



# Anesthesia

Final exam 021



By

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## ANESTHESIA 021


BY LEJAN ALDOFAAT

1) The reason for giving atropine with neostigmine is :

- A- To potentiate the effect of neostigmine
- B- To cause tachycardia
- C- To block muscarinic receptors
- D- To cause miosis

Answer : C

2) The test used to detect respiratory failure is

- A) Chest Xray
- B) ABG 
- C) Arterial line

Answer : B

3) M receptor

A) Muscle rigidity

4) Which of the following is the most common sign of hypercapnia

- A) Confusion
- B) Slow heart rate
- C) Slow respiratory rate

Answer : A

5) Which of the following is not true regarding a pediatric patient

- A) We give blood when blood loss reaches 300 ml
- B) Blood loss is compensated by a dextrose containing fluids

Answer : B

6) Wrong about blood products

- A) Indicated for patients with hgb < 6
- B) One unit of PRBC elevates the hgb by 0.5 per 100 ml
- C) We use 70 micrometer filter

Answer : C

7) What is the maintenance fluid for a full term neonate of 3kgs

- A) 300
- B) 270
- C) 240

Answer : B

8) All of the following is true regarding Sugammadex, EXCEPT

- A) Does not reverse the effect of rocuronium
- B) Can be used in can't intubate can't ventilate situations

Answer : C

9) Which of the following is a long acting muscle relaxant

- A) Pancuronium
- B) Rocuronium

Answer : A

10) Which of the following does not affect the accuracy of readings of the pulse oximeter

- A) Carboxyhemoglobin
- B) Nails polish
- C) Shivering
- D) Hypoventilation

Answer : D

11) Pediatric anesthesia, what is wrong

- A) More prone to hypothermia
- B) Hypoxia is compensated by tachycardia
- C) Their oxygen consumption rate is 6-7 ml/kg
- D) More cephalad and anterior larynx

Answer : B

12) Wrong about peds

- A) Vocal cords is the narrowest point in trachea

13) Unstable patient, SVT what is the next appropriate step

- A) Synchronized DC shock
- B) Atropine
- C) Amiodrone

D) Adenosine

Answer : A

14) An ECG showing torsades de points, the patient is a female 40s in the ICU post MI she is on max dose adrenaline, she developed the rhythm you are seeing and she is pulseless, as the leader of the CPR team what is the most important next steps

- A) Start compression, give first shock
- B) Start compressions give adrenaline 1mg
- C) Give adrenaline 1mg
- D) Compressions only

Answer : A

15) A young woman was having dinner with her husband, suddenly her face turned red her tongue got swollen and she started moving her hands pointing towards her throat, she was taken to the hospital, she is severely hypotensive with high heart rate, what is this kind of shock

- A) Neurogenic
- B) Anaphylactic
- C) Cardiogenic
- D) Hemorrhagic

Answer : B

16) A 20 years old healthy patient brought to ER after a car accident, he has severe pain in his right thigh, it's very swollen and shorter than the other leg and it's very painful, he is conscious and talking his BP is 70/35 what is this type of shock

- A) Neurogenic
- B) Anaphylactic
- C) Cardiogenic
- D) Hemorrhagic

Answer : D

17) What is the uncuffed tube size for a 6 years old child

- A) 5mm
- B) 6mm
- C) 5.5 mm
- D) 6.5 mm

Answer : C

18) What does we mean by tube size 7

- A) It has 7cm internal diameter
- B) It's 7 cm long
- C) It has 7mm external diameter
- D) It has 7mm internal diameter
- E) It has 7 mmhg cuff pressure

Answer : D

19) A young healthy patient undergoing minor surgery, which of the following tests is required

- A) ECG
- B) Chest Xray
- C) Coagulation study
- D) Creatinine
- E) Nothing

Answer : E

20) A young perfectly healthy patient was involved in a car accident and was declared brain dead, in the organ retrieval surgery his ASA is

- A) I
- B) III
- C) II-E
- D) V
- E) VI

Answer : E

21) What is the ASA for a patient with controlled diabetes and hypertension

- A) I
- B) II
- C) III
- D) IV
- E) V

Answer : B

22) Which of the following patients has ASA III

- A) Health patient
- B) Patient with controlled DM
- C) Patient with poorly controlled DM

Answer : C

23) What is the DDIS system

- A) A mechanism used to prevent the misconnection of gas delivery systems
- B) A mechanism to prevent administration of hypoxic amounts of N<sub>2</sub>O

Answer : A

24) Which is wrong about platelets

- A) ABO compatibility is mandatory
- B) Every unit elevates plasma level by 10000-20000
- C) Minimum platelet count for minor surgery 50000
- D) Minimum platelet count for major surgery including dental procedures is 100000
- E) Stored at room temperature

