

## Checklists

The relevant conditions you may have learnt about in Phase 2 and should be familiar with in Phase 3.

These lists are intended to help you structure self-directed learning and are not exhaustive.

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| <b>Topic 1</b> | <b>Phase 2</b><br>Acute aortic dissection<br>Acute pericarditis<br>Cardiac ischaemia<br>Cardiac tamponade<br>Cardiac failure<br>Constrictive pericarditis<br>Cor pulmonale<br>Hypertensive encephalopathy<br>Hypertensive retinopathy<br>Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy<br>Malignant hypertension<br>Myocarditis<br>Pulmonary embolism<br>Pulmonary hypertension<br>Systemic hypertension | <b>Phase 2</b><br>Asthma<br>Bronchiectasis<br>COPD<br>Interstitial alveolitis (e.g. pulmonary fibrosis)<br>Interstitial granulomatous disease (e.g. sarcoidosis)<br>Pleural effusion<br>Pneumoconiosis (e.g. silicosis, asbestosis, coal)<br>Pneumonia (community, hospital, aspiration)<br>Pneumothorax | <b>A patient with palpitations</b><br>Sinus arrhythmia<br>Ectopic beats<br>Heart block and pacing<br>Atrial fibrillation<br>Supraventricular tachycardia<br>Ventricular tachycardia<br>QT interval (long or short) | <b>A patient with an incidental murmur</b><br>Mitral stenosis<br>Mitral regurgitation<br>Mitral valve prolapse<br>Aortic stenosis<br>Aortic regurgitation<br>Tricuspid stenosis<br>Tricuspid regurgitation<br>Pulmonary stenosis<br>Atrial septal defect<br>Ventricular septal defect<br>Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy<br>Coarctation of the aorta<br>Prosthetic valve replacement<br>Rheumatic heart disease<br>Infective endocarditis | <b>A patient with acute haemoptysis</b><br>Pneumonia and Bronchitis<br>Bronchial carcinoma<br>Bronchiectasis<br>Cystic fibrosis<br>Lung abscess<br>Tuberculosis (pulmonary and extra-pulmonary features)<br>Pulmonary vasculitis (e.g. granulomatosis with polyangiitis, eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis, microscopic polyangiitis, anti-basement membrane antibodies disease) |
| <b>Topic 2</b> | <b>Phase 2</b><br>Coeliac disease/malabsorption<br>Alcohol dependence and withdrawal<br>Decompensated liver disease<br>Portal hypertension<br>Hepatic encephalopathy<br>Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis<br>Hepatitis B and C<br>Fatty liver<br>Primary biliary cirrhosis   | <b>A patient with bloody diarrhoea</b><br>Infective dysentery<br>Crohn's disease<br>Ulcerative colitis   | <b>A patient vomiting blood</b><br>Peptic ulcer disease<br>Mallory-Weiss syndrome<br>Oesophageal and gastric varices   | <b>A patient with reduced urine output and acute renal failure</b><br>Glomerular disease<br>Rhabdomyolysis<br>Uraemic acidosis<br>Renal acidosis (type I, II, IV)<br>Pulmonary-renal syndromes<br>Haemolytic-uraemic syndrome   |  |

