



# The Hong Kong College of Anaesthesiologists

## Intermediate Fellowship Examination

### Written Paper in Pharmacology

Friday, 2 July 2004, 14:00 - 16:00 h

Answer ALL questions

1. Explain why remifentanyl is a drug that is better administered by continuous infusion than intermittent boluses.
2. Classify inotropic drugs, give examples of each class. Indicate their cellular mechanisms of action.
3. Describe the factors that are associated with prolonged suxamethonium induced neuromuscular block.
4. Compare and contrast the pharmacology of parecoxib and ketorolac.
5. List the factors that influence the effectiveness and safety of local anaesthetic agents.
6. Give a brief account of GABA<sub>A</sub> receptor and its role(s) in anaesthesia.
7. Write short notes on drugs that exert their action via blocking the effects of angiotensin.
8. Compare and contrast the metabolism of midazolam and diazepam. In your answer, highlight how the difference in metabolism may affect their clinical effects.
9. List the potential contaminants in nitrous oxide. Describe their detrimental effects.
10. Describe the pharmacology and uses of protamine.
11. Define the initial and steady state volumes of distribution. How can you measure these volumes of distribution after a bolus dose of drug given intravenously? Include in your answer the advantages, and limitations of the methods.
12. In a sample of observations, define the mean and median values. Which is the preferred value when reporting the central tendency of the sample? Describe the principles in determining the confidence intervals of the mean.

\*\*\*\*\* END OF PAPER \*\*\*\*\*