



قائمة الاسئلة

التخدير السريري (4) - الجزء الثاني - المستوى الرابع - قسم تخدير - كلية الطب والعلوم الصحية - برامج العلوم الطبية التطبيقية - الفترة الثالثة - درجة

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- 1) Initiation of Cardiopulmonary Bypass in cardiac surgery Is Associated with all of following , except :
 - 1) - A marked increase in stress hormones
 - 2) + inhibition of multiple humoral systems, including Complement, Coagulation, Fibrinolysis, and the Kallikrein System
 - 3) - (Sepsis-like) A Variable Systemic Inflammatory Response
 - 4) - Mechanical Trauma Alters Platelets And Activates Leukocytes
- 2) Solution for Poor Cardiac Function after Cardiopulmonary Bypass include all of following , except :
 - 1) - Consider inotropic support
 - 2) - Consider reperfusion
 - 3) + Consider afterload elevation
 - 4) - Consider intraaortic balloon pump
- 3) About Blood Pressure monitoring by Arterial cannulation in cardiac surgery all of following are correct , except :
 - 1) - Insert in Non-dominant Hand
 - 2) + Preferred time for Insertion is after Induction Of Anesthesia
 - 3) - C. Used for Direct And Continuous Measurement Of Arterial Blood Pressure
 - 4) - Used for Measurement Of Arterial Blood Gases
- 4) About Anticoagulation in cardiac surgery all of following are correct , Except :
 - 1) - Heparin dose 3-4 Mg/Kg
 - 2) - Must Be Confirmed With Determination Of The ACT Activated Clotting Time
 - 3) - Can be Reversed by Protamine Sulphate
 - 4) + Must Be Established after Initiation of Cardiopulmonary Bypass
- 5) about optimization of physiological conditions during Weaning From Cardiopulmonary Bypass all of following are correct , except :
 - 1) + Hypovolemia should be achieved
 - 2) - Normothermia ($\geq 36^{\circ}\text{C}$) should be achieved
 - 3) - Lung ventilation must be resumed
 - 4) - Acidosis and hypoxia should be corrected
- 6) Factors known to inhibit hypoxic pulmonary Vasoconstriction include all of the following, EXCEPT
 - 1) - Vasodilators such as Nitroglycerin
 - 2) - Pulmonary Infection
 - 3) + Hypercapnia
 - 4) - Inhalation Anesthetics
- 7) Indications for One-Lung Ventilation include all of the following, EXCEPT
 - 1) - Severe Hypoxemia Due To Unilateral Lung Disease
 - 2) + Bilateral lung Transplantation
 - 3) - Separate Ventilation To Each Lung
 - 4) - Esophageal Surgery
- 8) Double Lumen Bronchial Tubes (DLT) complications include all of the following, EXCEPT
 - 1) - Inadvertent Suturing of DLT to a Bronchus
 - 2) - Tracheobronchial Rupture From Placement Trauma Or Overinflation Of Bronchial Cuff
 - 3) - Hypoxia From Malposition
 - 4) + Traumatic pharyngitis
- 9) A 65-year-old male is on a short ladder changing a light and suddenly collapses. He is unresponsive. What is the next step?





