



قائمة الاسئلة

التخدير الجزئي وعلاج الألم - المستوى الرابع - قسم تخدير - كلية الطب والعلوم الصحية - برامج العلوم الطبية التطبيقية - الفترة الثانية - درجة الامتحان

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- 1) 1- the dose of remifentanil used as single agent for cardiac surgery is:-
 - 1) A. (1-2ug/kg/min)
 - 2) - B (?1-2mg/mg/min)
 - 3) - C. (S0-100ug/kg/min)
 - 4) - D. non of the options
- 2) 2- All of characteristic of acute pain except?
 - 1) - A. relief of pain highly desirable
 - 2) - B. insomnia
 - 3) - C. treatment goal cure
 - 4) D. treatment goal rehabilitation not cure
- 3) 3- All of high efficacy for sever pain except?
 - 1) - A. morphine
 - 2) - B. methodan
 - 3) - C. petidin
 - 4) D. codeine
- 4) 4- All of function Mu receptor except?
 - 1) A. dysphoria
 - 2) - B. euphoria
 - 3) - C. respiratory depression
 - 4) - D. analgsia
- 5) 5- what is the choice of analgic in the Mild pain:
 - 1) A. Non-narcotic (nonopioid) analgesic or NSAIDs e.g. aspirin , ibuprofen, paracetamol
 - 2) - B. narcotic (opioid) analgesics , low-efficacy opioid e.g. codeine , dihydrocodeine , dextropropoxyphene , pentazocine
 - 3) - C. non the above
 - 4) - D. all the above
- 6) 6- Muscle relaxant contraindicated in chronic renal failure:
 - 1) - A. Succinyicholine
 - 2) - B. Atracurium
 - 3) - C. Tubocurare
 - 4) D. Pancuronium
- 7) 7- Where are these enzymes in the brain?
 - 1) - A. Cox1
 - 2) - B. Cox2
 - 3) C. Cox3
 - 4) - D. Lipase
- 8) 8- NSAID are absorbed almost completely from the :
 - 1) - A. kidneys
 - 2) - B. Blood stream
 - 3) C. gastrointestinal tract
 - 4) - D. Muscles
- 9) 9- Symptoms of Aspirin overdose :
 - 1) - A. Restlessness
 - 2) - B. bradycardia and hypotention
 - 3) - C. Dizzinee Confusion





- 4) D. Restlessness, confusion and dizziness
- 10) 10- NSAID are effective analgesics for pain of
- 1) A. Mild to moderate pain
- 2) B. Severe pain
- 3) C. All types of pain
- 4) D. Non of the options
- 11) 11- Which symptom of acetaminophen toxicity may appear earlier than others?
- 1) A. Nausea.
- 2) B. Jaundice.
- 3) C. Intraoral bleeding
- 4) D. Upper right quadrant pain
- 12) 12- Corticosteroids used include?
- 1) A. reduced inflammation
- 2) B. suppress immune response
- 3) C. reduce nausea and vomiting
- 4) D. all answers are correct
- 13) 13- All of the following are advantages of the succinylcholine except
- 1) A. rapid onset
- 2) B. good intubation conditions
- 3) C. fasciculations
- 4) D. short duration of action
- 14) 14- Which of the following NSAIDs is a nonselective COX inhibitor
- 1) A. Piroxicam
- 2) B. Rofecoxib
- 3) C. Celecoxib
- 4) D. ALI of the above
- 15) 15- NSAIDs should be avoided in which group(s) of patients?
- 1) A. Kidney disease
- 2) B. Myocardial infarction
- 3) C. All of the options
- 4) D. Non of the options
- 16) 16- NSAIDs increase the risk of CNS adverse effects when taken with which group of antibiotics?
- 1) A. Macrolides
- 2) B. Penicillins
- 3) C. Aminoglycosides
- 4) D. Quinolones
- 17) 17- Which of the following NSAIDs has greater inhibitory selectivity for COX-1 than COX-2?
- 1) A. Flurbiprofen
- 2) B. Indomethacin
- 3) C. Diclofenac
- 4) D. Celecoxib.
- 18) 18- All of the following are specific analgesic drugs except:
- 1) A. Antiacids.
- 2) B. Vasodilators.
- 3) C. TCADs.
- 4) D. Opioids.
- 19) 19- About visceral pain which of the following are true:
- 1) A. Deep
- 2) B. Stabbing