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| <b>Topic 3</b> | <p><b>Phase 2</b><br/> Delirium<br/> Encephalitis<br/> Acute stroke<br/> Transient ischaemic attack<br/> Alzheimer's disease<br/> Parkinson's disease<br/> Vestibulocochlear disease<br/> Acoustic neuroma<br/> Cerebellar syndrome<br/> Huntingdon's chorea<br/> Wilson's disease<br/> Friedreich's ataxia<br/> Cauda equine syndrome<br/> The painful eye</p> <p>Type 1 diabetes<br/> Type 2 diabetes<br/> Primary hypothyroidism<br/> Conn's disease<br/> Cushing's syndrome<br/> Pheochromocytoma<br/> Hyperparathyroidism</p> | <p><b>A patient with headache</b><br/> Tension headache<br/> Migraine<br/> Cluster headache<br/> Medication overuse headache<br/> Subarachnoid haemorrhage<br/> Cerebral artery dissection<br/> Subdural haemorrhage<br/> Venous sinus thrombosis<br/> Pituitary apoplexy<br/> Raised intracranial pressure<br/> Giant cell arteritis<br/> Meningitis / encephalitis<br/> Raised ICP: cerebral abscess or tumour<br/> Acute angle-closure glaucoma<br/> Hypertensive crisis<br/> Reversible cerebral vasoconstriction<br/> Trigeminal neuralgia</p> | <p><b>A patient with a diplopia or ptosis</b><br/> Third nerve palsy<br/> Fourth nerve palsy<br/> Sixth nerve palsy<br/> Cavernous sinus syndrome<br/> Horner's syndrome<br/> Carotid artery dissection<br/> Multiple sclerosis<br/> Thyroid ophthalmopathy<br/> Wernicke's syndrome</p> | <p><b>A patient with features of a mononeuropathy</b><br/> Bell's palsy<br/> Ramsay-Hunt syndrome<br/> Syringomyelia<br/> Pancoast's tumour<br/> Carpal tunnel syndrome<br/> Ulnar and radial nerve palsies<br/> Sciatic neuropathy<br/> Peroneal nerve palsy<br/> Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease<br/> Meralgia parasthetica<br/> Mononeuritis multiplex</p> | <p><b>A patient with a polyneuropathy</b><br/> Diabetic neuropathies<br/> Vitamin deficiency neuropathies<br/> Alcohol-related neuropathy<br/> Sarcoidosis<br/> Toxic neuropathies<br/> Chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy<br/> Leprosy<br/> Paraneoplastic syndromes<br/> Guillain-Barré syndrome<br/> Vasculitis</p> | <p><b>A patient with muscle weakness</b><br/> Polymyositis and dermatomyositis<br/> Endocrine myopathies<br/> Muscular dystrophy<br/> Myotonic dystrophy<br/> Myasthenia Gravis<br/> Lambert-Eaton syndrome<br/> Motor neuron disease</p>                                   | <p><b>An unwell patient complaining of thirst</b><br/> Diabetes mellitus (type 1, type 2, diabetes of the exocrine pancreas)<br/> Hyperparathyroidism<br/> Calcium alkali syndrome<br/> Hypercalcaemia of malignancy<br/> Diabetes insipidus</p> | <p><b>A patient with a 'funny turn'</b><br/> Pheochromocytoma<br/> Thyrotoxicosis<br/> Insulinoma<br/> Carcinoid syndrome<br/> Medullary thyroid cancer</p>                              | <p><b>A patient with an incidental pituitary mass</b><br/> Non-functioning pituitary adenoma<br/> Prolactinoma<br/> Acromegaly<br/> Cushing's disease<br/> Hypopituitarism<br/> Lymphocytic hypophysitis<br/> Pituitary apoplexy</p> |
| <b>Topic 4</b> | <p><b>Phase 2</b><br/> Systemic lupus erythematosus<br/> Erythroderma<br/> Stevens-Johnson Syndrome<br/> Necrotizing fasciitis<br/> Acute contact dermatitis<br/> Herpes simplex<br/> Herpes zoster<br/> Bullous impetigo<br/> Dermatitis herpetiformis<br/> Erythema multiforme<br/> Pompholyx eczema<br/> Pemphigoid<br/> Pemphigus<br/> Porphyria cutanea tarda</p>   | <p><b>A patient with a sudden-onset single painful joint</b><br/> Septic arthritis<br/> Gout<br/> Calcium pyrophosphate</p>   | <p><b>A patient with joint inflammation and pain</b><br/> Rheumatoid arthritis<br/> Spondyloarthritis (psoriatic arthritis and ankylosing spondylitis)<br/> Gout and calcium pyrophosphate<br/> Reactive arthritis<br/> Systemic lupus erythematosus</p>                                 | <p><b>A patient with muscle pain in the neck and shoulders</b><br/> Polymyalgia rheumatica<br/> Giant cell arteritis<br/> Infection or malignancy<br/> Polymyositis<br/> Dermatomyositis<br/> Hypothyroidism<br/> Drug-induced myalgia<br/> Fibromyalgia<br/> Systemic rheumatic diseases</p>   | <p><b>A patient with itching</b><br/> Psoriasis<br/> Eczema<br/> Xerosis<br/> Atopic dermatitis<br/> Urticaria<br/> Arthropod assault<br/> Mastocytosis<br/> Dermatitis herpetiformis<br/> Pemphigoid</p>   | <p><b>A patient with a sun-sensitive rash</b><br/> Dermatitis solaris<br/> Polymorphic light eruption<br/> Drug-induced photosensitivity<br/> Acne vulgaris and rosacea<br/> Lupus erythematosus<br/> Dermatomyositis<br/> Pellagra<br/> Solar urticaria<br/> Porphyria</p> | <p><b>A patient with a change in skin colour</b><br/> Neurofibromatosis<br/> Peutz-Jeghers syndrome<br/> Tuberous sclerosis<br/> Acanthosis nigricans<br/> Haemochromatosis<br/> Addison's disease<br/> Vitiligo</p>                             | <p><b>A patient with skin thickening</b><br/> Granuloma annulare<br/> Necrobiosis lipodica<br/> Sarcoid<br/> Erythema nodosum<br/> Lupus erythematosus<br/> Scleroderma<br/> Leprosy</p> |  |

