



قائمة الاسئلة

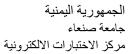
التخدير السريري (4) - الجزء الثاني - المستوى الرابع - قسم تخدير - كلية الطب والعلوم الصحية - برامج العلوم الطبية التطبيقية - الفترة الثالثة در عبداالله عبداالله عبدالله شفيق أمان

- 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 (≥36°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
- 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 oocure as a complication, except:
 - 1) nerve ingery
 - 2) infection and hematoma
 - 3) LAST
 - 4) + vasoconstriction
- the most common complication can occure during difficult intubation in an emergency procedure of pregnant women is?
 - 1) pneumonia
 - 2) + aspiration
 - 3) hypotention
 - 4) bronchospam
- 14) which statement regarding respiretory changes in an obese patient is true?
 - 1) decrease work of breathing 70%
 - 2) diphragm 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) hypotention
 - 2) + bronchospasm & decreased spo2
 - 3) increased the End-Ty 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 ORS interval.
 - 3) ST depression.
 - 4) + decrease HR
- 17) the most common complication occur during extubation in light anesthetized patien is
 - 1) bronchospasm
 - 2) shivering
 - 3) + laryngospasm
 - 4) non above
- 18) which stetment is true:
 - 1) overweight =BMl<30Kg $\mbox{m2}$
 - 2) obesity=BMI<25Kg $\mbox{m2}$

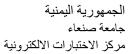
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- 3) morbid obesity=BMI<40kg\m2
- 4) + super obese patient=BMI>50kg\m2
- 19) All of the following can induce bronchospasm except
 - 1) Light anesthesia (particularly in asthmatics)
 - 2) secretions
 - 3) + Fluid overload
 - 4) noxious stimuli
- 20) 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) + arythmia, hypotention, adverse drug effects
 - 2) hypertension,tachycardia, chest pain
 - 3) arythmia, agitation, bradycardia
 - 4) dizziness, neuropathy, headache
- which statement can percipitate 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
- 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) nhalational anesthetic agent
 - 4) opioids drugs
- 28) how to calculate BMI (body mass index)?

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- 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 inbariatric 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

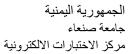
variability (HRV), is true:

- 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) Tinversion
 - 4) + decrease QRS interval
- 36) Common anesthesia related complication is
 - 1) human error
 - 2) communication failure
 - 3) _ equpiment failure
 - 4) + all above
- 37) All are factors which cause obesity. Except:
 - 1) immobilization
 - 2) genetic syndrome
 - 3) exercise

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- 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) + unavailibility
- 39) Regarding to the management of laryngospasm, all of following are true excep
 - 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
- 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) Dysrhthmias
 - 2) Atelactasis
 - 3) + Acut confusional state
 - 4) bradicardia
- 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
- all are common cardiac pathophysiological effects of aging except:
 - 1) aortic stenosis
 - 2) congestive heart failure





- 3) + left ventricular hypertrophy
- 4) cardiac arrythmias
- 48) all are common respiretory pathophysiological effects of aging except:
 - 1) + blunted response to hypercapnia and hypoxia
 - 2) emphysema
 - 3) chronic bronchitis
 - 4) pneumonia
- 49) Liver anf 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 requir 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