐ Post-term pregnancy
- ☐ Postpartum haemorrhage
- ☐ Postpartum mental health problems
- ☐ Postpartum thyroiditis
- ☐ Pre-eclampsia
- ☐ Pregnancy: anaemia
- ☐ Pregnancy: DVT/PE investigation
- ☐ Pregnancy: jaundice
- ☐ Pregnancy: obesity
- ☐ Pregnancy: physiological changes
- ☐ Pregnancy: risks of smoking, alcohol and illegal drugs
- ☐ Prematurity: risks
- ☐ Preterm prelabour rupture of the membranes
- ☐ Puerperal pyrexia
- ☐ Reduced fetal movements
- ☐ Rhesus negative pregnancy
- ☐ Rheumatoid arthritis: pregnancy
- ☐ Rubella and pregnancy
- ☐ Shoulder dystocia
- ☐ Symphysis-fundal height

- ☐ Transverse lie
- ☐ Twin pregnancies
- ☐ Ultrasound in pregnancy
- ☐ Umbilical cord prolapse
- ☐ Venous thromboembolism in pregnancy

## Ophthalmology

- ☐ Acute angle-closure glaucoma
- ☐ Age-related macular degeneration
- ☐ Allergic conjunctivitis
- ☐ Anterior uveitis
- ☒ ~~Argyll-Robertson pupil (braviboron)~~
- ☐ Blepharitis
- ☐ Blurred vision
- ☐ Cataracts
- ☐ Central retinal artery occlusion
- ☐ Central retinal vein occlusion
- ☐ Corneal abrasion
- ☐ Corneal foreign body
- ☐ Corneal ulcer
- ☐ Diabetic retinopathy
- ☐ Dry eyes
- ☐ Episcleritis
- ☐ Eyelid problems
- ☐ Herpes simplex keratitis
- ☒ ~~Herpes zoster ophthalmicus (braviboron)~~
- ☐ Holmes-Adie pupil
- ☐ Horner's syndrome
- ☐ Hypertensive retinopathy
- ☐ Infective conjunctivitis
- ☐ Keratitis
- ☐ Mydriasis
- ☐ Nasolacrimal duct obstruction
- ☐ Ocular trauma
- ☐ Optic neuritis
- ☐ Orbital cellulitis
- ☐ Papilloedema
- ☐ Posterior vitreous detachment

- ☐ Preseptal cellulitis
- ☐ Primary open-angle glaucoma: management
- ☐ Primary open-angle glaucoma: presentation and diagnosis
- ☐ Red eye
- ☐ Relative afferent pupillary defect
- ☐ Retinal detachment
- ☐ Retinitis pigmentosa
- ☐ Rheumatoid arthritis: ocular manifestations
- ☐ Scleritis
- ☐ Squint
- ☐ Sudden loss of vision
- ☐ Tunnel vision
- ☐ Vitreous haemorrhage

## Paediatrics

- ☐ Achondroplasia
- ☐ Acute epiglottitis
- ☐ Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia
- ☐ Acute scrotal disorders in children
- ☐ Alpha-thalassaemia
- ☐ Ambiguous genitalia
- ☒ Apgar score (jake — happy how it is)
  - ☐ Randomised cards
- ☐ Appendicitis in children
- ☐ Asthma in children: assessment of acute attacks
- ☐ Asthma in children: management of acute attacks
- ☐ Asthma: management in children
- ☐ Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
- ☐ Autism spectrum disorder
- ☐ Autosomal dominant
- ☐ Autosomal dominant conditions
- ☐ Autosomal recessive
- ☐ Autosomal recessive conditions
- ☐ Benign rolandic epilepsy
- ☐ Biliary atresia
- ☐ Bronchiolitis
- ☐ Caput succedaneum
- ☐ Cephalohaematoma