- 1) Call Emergency Medical System (EMS , 911
 - 2) Begin CPR
 - 3) Begin mouth-to-mouth ventilation
 - 4) Check pulse
- 10) Why are ventilations delivered to a pediatric arrest person before seeking assistance in single-rescuer scenarios?
- 1) Emergency Medical System (EMS, 911) response times are generally slow
 - 2) The parents are often nearby
 - 3) Most pediatric cardiac arrests are due to respiratory arrest
 - 4) The use of an AED is contraindicated in pediatrics
- 11) A morbid obese patient has a BMI of
- 1) 25–29
 - 2) 30–34
 - 3) 35–39
 - 4) Greater than 40
- 12) during regional anesthesia can occur as a complication, except:
- 1) nerve injury
 - 2) infection and hematoma
 - 3) LAST
 - 4) vasoconstriction
- 13) the most common complication can occur during difficult intubation in an emergency procedure of pregnant women is?
- 1) pneumonia
 - 2) aspiration
 - 3) hypotension
 - 4) bronchospasm
- 14) which statement regarding respiratory changes in an obese patient is true?
- 1) decrease work of breathing 70%
 - 2) diaphragm forced downward
 - 3) Increase chest wall Compliance
 - 4) TLC and VC is Reduced.
- 15) The first sign of aspiration during the general anesthesia is
- 1) hypotension
 - 2) bronchospasm & decreased spo2
 - 3) increased the End-Tv co2
 - 4) non above
- 16) All of the following are ECG change that may occur in obese individuals except ?
- 1) increase of PR.
 - 2) increase QRS interval.
 - 3) ST depression.
 - 4) decrease HR
- 17) the most common complication occur during extubation in light anesthetized patient is
- 1) bronchospasm
 - 2) shivering
 - 3) laryngospasm
 - 4) non above
- 18) which statement is true:
- 1) overweight = BMI < 30 Kg/m²
 - 2) obesity = BMI < 25 Kg/m²





- 3) - morbid obesity= $BMI < 40 \text{ kg/m}^2$
- 4) + super obese patient= $BMI > 50 \text{ kg/m}^2$
- 19) All of the following can induce bronchospasm except
- 1) - Light anesthesia (particularly in asthmatics)
- 2) - secretions
- 3) + Fluid overload
- 4) - noxious stimuli
- 20) All are indications for bariatric Surgery except
- 1) - failed non surgical treatment (6 month).
- 2) - metabolic syndrome
- 3) + BMI less 25
- 4) - fit for anesthesia and surgery
- 21) What is the definition of obesity
- 1) - a multi-system disorder .
- 2) - an excessive fat deposits that can impair health.
- 3) - a body weight 30 percent greater than the ideal body weight.
- 4) + All of above
- 22) in an obese patient, which drug characteristic is preferred to be use?
- 1) - Highly lipophilic drugs
- 2) + Water-soluble drugs
- 3) - Metabolized in the liver
- 4) - Excreted by the kidneys
- 23) All are ECG findings in an obese patient, except:
- 1) - increase heart rate
- 2) - Flattening of the T wave
- 3) - Left atrial abnormalities
- 4) + right axis deviation
- 24) the most frequent anesthesia complications is
- 1) + arrhythmia, hypotension, adverse drug effects
- 2) - hypertension, tachycardia, chest pain
- 3) - arrhythmia, agitation, bradycardia
- 4) - dizziness, neuropathy, headache
- 25) which statement can precipitate bronchospasm
- 1) - Pungent volatile anesthetic agent (e.g. Isoflurane, desflurane)
- 2) - The insertion of an artificial airway during light anesthesia
- 3) - Stimulation of the carina by a tracheal tube
- 4) + All of the above
- 26) 70-year-old patient with a history of asthma is undergoing surgery. Which of the following is the LEAST likely to cause bronchospasm after endotracheal intubation
- 1) - Pushing the ETT too deep with carinal stimulation
- 2) - Use of certain medications like suxamethonium
- 3) - Allergic reaction (anaphylaxis)
- 4) + Upper respiratory tract infection
- 27) The most common cause of anaphylaxis reaction during anesthesia is
- 1) + muscle relaxants (NMBA)
- 2) - latex allergy
- 3) - inhalational anesthetic agent
- 4) - opioids drugs
- 28) how to calculate BMI (body mass index)?