- 3) - C. Opressive
4) - D. Sharp
- 20) 20- What does TCA mean in medical terms ?
1) - A. To come again
2) - B. Trichloroacetic acid
3) + C. Tricyclic antidepressants
4) - D. Tricarboxylic acid cycle
- 21) 21- How can acute pains differ from chronic pains?
1) + A. Acute pains are usually temporary
2) - B. Chronic pains have an unknown cause
3) - C. Acute pains last longer than chronic pains
4) - D. Chronic pains are usually associated with surgery
- 22) 22- What does O stand for in the OLDCART assessment tool for pain evaluation?
1) + A. Onset
2) - B. Location
3) - C. Duration
4) - D. Characteristics
- 23) 23- What is one reason why under-treatment remains a problem in cancer-related bonepains?
1) + A. Lack of understanding by healthcare providers
2) - B. Patient refusal to take medication
3) - C. Insufficient medical resources
4) - D. Allergic reactions to medication
- 24) 24- What is a key factor in good pain management?
1) + A. Understanding different causes of pain
2) - B. Ignorance about pain physiology
3) - C. Lack of assessment
4) - D. None of the above
- 25) 25- Compared to morphine or fentanyl, high doses of meperidine cause?
1) - A. Less hemodynamic instability
2) - B. Similar contractility depression
3) + C. Greater hemodynamic instability
4) - D. No histamine release
- 26) 26- What are the physical causes of pain
1) - A. Illness itself
2) - B. Concurrent illness
3) - C. Other symptoms
4) + D. All Options.
- 27) 27- The cardiovascular effects of meperidine at high doses are primarily attributed to?
1) - A. Increased heart rate
2) - B. Reduced cardiac index
3) + C. Histamine release
4) - D. Improved rate-pressure product
- 28) 28- Which of the following is NOT a cardiovascular effect of morphine?
1) - A. Arteriolar and venous dilation.
2) - B. Decreased peripheral resistance.
3) + C. Stimulation of baroreceptor reflexes.
4) - D. Postural hypotension.
- 29) 29- When you give an opioid you should caution Of all the following except?
1) - A. O2 desaturation





- 2) - B. Obstructive apnea.
3) - C. Paradoxical breathing
4) + D. Fast respiratory rate
- 30) 30- The inhibition of Corticotropin and gonadotropin decrease the circulating Off all the following Except?
1) - A. ACTH
2) + B. ADH
3) - C.FSH
4) - D. LH
- 31) 31- Remifentanil has of distribution :
1) + A. small volume.
2) - B. large volume.
3) - C. Small and large volume.
4) - D. Non- of the options.
- 32) 32- The most common used opioid antagonist is:
1) - A. naltrindole
2) - B. naltrexone
3) + C. naloxone
4) - D. Non of the options
- 33) 33- Which of the following properties of fentanyl is false
1) - A. A u receptor agonist .
2) - B. Reduce the MAC of volatile anesthetic
3) - C. Ventilatory depression
4) + D. Clinical potency ratio 50 to 120 times that of morphine .
- 34) 34- Side effects of remifentanil is
1) - A. Dry mouth
2) - B. Sweating
3) - C. Post operative shivering
4) + D. All of the options
- 35) 35- The Side effects of remifentanil all the following except
1) - A. Post operative shivering
2) - B. Dry mouth
3) + C. Diarrhea
4) - D. Miosis