- ☐ Cerebral palsy
- ☐ Chickenpox
- ☐ Child abuse: NICE guidelines
- ☐ Child abuse: presentation
- ☐ Child health surveillance
- ☐ Childhood infections
- ☐ Childhood syndromes
- ☐ Cleft lip and palate
- ☐ Coeliac disease in children
- ☐ Congenital diaphragmatic hernia
- ☐ Congenital heart disease: types
- ☐ Congenital infections
- ☐ Consent in children
- ☐ Consent: children
- ☐ Constipation in children
- ☒ ~~Cow's milk protein intolerance/allergy (jake)~~
- ☒ ~~Croup (jake — no changes needed)~~
- ☐ Cyanosis in the neonatal period
- ☐ Cystic fibrosis
- ☐ Cystic fibrosis: diagnosis
- ☐ Cystic fibrosis: features
- ☐ Cystic fibrosis: management
- ☐ Dermoid cysts
- ☐ Development problems
- ☐ Developmental dysplasia of the hip
- ☐ Developmental milestones: fine motor and vision
- ☐ Developmental milestones: gross motor
- ☐ Developmental milestones: social behaviour and play
- ☐ Developmental milestones: speech and hearing
- ☐ Diarrhoea and vomiting in children
- ☐ Diarrhoea in children
- ☐ Disorders of sex hormones
- ☐ Down's syndrome: features
- ☐ Duchenne muscular dystrophy
- ☐ Ebstein's anomaly
- ☒ ~~Eczema in children (braviboron)~~
- ☐ Epstein's pearl
- ☒ ~~Febrile convulsions (Jake)~~
- ☐ Fetal alcohol syndrome
- ☐ Feverish illness in children

- ☐ Fragile X syndrome
- ☐ Fraser guidelines
- ☐ Gastro-oesophageal reflux in children
- ☐ Gastroschisis and exomphalos
- ☐ Growing pains
- ☐ Growth
- ☐ Haemorrhagic disease of the newborn
- ☐ Hand, foot and mouth disease
- ☐ Head injury paediatrics
- ☒ Head lice (braviboron)
- ☐ Headache in children
- ☐ Hearing testing in children
- ☐ Hirschsprung's disease
- ☐ Homocystinuria
- ☐ Hypospadias
- ☐ Hypothyroidism in children
- ☐ Hypotonia
- ☐ Immune thrombocytopenia (ITP) in children
- ☐ Immunisation
- ☐ Immunisation schedule
- ☐ Infantile colic
- ☐ Infantile spasms
- ☐ Innocent murmurs
- ☐ Intraventricular haemorrhage
- ☐ Intussusception
- ☐ Jaundice in the newborn period
- ☐ Juvenile idiopathic arthritis: pauciarticular
- ☐ Juvenile idiopathic arthritis: systemic onset
- ☐ Kawasaki disease
- ☐ Knee problems: children and young adults
- ☐ Limping child
- ☐ McCune-Albright syndrome
- ☐ Measles
- ☐ Meckel's diverticulum
- ☐ Meconium aspiration syndrome
- ☐ Meningitis B vaccine
- ☐ Meningitis in children: investigation and management
- ☐ Meningitis in children: organisms
- ☐ Mesenteric adenitis
- ☐ Microcephaly

- ☐ Mitochondrial diseases
- ☐ MMR vaccine
- ☐ Napkin rashes
- ☐ Neck Masses in Children
- ☐ Necrotising enterocolitis
- ☐ Neonatal blood spot screening
- ☐ Neonatal hypoglycaemia
- ☐ Neonatal hypotonia
- ☐ Neonatal sepsis
- ☐ Nephrotic syndrome in children
- ☐ Newborn resuscitation
- ☐ Nocturnal enuresis
- ☐ Noonan syndrome
- ☐ Normal lower limb variants in children
- ☐ Obesity in children
- ☐ Oncogenes
- ☐ Ophthalmia neonatorum
- ☐ Osgood-Schlatter disease
- ☐ Paediatric basic life support
- ☐ Paediatric gastrointestinal disorders
- ☐ Paediatric orthopaedics
- ☐ Paediatric umbilical disorders
- ☐ Paediatric vital signs
- ☐ Patent ductus arteriosus
- ☐ Perinatal death rates
- ☐ Perthes' disease
- ☐ Phenylketonuria
- ☐ Phimosis
- ☐ Pneumonia in children
- ☐ Prader-Willi syndrome
- ☐ Pre-school wheeze in children
- ☐ Precocious puberty
- ☐ Puberty
- ☐ Pulmonary hypoplasia
- ☐ Pyloric stenosis
- ☐ Reflex anoxic seizures
- ☐ Retinoblastoma
- ☐ Rickets
- ☐ Roseola infantum
- ☐ Rotavirus vaccine

