

**Summary of  
Master of Medicine (Anaesthesiology)  
Examination - Part A**

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# MMed (Anaesthesiology) Exam - Part A

## **Format**

- 2 papers
- each paper with 125 single best answer multiple-choice questions (MCQ-SBA)
- each paper to be answered within 150 minutes

## **Subjects**

1. Physiology
2. Pharmacology
3. Biostatistics
4. Physics and Equipment
5. Clinical Medicine
6. Anatomy

Subjects	Topics
Physiology	Respiratory
	Cardiovascular
	Renal, Cellular, Body Fluids and electrolytes, Acid Base
	Nervous system, Musculoskeletal
	Liver, Nutrition, Gastrointestinal
	Haematology, Immunology
	Endocrine and Thermoregulation
	Maternal, Fetal and Neonatal
Pharmacology + Biostatistics / Clinical Trials	General Pharmacology: Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacodynamics, Variability in drug actions, Pharmaceutical aspects and drug development
	Pharmacology of specific drugs : Core Anaesthetic drugs
	Drugs use to maintain physiological state (e.g. CVS, Resp drugs)
	Drugs use to manage disease conditions and poisoning
	Biostatistics/Clinical trails

Subject	Topics
Physics and Equipment	Physics and Measurement e.g. common gas laws
	Clinical Monitoring e.g. common monitoring equipment which are use in OT
	Equipment and safety e.g. anaesthesia machine, airway equipment, safety in the OT
Clinical Medicine	Acute Medicine – e.g. ACLS, common crisis encounter in OT
	Common issues in Perioperative Medicine e.g. URTI, airway assessment, management of chronic disease, acute pain management
Anatomy	Head and Neck (including airway)
	Cardiovascular/ Respiratory anatomy
	Neuroanatomy (Central nervous system and peripheral nervous system)

Subjects	Estimated Weightage (% of the paper) **
Physiology	32
Pharmacology + Biostatistics	33
Physics and Equipment	15
Clinical Medicine	10
Anatomy	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

**\*\*Note: actual weightage may vary year to year**

# Example: Pharmacology

Which of the following medication forms covalent bonds with **BOTH** Alpha-1 and Alpha-2 adrenoceptors as it's **MAIN** mechanism of action?

- A. Labetalol
- B. Phenoxybenzamine
- C. Esmolol
- D. Clonidine
- E. Phentolamine

## Example: Clinical Medicine – Common Issues in Perioperative Medicine

A 45-year-old man who has been smoking for 25 years has been advised to stop smoking before surgery.

Which of the following changes will occur at 3 weeks after smoking cessation?

- A. Right shift of his oxyhaemoglobin curve
- B. Decreased carboxyhaemoglobin levels
- C. Decreased resting heart rate
- D. Decreased airway reactivity
- E. Normalised immune function