Answer : A

25) Which is not a part of modern anesthesia station

- A) Monitoring pressure of delivered gases
- B) Monitoring the amount of propofol infusion

Answer : B

26) The maximum dose of bu 0.5 in a 50 kg patient is

- A) 27
- B) 20
- C) 30

Answer : B

27) The first sign of cardiac arrest is

- A) Low paO<sub>2</sub>
- B) Bradycardia

Answer : B

28) A patient with heart rate 145, 13/15 glasgow, hypertension 140/110 and two other parameters, what is his NEWS score

- A) 3 low risk for cardiac arrest
- B) 6 intermediate risk of cardiac arrest
- C) 9 high risk for cardiac arrest
- D) 11 high risk for cardiac arrest

Answer : C

29) Why do we put the patient in recovery position

- A) To prevent gastric contents aspiration
- B) To prevent tachycardia
- C) To facilitate respiration

Answer : A

30) In rapid sequence intubation the point of sellick's maneuver is:

- A) To prevent gastric contents aspiration
- B) Easier intubation
- C) For better visibility of the vocal cords

Answer : A

31) A 1 year old patient is scheduled for elective surgery, he was breastfeed 3 hours ago, best thing to do is

- A) Delay the surgery 4 hours
- B) Go with the surgery
- C) Delay the surgery one hour

D) Give (a drug adrenaline or smth) and do the surgery

Answer : C

32) Which is not useful in preventing malignant hyperthermia

- A) Charcoal filter
- B) TIVA
- C) Flush the machine with O<sub>2</sub> for 30 minutes before the surgery
- D) Use minimal possible amounts of inhaled anesthetic agents
- E) Schedule the surgery at the end of the day after all other procedures are done

Answer : E

33) Wrong about malignant hyperthermia

- A) Mostly happens at the emergence from anesthesia
- B) Dantrolene is the only cure
- C) Its mode of inheritance is autosomal recessive

Answer : A

34) Not caused by morphine

- A) Pruritis
- B) Hypertension
- C) Hypoapnea
- D) Vomiting

Answer : B

35) A patient after simple lap chole, complains of pain 6/10, the best choice of pain management

- A) Opioid
- B) Paracetamol, NSAID
- C) Paracetamol, NSAID, Tramadol
- D) Paracetamol, NSAID, Opioid



Answer : C

36) Not a normal response to pain

- A) High cortisol consumption
- B) High Oxygen consumption
- C) High CO<sub>2</sub> production of tissues
- D) Increases myocardial irritation

Answer : A

37) Biphasic defibrillator is better than monophasic defibrillator because:

- A) Higher electrical current
- B) Less myocardial damage

Answer : B

38) Regarding face masks, which is true

- A) Rebreathable mask has one way valve
- B) Simple face mask achieves constant Fio<sub>2</sub>
- C) Venturi mask delivers maximum of 60 Fio<sub>2</sub>
- D) Nasal cannula is indicated for short term use
- E) Full face mask indicated for disoriented patients

Answer : C

39) Which of the following describes stage 2 of anesthesia (excitation phase)

- A) Complete muscle block
- B) Conscious movements
- C) Disorientation, irregular breathing
- D) Responds to loud commands

Answer : C

40) Local anesthetics mechanism of action

- A) Blocks  $\text{Na}^+$  channels at the site of injection
- B) NMDA blockers
- C) CCP

Answer : A

41) Mechanism of action of propofol

- A) GABA potentiation

42) In respiratory failure type 1 you find

- A) High  $\text{PaO}_2$ , low  $\text{CO}_2$
- B) High  $\text{PaO}_2$ , High  $\text{CO}_2$
- C) Low  $\text{PaO}_2$ , High  $\text{CO}_2$
- D) Low,  $\text{PaO}_2$ , normal to high  $\text{CO}_2$

Answer : D

43) What is the earliest indicator for tissue hypoperfusion in pulse oximeter

- A) Loss of waveform
- B) Sudden drop in oxygen saturation
- C) Sudden drop in heart rate

Answer : A

44) What does the BIS monitor do

- A) Monitors brain activity via EEG

45) True about inhaled anesthesia agents

- A) Sevo is more potent than Iso
- B) Iso is more blood soluble than Sevo
- C) Iso has lower boiling point than Sevo

46) Which has the fastest onset and offset

- A) Isoflurane
- B) Sevoflurane
- C) Disflurane ☒
- D) Nitrous oxide
- E) Halothane

\*\* it's NITROUS according to every مصدر محترم بالحياة

47) Which of the following IV anesthetic agents is metabolized by non specific tissue esterase

- A) Propofol
- B) Ketamine
- C) Etomidate
- D) Remifentanyl
- E) Midazolam

Answer : D

48) Why does the patient wake up shortly after thiopental injection

- A) Renal clearance
- B) Redistribution
- C) Protein binding
- D) Metabolism by something