- ☐ Scarlet fever
- ☐ School exclusion
- ☐ Seborrhoeic dermatitis in children
- ☐ Septic arthritis in children
- ☐ Sexual abuse
- ☐ Shaken baby syndrome
- ☐ Skull problems in children
- ☐ Slipped capital femoral epiphysis
- ☐ Snoring in children
- ☐ Stridor in children
- ☐ Sudden infant death syndrome
- ☐ Surfactant deficient lung disease
- ☐ Tetralogy of Fallot
- ☐ Therapeutic cooling
- ☐ Threadworms
- ☐ Transient synovitis
- ☐ Transient tachypnoea of the newborn
- ☐ Transposition of the great arteries
- ☐ Trinucleotide repeat disorders
- ☐ Tumour suppressor genes
- ☐ Turner's syndrome
- ☐ Umbilical hernia in children
- ☐ Undescended testis
- ☐ Urinary tract infection in children: causes
- ☐ Urinary tract infection in children: features, diagnosis and management
- ☐ Vesicoureteric reflux
- ☐ Whooping cough (pertussis)
- ☐ William's syndrome
- ☐ Wilms' tumour
- ☐ X-linked dominant
- ☐ X-linked recessive
- ☐ X-linked recessive conditions

## Pharmacology

- ☐ Adrenaline
- ☐ Alcohol - problem drinking: management
- ☐ Allopurinol
- ☐ Alpha blockers

- ☐ Amiodarone and the thyroid gland
- ☐ Amiodarone: adverse effects
- ☐ Aspirin
- ☐ Beta-blocker overdose
- ☐ Botulinum toxin
- ☐ British National Formulary symbols
- ☐ Calcium channel blockers
- ☐ Carbon monoxide poisoning
- ☐ Caustic substance ingestion
- ☐ Ciclosporin
- ☐ Cocaine
- ☐ Diclofenac
- ☐ Digoxin and digoxin toxicity
- ☐ Dopamine receptor agonists
- ☐ Drug causes of urticaria
- ☐ Drug monitoring
- ☐ Drug-induced impaired glucose tolerance
- ☐ Drug-induced thrombocytopenia
- ☒ Drug-induced urinary retention (braviboron)
- ☐ Drugs acting on common receptors
- ☐ Drugs causing lung fibrosis
- ☐ Drugs causing ocular problems
- ☐ Drugs causing photosensitivity
- ☐ Drugs used in obstetrics and gynaecology
- ☐ Drugs which act on serotonin receptors
- ☐ Ecstasy poisoning
- ☐ Ethylene glycol toxicity
- ☐ Finasteride
- ☐ Flecainide
- ☐ Gentamicin
- ☐ Heparin
- ☐ Hormone replacement therapy: indications and types
- ☐ Hypomagnesaemia
- ☐ Lithium toxicity
- ☐ LSD intoxication
- ☐ Macrolides
- ☐ Management of pain
- ☐ Metformin
- ☐ Methanol poisoning
- ☐ Motion sickness

