



قائمة الاسئلة

امتحان نهاية الفصل الدراسي الأول - للعام الجامعي 1446 هـ - الموافق 2025/2024م-كلية الطب البيطري :: تخدير بيطري مستوى رابع
د. أحمد الخضر

- 1) Caudal epidural analgesia Site for application is:
 - 1) - A.the sacrococcygeal (S5-Cx1) space
 - 2) - b.branches of T13, L1 and L2 nerves
 - 3) - c.first intercoccygeal (Cx1-Cx2) space
 - 4) + a & c
- 2) complete loss of consciousness as well as analgesia is:
 - 1) + General anaesthesia
 - 2) - Epidural analgesia
 - 3) - local analgesia
 - 4) - paravertebral analgesia
- 3) known as stage of medullary paralysis or over dosage.
 - 1) - Stage I:
 - 2) - Stage III:
 - 3) - Stage II:
 - 4) + no one of the above
- 4) Factors considered for selection of an Anesthetic are:
 - 1) - The surgeon's sex and age
 - 2) - Physical status of the surgery team.
 - 3) - personnel wear available
 - 4) + no one of the above
- 5) Paravertebral nerve block Used to desensitize the abdominal wall including the
 - 1) + peritoneum
 - 2) - horn and base of horn
 - 3) - perineal region
 - 4) - no one of the above
- 6) anesthesia used for Repair of a prolapsed rectum or vagina is:
 - 1) - Paravertebral nerve block
 - 2) + Caudal (low) Epidural
 - 3) - Cranial (high) Epidural
 - 4) - All of the above
- 7) Excitement Symptom: -
 - 1) - Convulsion.
 - 2) - Mydriasis,
 - 3) - Nausea
 - 4) + all of the above.
- 8) Cranial epidural analgesia can achieved by injection at:
 - 1) - the sacrococcygeal (S5-Cx1) space
 - 2) + the lumbosacral space (L6 –S1)
 - 3) - Distal paravertebral anaesthesia
 - 4) - all of the above.
- 9) Useful features of local analgesia for vet practice are:
 - 1) - The surgeon himself/herself can induce anaesthesia
 - 2) - It doesn't require expensive instruments
 - 3) - The infiltration analgesia is simple and are similar for all species
 - 4) + All of the above
- 10) Teat anesthesia can achieved by:





- 1) - Inverted-V block
 - 2) - Ring block
 - 3) - Infusion of teat cistern
 - 4) All of the above
- 11) General anesthesia Is Characterized by
- 1) - Analgesia.
 - 2) - The patient is not arousable
 - 3) - Sensory, motor, autonomic reflex functions are attenuated
 - 4) All of the above
- 12) Injecting > 20 ml of 2% lidocaine At the (S5-Cx1) or (Cx1-C2) space is:
- 1) - Caudal epidural analgesia
 - 2) Cranial epidural analgesia
 - 3) - Distal paravertebral anaesthesia
 - 4) - Local analgesia
- 13) A2 Adrenergic Agonist Stimulates The A2-adrenoreceptors Causing :
- 1) A decrease in nor Epinephrine.
 - 2) - An increase in nor Epinephrine.
 - 3) - A dcrease in Epinephrine.
 - 4) - no one of the above
- 14) Local analgesia (anesthesia) is:
- 1) - insensibility in a larger, but limited body area
 - 2) a loss of sensation in a circumscribed body area.
 - 3) - drug induced unconsciousness
 - 4) - all of the above
- 15) Atropine antagonizes the :
- 1) Acetylcholine
 - 2) - Naloxone
 - 3) - opioid
 - 4) - no one of the above
- 16) Atropine Sulfate Is plant derived alkaloid which belonging to:
- 1) - anesthetics
 - 2) Anticholinergic
 - 3) - analgesics
 - 4) - sedatives
- 17) Most serious anaesthetic complications arise during stages:
- 1) - Pre-anaesthetic phases
 - 2) Induction and recovery from anaesthesia
 - 3) - Maintenance of anaesthesia
 - 4) - all of the above
- 18) Anesthetic enables perform prolonged surgery in a standing animal is
- 1) - Inhalation Anesthesia
 - 2) local analgesia
 - 3) - General Anesthesia
 - 4) - all of the above
- 19) Stage III of Anesthesia (which divides into 4 Planes) called:
- 1) - The stage of voluntary movement”
 - 2) - The stage of delirium or involuntary movement”
 - 3) Stage of Surgical Anesthesia
 - 4) - Stage of medullary paralysis





- 20) the ideal anesthetic is one that:
- 1) - depress cardiopulmonary function
 - 2) - irritant to any tissue;
 - 3) - expensive and nonstable,
 - 4) no one of the above
- 21) the suitable stage for most surgical procedures is:
- 1) - Stage III, Plane I
 - 2) Stage III, Plane II
 - 3) - Stage III, Plane III
 - 4) - Stage III, Plane IV
- 22) Injectable Anesthetic solutions are injected via:
- 1) - intravenously,
 - 2) - intramuscularly,
 - 3) - subcutaneously.
 - 4) All of the above
- 23) Pre anesthetic drug Advantages of use are:
- 1) - promote gastric/intestinal motility
 - 2) - Induction and recovery are with struggling
 - 3) - keep filled airway.
 - 4) no one of the above
- 24) The patient cannot be easily aroused with:
- 1) Narcosis
 - 2) - Hypnosis
 - 3) - Sedation
 - 4) - all the above
- 25) Analgesia mean:
- 1) Loss of sensitivity to pain
 - 2) - anxiety is relieved
 - 3) - the patient is relaxed
 - 4) - The patient is unaware of its surroundings