Answer : B

49) Which of the following IV anesthetics causes tachycardia and increased blood pressure

- A) Propofol
- B) Ketamine
- C) Etomidate

Answer : B

50) False about fluids

- A) Hypertonic fluids are contraindicated intravenously
- B) Albumin half life is 1.6 hours

C) Answer : A

51) The importance of early recognition of deterioration of patient is for :

- A) Paying time until the CPR team arrives
- B) To start compressions as soon as possible
- C) Prevention of cardiac arrest

Answer : C

52) The importance of central venous line is :

- A) It reflects cardiac stroke volume
- B) Reflects pulmonary vein pressure
- C) Reflection of right heart preload

Answer : C

53) The reason for using epinephrine with local anesthetics is :

- A) Increase potency
- B) Increase systemic absorption
- C) Increase the safety margin

Answer : C

54) True about oral and nasal airways

- A) Reduce emesis
- B) They're considered non definitive airway something
- C) Considered part of basic life support

Answer : B

55) True about Cricothyrotomy

- A) Used as temporary airway management
- B) Between the third and fourth tracheal rings
- C) Used in can ventilate can't intubate situations

Answer : A

56) True about neuropathic pain

- A) It's sharp
- B) It comes with systemic diseases

Answer : A

57) Which of the following is not a part of arterial line insertion

- A) Cleaning the arm with aseptic agent
- B) Insertion of needle into the artery
- C) Insertion of guidewire
- D) Insertion of catheter over guidewire
- E) Dialation with dialator

Answer : E

58) The most feared late complication of central venous line

- A) Air embolism
- B) Sepsis
- C) Venous stenosis
- D) Nerve injury

Answer : B

59) What is the most common complication of peripheral venous line

- A) Nerve injury
- B) Profound bleeding
- C) Phlebitis

Answer : C

60) Which is correct about emergencies “

- A) A patient must fast preop no matter what is the surgery
- B) Risk of aspiration should be balanced with the urgency of the procedure

Answer : B

61) What is the main mechanism for early trauma induced coagulopathy

- A) Antibodies against the clotting factors
- B) Protein C activation and consumption of clotting factors
- C) Dilution of clotting factors due to fluid resuscitation

Answer : B

62) Spinal vs epidural which is true

- A) Spinal can be via continuous effusion
- B) Spinal has higher level of insertion
- C) Spinal works faster and have more profound effect

Answer : C

63) Which of the following can cause breathing related reversible cardiac arrest

- A) Foreign body in trachea
- B) C2 dissection of spinal cord

Answer : B

64) Which is not an obstructive cause of shock

- A) PE
- B) Restrictive myopathies
- C) Tension pneumothorax
- D) Aortic aneurysm rupture
- E) Tamponade

Answer : D

65) Which is correctly matched

- A) PE : hypoxic hypoxia
- B) CO<sub>2</sub> poisoning : histotoxic hypoxia
- C) Heart failure : circulatory hypoxia
- D) Cyanide poisoning : anemic hypoxia

Answer : C

66) Which does not occur in shock

- A) Hypercapnea
- B) Suboptimal temperature

Answer : A

67) False about suxamethonium

- A) Rapid metabolism at the neuromuscular junction
- B) It's a non depolarizing muscle relaxant

Answer : A

68) The ultrasound, which is the internal jugular (there was a picture)

- A) A ☒

69) Which of the following patients requires BIPAP

- A) Severely confused and hypoxic patient
- B) Dyspneic patient using his accessory muscles
- C) pH 7.40, slightly decreased O<sub>2</sub> I think
- D) Slightly reduced pH with subnormal CO<sub>2</sub> I think
- E) Answer : B

70) Which of the following is a case of respiratory acidosis

- A) pH 7.31, CO<sub>2</sub> 60 ☒

71) Not seen in acute hypoxia

- A) Hypotension
- B) Headache
- C) Increased 2-3DPG

Answer : C

72) True about plenum vaporizers

- A) Desflurane vaporizer is one of them
- B) They have unidirectional gas flow
- C) High flow rate
- D) High resistance

Answer : B

73) Which is contraindicated in a burn patient 60% TBSA

- A) Atracurium due to renal clearance
- B) Succinylcholine due to risk of hyperkalemia
- C) Something due to liver injury

Answer : B

74) Which of the following is true regarding  $paO_2$ ?

- A) After  $paO_2$  of 75 mmHg,  $O_2$  is dissociated quickly from Hb

75) Muscle relaxants has a role of all the following, EXCEPT

- A) Facilitates intubation
- B) Decreases awareness
- C) Prevents movement
- D) Facilitates surgery

Answer : B