- ☐ Novel psychoactive substances
- ☐ Octreotide
- ☐ Oculogyric crisis
- ☐ Opioid misuse
- ☐ Organophosphate insecticide poisoning
- ☐ Overdose and poisoning: management
- ☐ P450 enzyme system
- ☐ Paracetamol overdose: management
- ☐ Paracetamol overdose: risk factors
- ☐ Pharmacokinetics: metabolism
- ☐ Phosphodiesterase type V inhibitors
- ☐ Potassium-sparing diuretics
- ☐ Prescribing in patients with renal failure
- ☐ Prescribing in pregnant patients
- ☐ Quinine toxicity (cinchonism)
- ☐ Quinolones
- ☐ Salicylate overdose
- ☒ ~~Serotonin syndrome (braviboron)~~
- ☐ Side-effects of common drugs: anti-anginals
- ☐ Side-effects of common drugs: anti-hypertensives
- ☐ Side-effects of common drugs: antibiotics
- ☐ Side-effects of common drugs: diabetes drugs
- ☐ St John's Wort
- ☐ Tamoxifen
- ☐ Teratogens
- ☐ Theophylline toxicity
- ☐ Therapeutic drug monitoring
- ☐ Trastuzumab
- ☐ Tricyclic overdose
- ☐ Tuberculosis: drug side-effects and mechanism of action
- ☐ Yellow Card scheme

## Psychiatry

- ☒ ~~Acute stress disorder~~
- ☒ ~~Alcohol withdrawal (jake)~~
- ☐ Anorexia nervosa
- ☐ Anorexia nervosa: features
- ☐ Antipsychotics

- ☐ Antipsychotics: monitoring
- ☐ Atypical antipsychotics
- ☐ Benzodiazepines
- ☐ Bipolar disorder
- ☐ Bulimia nervosa
- ☒ ~~Charles Bonnet syndrome (braviboron)~~
- ☐ Clozapine
- ☒ ~~Cotard syndrome (braviboron)~~
- ☒ ~~De Clerambault's syndrome (braviboron)~~
- ☒ ~~Delusional parasitosis (braviboron)~~
- ☒ ~~Depression vs. dementia (braviboron)~~
- ☐ Depression: NICE guidelines on management
- ☐ Depression: screening and assessment
- ☐ Depression: switching antidepressants
- ☒ ~~Electroconvulsive therapy (braviboron)~~
- ☐ Generalised anxiety disorder and panic disorder
- ☐ Grief reaction
- ☐ Hypomania vs. mania
- ☐ Insomnia
- ☒ ~~Korsakoff's syndrome (braviboron)~~
- ☒ ~~Lithium (braviboron)~~
- ☐ Mirtazapine (braviboron)
- ☐ Monoamine oxidase inhibitors
- ☐ Obsessive-compulsive disorder
- ☒ ~~Othello's syndrome (braviboron)~~
- ☐ Panic disorder
- ☐ Personality disorders
- ☐ Post-concussion syndrome
- ☐ Post-traumatic stress disorder
- ☐ Pseudohallucinations
- ☐ Psychosis
- ☐ Schizophrenia: epidemiology
- ☐ Schizophrenia: features
- ☐ Schizophrenia: management
- ☐ Schizophrenia: prognostic indicators
- ☐ Seasonal affective disorder
- ☐ Sectioning under the Mental Health Act
- ☒ ~~Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (braviboron)~~
- ☐ Serotonin and noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors
- ☒ ~~Sleep paralysis (braviboron)~~

- ☐ SSRI: side-effects
- ☒ Suicide: risk factors (braviboron)
- ☐ Thought disorders
- ☐ Tricyclic antidepressants
- ☐ Unexplained symptoms
- ☒ Z-drugs (braviboron)

## Statistics

- ☐ Bias
- ☐ Clinical trial: phases
- ☐ Confidence interval and standard error of the mean
- ☐ Confounding
- ☐ Correlation and linear regression
- ☐ Drug development
- ☐ Evidence based medicine (levels and grades of evidence)
- ☐ Forest plots
- ☐ Funnel plot
- ☐ Graphical representations of statistical data
- ☐ Hazard ratio
- ☐ Incidence and prevalence
- ☐ Intention to treat analysis
- ☐ Normal distribution
- ☐ Numbers needed to treat and absolute risk reduction
- ☐ Odds and odds ratio
- ☐ Power
- ☐ Publication bias
- ☐ Relative risk
- ☐ Reliability and validity
- ☐ Screening test statistics
- ☐ Significance tests
- ☐ Significance tests: types
- ☐ Skewed distributions
- ☐ Study design
- ☐ Study design: evidence and recommendations
- ☐ Variance

