



قائمة الاسئلة

(70) العناية المركزة (1) - المستوى الثالث - قسم تخدير - كلية الطب والعلوم الصحية - برامج العلوم الطبية التطبيقية - الفترة الثانية - درجة الامتحان

د/ فتحي احمد سنان حاتم

- 1) Acute management of ACS in hypotensive patients include all the following EXCEPT;
 - 1) Nitrate drug
 - 2) oxygyne
 - 3) Aspirine
 - 4) PCI
- 2) You have a patient with hypercapnia associated with abnormal PH (7.2), this patient has
 - 1) Acute respiratory failure
 - 2) chronic respiratory failure
 - 3) acute on chronic respiratory failure
 - 4) mixed respiratory failure
- 3) In renal insufficiency patients and pregnancy, a good initial test to evaluate pulmonary embolism is
 - 1) lower limb Ultrasound
 - 2) Chest X ray
 - 3) Chest CT angiography
 - 4) ECHO
- 4) Regarding hypoglycemia risk factors, all the following are true EXCEPT
 - 1) Ucontrolled DM
 - 2) long duration of sleep
 - 3) Renal impairment
 - 4) C.peptide negativity
- 5) Severity of MI depends on the following except
 - 1) patient age
 - 2) level of occlusion
 - 3) time of occlusion
 - 4) absence or precence of collateral circulation
- 6) - A 65 year-old patient a known case of DM , HTN and tobacco user , presented with a history of an acute shortness of breath, fatigue, tachycardia, increased urination at night and swelling in the legs, This patiet mostly has
 - 1) acute cornary syndrome
 - 2) acute heart failure
 - 3) acute chest infection
 - 4) acute pulmonary embolism
- 7) All the following are considered neuroglycopenic symptoms of hypoglycemia EXCEPT:
 - 1) anger
 - 2) irritability
 - 3) anxiety
 - 4) incoordination
- 8) HHS is characterised by the the following EXCEPT
 - 1) sever insuline deficiency
 - 2) sever dehydration
 - 3) high plasma osmolarity
 - 4) Mental alteration
- 9) Regarding sedation in ICU, all true EXCEPT
 - 1) relieve pain
 - 2) increase patient - ventilator synchrony





- 3) - decrease O₂ consumption
4) prevent amnesia
- 10) An elderly male patient is a known case of DM type 2, presented with a history of excessive thirst , frequent urination , confusion and seizures , At ER the blood sugar is high and urine is negative for ketones bodies.What is the next step to diagnose the main problem in this patient?
- 1) - Send for ABG
2) Send for plasma osmolarity
3) - Send for brain CT scan
4) - Send for ketones in the blood and urine
- 11) - In addition to insulin replacement and volume expansion, the most urgent goal in treatment of DKA includes prevention of which of the following?
- 1) - Hyponatremia
2) Hypokalemia
3) - Treatment of acidosis
4) - Hypocalcemia
- 12) incidence of post paralytic syndrome due to using muscle relaxant agents in ICU patients
- 1) - increases with renal failure
2) - increases with long duration using
3) - increases with high doses of steroids
4) All the above
- 13) Pain in ICU patients may causes all the following except;
- 1) hypocoaguable state
2) - ileus
3) - immune dysregulation
4) - increase myocardial ischemia
- 14) What is the term used to describe non-occlusive thrombus of coronary arteries causing tissue damage and mild myocardium necrosis?
- 1) - A. Angina
2) - B. Unstable angina
3) C. NSTEMI
4) - D. STEMI
- 15) - A patient can be demonstrated signs of ACS pain by all the following except:
- 1) A. Pointing sign
2) - B. Palm sign
3) - C. Leving sign
4) - D. Arm sign
- 16) Butyrophenoe as HALDOL for ICU patients
- 1) - useful for analgesia
2) - rapid onset
3) - may causes ECG changes
4) not approved for IV use
- 17) Unstable angina refers to
- 1) - occlusive thrombus
2) - The elevated troponin level in the serum
3) The fact that rest does not relieve symptoms
4) - ST elevation in ECG
- 18) Regarding Lung protective strategy for ARDS patient management, include all the following except:
- 1) - Pressure limitation
2) - volume limitation





- 3) PEEP limitation
- 4) Permissive hypercarbia
- 19) ARDS is an acute lung injury that leads to all the following true except
- 1) increased mortality rate
- 2) Impaired gas exchange
- 3) Increased lung compliance
- 4) Increased pulmonary arterial pressure
- 20) Definition of ARDS depending on The BERLIN criteria, all true except
- 1) Acute onset (within 1 week of clinical insult)
- 2) Bilateral cardiogenic pulmonary edema
- 3) PaO₂/FiO₂ <200 (or <300 if PEEP>5 cmH₂O)
- 4) Sever ARDS PaO₂/FiO₂ <100
- 21) Norepinephrine can causes reflex tachycardia
- 1) True .
- 2) FALSE.
- 22) Nitroglycerine may increases ICP if given for hypertension in ischemic stroke patients
- 1) True .
- 2) FALSE.
- 23) Epinephrine is very potent vasopressors, works on β receptors at higher dose and α receptors at lower doses
- 1) True .
- 2) FALSE.
- 24) Coronary cardiogenic shock is more common than non-coronary shock
- 1) True .
- 2) FALSE.
- 25) Neurogenic shock is a sign of parasympathetic stimulation
- 1) True .
- 2) FALSE.
- 26) Anaphylactic shock occurs in patients who have already exposed to antibodies and who have developed an antigen to it
- 1) True .
- 2) FALSE.
- 27) The most common type of circulatory shock is hypovolemic shock
- 1) True .
- 2) FALSE.
- 28) Acutely decompensated chronic heart failure is more frequent clinical presentation of acute HF
- 1) True .
- 2) FALSE.
- 29) Treatment of acute heart failure focuses on improving heart function and reducing fluid building up
- 1) True .
- 2) FALSE.
- 30) Acute heart failure can be caused by a sudden sever infection.
- 1) True .
- 2) FALSE.
- 31) Acute coronary syndrome is only caused by a complete blockage of coronary arteries .
- 1) True .
- 2) FALSE.
- 32) Chest pain is always the main symptoms of acute coronary syndrome in diabetic patients
- 1) True .
- 2) FALSE.





- 33) Coughing up blood is a rare symptom of PE
1) True .
2) FALSE.
- 34) Consciousness in HHS patients is impaired when plasma osmolarity less than 340 mmol/l
1) True .
2) FALSE.
- 35) Hypoglycemia occurs if blood sugar less than 63 mg/dl
1) True .
2) FALSE.