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| <b>Topic 5</b> | <b>Phase 2</b><br>Urosepsis<br>Soft tissue infection<br>Bacterial meningitis<br>Aseptic meningitis<br>Encephalitis<br>Pneumonia   | <b>Phase 2</b><br>Brucellosis<br>Psittacosis<br>Leptospirosis<br>Q fever<br>Rickettsial disease<br>Australian Bat lyssavirus<br>Rabies   | <b>Phase 2</b><br>Malaria<br>Typhoid<br>Dengue<br>Viral haemorrhagic fever<br>MERS-CoV / Avian influenza<br>Chikungunya<br>Zika virus<br>Amoebiasis<br>Schistosomiasis<br>Hepatitis A<br>Leprosy  | <b>Phase 2</b><br>Syphilis (tabes dorsalis, Argyll Robertson pupil)<br><i>Chlamydia</i><br>HPV<br><i>Gonorrhoea</i> | <b>A patient with recurrent pneumonia</b><br>HIV<br>Cystic fibrosis<br>Primary immunodeficiency<br>Secondary immunodeficiency |
| <b>Topic 6</b> | <b>Phase 2</b><br>Anaphylactic shock<br>Cardiogenic shock<br>Septic shock   | <b>A patient with poisoning: toxidromes and drug withdrawal</b><br>Anticholinergic overdose<br>Sympathomimetic overdose<br>Muscarinic overdose<br>Nicotinic overdose<br>Benzodiazepine withdrawal<br>Opiate withdrawal   | <b>A patient with poisoning: emergency management of overdose of known cause</b><br>Antipsychotics e.g. quetiapine, phenothiazine, butyrophenone, neuroleptic malignant syndrome<br>Salicylates<br>Benzodiazepines<br>Carbon monoxide<br>Digoxin<br>Opiates<br>SSRI/SNRI<br>Tricyclic antidepressants |   |   |
| <b>Topic 7</b> | <b>Phase 2</b><br>Melanoma<br>Non-melanoma skin cancer<br>Familial cancer syndromes<br>Haemophilia<br>Von Willebrand's disease<br>Prothrombin gene mutation<br>Factor V Leiden<br>Antiphospholipid syndrome<br>Deficiency of protein C, protein S, antithrombin 3<br>Thrombocytopenia | <b>A patient with severe anaemia</b><br>Iron deficiency anaemia<br>Thalassaemia<br>B12 deficiency<br>Folate deficiency<br>Spherocytosis<br>Sickle cell disease<br>Autoimmune haemolysis<br>Anaemia of chronic disease<br>Hypersplenism<br>Microangiopathic haemolytic anaemia (e.g. haemolytic uraemic syndrome)<br>Aplastic anaemia |   |   |   |