# Surgery

## Anaesthetics and perioperative care

- ☐ Airway management
- ☐ American Society of Anaesthesiologists (ASA) classification
- ☐ Anaesthetic agents
- ☐ Blood loss in surgery
- ☐ General anaesthetics
- ☐ Intravenous access
- ☐ Intravenous cannula
- ☐ Local anaesthetic agents
- ☐ Malignant hyperthermia
- ☐ Muscle relaxants
- ☐ Nasopharyngeal airway
- ☐ Neuromuscular blocking drugs
- ☐ Nutrition options in surgical patients
- ☐ Post operative fluid management
- ☐ Post-operative pyrexia
- ☐ Postoperative ileus
- ☐ Preparation for surgery
- ☐ Surgical complications
- ☐ Surgical safety checklist
- ☐ Surgical site infection: prevention
- ☐ Thermoregulation in the perioperative period
- ☐ Venous thromboembolism: prophylaxis in patients admitted to hospital
- ☐ Wound healing

## Breast

- ☐ Abberations of normal development and involution- breast
- ☐ Anti-oestrogen drugs
- ☐ Benign breast lesions
- ☐ Breast cancer
- ☐ Breast cancer: management
- ☐ Breast cancer: referral
- ☐ Breast cancer: risk factors
- ☐ Breast cancer: screening
- ☐ Breast cancer: types and classification

- ☐ Breast disorders
- ☐ Breast fibroadenoma
- ☐ Cyclical mastalgia
- ☐ Duct ectasia
- ☐ Mastitis
- ☐ Nipple discharge
- ☐ Non malignant breast disease
- ☐ Paget's disease of the nipple

## Colorectal

- ☐ Abdominal stomas
- ☐ Acute mesenteric ischaemia [in Notion]
- ☐ Anal cancer [in Notion]
- ☐ Anal fissure [in Notion]
- ☐ Anorectal disorders
- ☐ Colorectal cancer [in Notion]
- ☐ Colorectal cancer: management
- ☐ Colorectal cancer: referral guidelines
- ☐ Colorectal cancer: screening
- ☐ Diverticular disease [in Notion]
- ☐ Diverticulitis [in Notion]
- ☐ Dukes' classification
- ☐ Haemorrhoids [in Notion]
- ☐ Ischaemic colitis
- ☐ Large bowel obstruction [in Notion]
- ☐ Perianal abscess
- ☐ Rectal bleeding
- ☐ Surgery for inflammatory bowel disease
- ☐ Thrombosed haemorrhoids [in Notion]
- ☐ Volvulus [in Notion]

## General surgery

- ☐ Abdominal incisions
- ☐ Abdominal pain
- ☐ Abdominal signs
- ☐ Abdominal swelling
- ☐ Abdominal wall hernias [in Notion]
- ☐ Abdominal wound dehiscence

- ☐ Acute appendicitis [in Notion]
- ☐ Benign liver lesions
- ☐ Benign skin diseases
- ☐ Biological agents
- ☐ Blood testing in thyroid disease
- ☐ Cryptorchidism
- ☐ Diseases affecting the vertebral column
- ☐ ECG: hyperkalaemia
- ☐ Enteral feeding
- ☐ Femoral canal [in Notion]
- ☐ Femoral hernia [in Notion]
- ☐ Fistulas
- ☐ Fluid resuscitation burns
- ☐ Functional renal imaging
- ☐ Groin hernias: comparison
- ☐ Groin masses
- ☐ Haematuria: causes
- ☐ Hiatus hernia
- ☐ Hydatid cysts
- ☐ Imaging in bowel obstruction
- ☐ Inguinal hernia [in Notion]
- ☐ Liver tumours
- ☐ Lower gastrointestinal bleeding
- ☐ Massive haemorrhage
- ☐ Minor surgery
- ☐ Nerve lesions during surgery
- ☐ Oesophageal disease
- ☐ Organ Transplant
- ☐ Pathological fractures
- ☐ Pilonidal disease [in Notion]
- ☐ Polyposis syndromes
- ☐ Post gastrectomy syndromes
- ☐ Post-splenectomy blood film changes
- ☐ Radiology: pneumoperitoneum
- ☐ Right iliac fossa pain
- ☐ Shock
- ☐ Small bowel obstruction [in Notion]
- ☐ Splenic trauma [in Notion]
- ☐ Strangulated inguinal hernia
- ☐ Surgical chest pain