- 1) - Weight (pounds)/height 2 (cm)
 - 2) - Weight 2 (kg)/height (cm)
 - 3) - Weight 2 (pounds)/height (m)
 - 4) Weight (kg)/height 2 (m)
- 29) common complication in bariatric surgery, except:
- 1) - Infection
 - 2) - Hemorrhage
 - 3) Anastomotic leak
 - 4) - Bowel obstruction
- 30) All are common preoperative evaluation findings in an obese patient with OSA, except: B105:B108
- 1) - Pulmonary artery hypertension
 - 2) - Congestive heart failure
 - 3) - Peripheral neuropathy
 - 4) Dementia
- 31) The cardiovascular pathophysiology in obesity is
- 1) - hypertrophy of myocardium.
 - 2) - hypoxemia.
 - 3) - dyslipidemia.
 - 4) all above
- 32) regarding the relationship between obesity and heart-rate variability (HRV), is true:
- 1) - Obesity increases HRV.
 - 2) Obesity decreases HRV.
 - 3) - HRV is unaffected by obesity.
 - 4) - Obesity has no impact on sympathetic or parasympathetic activities
- 33) The most common cause of HTN during surgery is
- 1) Analgesia deficiency (Pain).
 - 2) - Massive fluids resuscitation.
 - 3) - Bladder distension.
 - 4) - Hypothermia
- 34) Of Prolonged Apnea Causes, maybe?
- 1) - Hypocapnia.
 - 2) Hypoxemia....
 - 3) - Hypotension.
 - 4) - Alkalemia
- 35) All are ECG findings in an obese patient except:
- 1) - increase heart rate
 - 2) - prolonged PR interval
 - 3) - T inversion
 - 4) decrease QRS interval
- 36) Common anesthesia related complication is
- 1) - human error
 - 2) - communication failure
 - 3) - equipment failure
 - 4) all above
- 37) All are factors which cause obesity . Except:
- 1) - immobilization
 - 2) - genetic syndrome
 - 3) - exercise





- 4) A and B
- 38) which equipment risk factor that can increase patient mortality and morbidity during anesthesia
- 1) - checking of equipment before use
 - 2) - ensure correct functioning
 - 3) - A and B
 - 4) unavailability
- 39) Regarding to the management of laryngospasm ,all of following are true except
- 1) - deepen anesthesia
 - 2) - given 100% o2 and get help
 - 3) Adrenalin*
 - 4) - If unable to ventilate, Suxamethonium
- 40) type of bariatric surgery is:
- 1) - vertical banded gastroplasty
 - 2) - Adjustable gastric band
 - 3) - sleeve gstrectomy
 - 4) all above
- 41) An Elderly patients, compared to younger patients, have
- 1) Normal resting cardiac output
 - 2) - Similar maximal heart rate
 - 3) - Decrease in SVR
 - 4) - Similar beta-adrenergic response
- 42) all are true to minimize the risk of aspiration,except:
- 1) - Give H2-receptor antagonist to decrease the pH of gastric fluid present in the stomach
 - 2) - Place the patient left or head down position
 - 3) - RSI with coracoid pressure
 - 4) suctioning through ETT after PPV
- 43) An Organ that are damaged most rapidly by a deficiency in oxygen supply is:
- 1) - heart
 - 2) brain
 - 3) - liver
 - 4) - kidney
- 44) All are of peroperative complication, except:
- 1) - Dysrthmias
 - 2) - Atelactasis
 - 3) Acut confusional state
 - 4) - bradycardia
- 45) What is the best position during intubation for bariatric patient
- 1) - lithotomy position
 - 2) Ramped position
 - 3) - lateral position
 - 4) - sitting position
- 46) of renal pathophysiological changes in geriatric patient,except:
- 1) - diabetic nephropathy
 - 2) - hypertensive nephropathy
 - 3) decrease renal blood flow
 - 4) - congestive heart failure
- 47) all are common cardiac pathophysiological effects of aging except:
- 1) - aortic stenosis
 - 2) - congestive heart failure





- 3) left ventricular hypertrophy
4) cardiac arrhythmias
- 48) all are common respiratory pathophysiological effects of aging except:
1) blunted response to hypercapnia and hypoxia
2) emphysema
3) chronic bronchitis
4) pneumonia
- 49) Liver and GI physiological effects of aging
1) decreased hepatic mass
2) decreased albumin synthesis
3) decreased hepatic blood flow
4) all above
- 50) which statement is false:
1) the elderly require less dose of opioid for pain relief
2) the elderly has prolonged neuromuscular blockage duration of action
3) the elderly patient has 6% increase in MAC in every decade
4) the elderly are more sensitive to anesthetic agents