- ☐ Thoracic trauma
- ☐ Total parenteral nutrition
- ☐ Transplant types
- ☐ Trauma management

## Neurosurgery

- ☐ Brain death
- ☐ Brain herniation
- ☐ Coning
- ☐ Head injury
- ☐ Head injury: NICE guidance on investigation
- ☐ Head injury: types of traumatic brain injury
- ☐ Hydrocephalus
- ☐ Subarachnoid haemorrhage
- ☐ Subdural haemorrhage

## Paediatric surgery

- ☐ Bilious vomiting in neonates
- ☐ Paediatric inguinal hernia
- ☐ Paediatric proctology

## Upper GI and hepatobiliary

- ☐ Acute cholecystitis [in Notion]
- ☐ Acute pancreatitis [in Notion]
- ☐ Acute pancreatitis: causes [in Notion]
- ☐ Acute pancreatitis: complications [in Notion]
- ☐ Acute pancreatitis: management [in Notion]
- ☐ Ascending cholangitis [in Notion]
- ☐ Biliary colic and gallstone-related disease [in Notion]
- ☐ Boerhaave's syndrome [in Notion]
- ☐ Cholangiocarcinoma [in Notion]
- ☐ Chronic pancreatitis [in Notion]
- ☐ Gastrectomy: complications
- ☐ Gastric MALT lymphoma
- ☐ Laparoscopic surgery
- ☐ Obesity: bariatric surgery
- ☐ Surgical jaundice

## Urology

- ☐ Acute bacterial prostatitis
- ☐ Acute tubular necrosis
- ☐ Acute urinary retention
- ☐ Balanitis
- ☐ Benign prostatic hyperplasia
- ☐ Bladder cancer
- ☐ Bladder cancer: risk factors
- ☐ Chronic urinary retention
- ☐ Circumcision
- ☐ Epididymal cysts
- ☐ Epididymo-orchitis
- ☐ Erectile dysfunction
- ☐ Hydrocele
- ☐ Hydronephrosis
- ☐ Lower genitourinary tract trauma
- ☐ Lower urinary tract symptoms in men
- ☐ Nephroblastoma
- ☐ Post prostatectomy syndromes
- ☐ Priapism
- ☐ Prostate cancer
- ☐ Prostate cancer: features
- ☐ Prostate cancer: investigation
- ☐ Prostate cancer: management
- ☐ Prostate cancer: PSA testing
- ☐ PSA testing
- ☐ Renal cell cancer
- ☐ Renal lesions
- ☐ Renal stones
- ☐ Renal stones: management
- ☐ Renal stones: risk factors
- ☐ Renal stones: types
- ☐ Renal tumours
- ☐ Scrotal problems
- ☐ Scrotal swelling
- ☐ Testicular cancer
- ☐ Testicular disorders
- ☐ Testicular torsion
- ☐ TURP syndrome

- ☐ Urethral stricture
- ☐ Varicocele
- ☐ Vasectomy

## Vascular

- ☐ Abdominal aortic aneurysm: screening and management of unruptured aneurysms
- ☐ Abdominal aortic aneurysm
- ☐ Ankle-brachial pressure index
- ☐ Lower leg ulcers
- ☐ Peripheral arterial disease: acute limb-threatening ischaemia
- ☐ Peripheral arterial disease: critical limb ischaemia
- ☐ Peripheral arterial disease: intermittent claudication
- ☐ Peripheral arterial disease: management
- ☐ Ruptured abdominal aortic aneurysm
- ☐ Superficial thrombophlebitis
- ☐ Varicose veins
- ☐ Vascular disease
- ☐ Vascular disorders of the upper limb