

قائمة الاسئلة

التخدير السريري (4) - الجزء الأول - المستوى الرابع - قسم تخدير - كلية الطب والعلوم الصحية - برامج العلوم الطبية التطبيقية - الفترة الثانية د/ رانيا عبداالله احمد جشعان + د/ أحلام عبدالرقيب عبدالواسع السويدي

- 1) Contraindications of Laproscopy are the following:
 - 1) Tumor of the abdominal wall.
 - 2) Morbid obesity.
 - 3) Peritonitis.
 - 4) + All of the above
- 2) Respiratory effects of Laproscopic procedure with trendelenburg position are :
 - 1) Increased compliance of the lungs
 - 2) + Increased incidence of endobronchial intubation
 - 3) Increased vital capacity and functional residual capacity
 - 4) All of the above
- 3) Rapid stretching of the peritoneum causes the following except :
 - 1) Bronchospasm
 - 2) Bradycardia
 - 3) + Tachycardia
 - 4) Sinus arrest
- 4) Treatment strategies for bone cement complications complication include :
 - 1) Increasing inspired oxygen concentration prior to cementing
 - 2) Monitoring to maintain euvolemia
 - 3) Creating a vent hole in the distal femur to relieve intramedullary pressure
 - 4) + All of the above
- 5) Tourniquets can produce the following except:
 - 1) Pain
 - 2) Metabolic alterations
 - 3) + Venous thromboembolism
 - 4) Pulmonary embolism
- 6) Causes of Fat embolism are the following:
 - 1) Following long-bone or pelvic fracture
 - 2) Cardiopulmonary resuscitation,
 - 3) + Entral feeding
 - 4) Liposuction
- 7) Rheumatoid arthritis (R.A) is:
 - 1) Immune-mediated joint destruction with chronic and progressive inflammation of synovial membranes
 - 2) Affects the small joints of the hands, wrists, and feet
 - 3) Causes Atlantoaxial subluxation
 - 4) + All of the above
- 8) Procedures suitable for ambulatory surgery include the following except:
 - 1) + A minimal risk of perioperative hemorrhage
 - 2) Airway compromise
 - 3) Require ICU admission
 - 4) All of the above
- 9) Day case surgery is not allowed for procedures taking:
 - 1) > 3-4 hours
 - 2) The surgery procedures expected to produce severe hemorrhage
 - 3) Produce severe postoperative pain



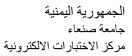
- 4) + All of the above
- 10) Contraindications to Ambulatory Anesthesia:
 - 1) Unstable ASA physical status III or more
 - 2) Patients with acute concurrent illness
 - 3) Morbid obese patients with systemic disease or with complex sleep apnea
 - 4) + All of the above
- 11) Criteria for home readiness of day case patients are the following except:
 - 1) + Disorientation to persons, place, and time
 - 2) Stable vital signs for 30-60minutes
 - 3) Ability to tolerate oral fluids
 - 4) Absence of significant pain, bleeding, nausea, or vomiting
- 12) Signs of air embolism in a patient include all, except:
 - 1) + Hypertension
 - 2) Heart murmur
 - 3) Arrhythmia
 - 4) Decreased EtCO2
- 13) Intracranial hypertension is defined as a sustained increase in intracranial pressure (ICP) above :
 - 1) 5 mm Hg
 - 2) + 15 mm Hg
 - 3) 25 mm Hg
 - 4) 40 mm Hg
- 14) Techniques to minimize intraoperative blood loss in case of sinus and nasal surgery are:
 - 1) + Supplementation with cocaine or an epinephrine-containing local anesthetic
 - 2) Maintaining a slightly head-down position
 - 3) Providing a mild degree of controlled hypertension.
 - 4) All of the above
- 15) Ten minutes later after starting laser surgery, the surgeon shout "FIRE!" The most appropriate next step is to:
 - Ventilate with air
 - 2) Increase Fio2 to 1.0
 - 3) Instill saline down the endotracheal tube lumen
 - 4) + Remove the endotracheal tube
- 16) The best airway management during endoscopy for upper airwy is:
 - 1) Standard endotracheal tube
 - 2) Laryngeal mask
 - 3) + Mallinckrodt
 - 4) All of the above
- 17) The advantages of laproscopic surgery are the followin except:
 - 1) Less tissue trauma and wound size.
 - 2) Less postoperative pain.
 - 3) Less postoperative ileus.
 - 4) + More postoperative pulmonary complications because
- 18) Anesthetic problems of laparoscope are the following except:
 - 1) Problems of extreme positioning.
 - 2) Problems of pneumo-peritoneum
 - 3) + Problems due to N02 (as insufflating gas).
 - 4) Problems due to surgical faults
- 19) Increase intraabdomenal pressure > 20 mmhg immediately will cause the following :
 - 1) + Decrease in venous return
 - 2) Increase cardiac output

2 / 2 الصفحة



- 3) Increases venous return
- 4) All of the above
- 20) Best anesthetic approach for laprascopic surgery is:
 - 1) + General anesthesia
 - 2) Regional anesthesia
 - 3) Sedation
 - 4) All of the above
- 21) Regarding general anesthesia in day case surgery best agents to be used are the following except:
 - 1) Propofol
 - 2) Remifentanyl
 - 3) Sevoflurane
 - 4) + Morphine
- 22) Risk factors fpr venous thromboembolism are the following except:
 - 1) Immobilization for more than 4 days
 - 2) Obesity
 - 3) + Age greater than 40 years
 - 4) Procedures lasting more than 30 minutes
- 23) Should be avoided as premedications inwith threatening airway obstructions :
 - 1) + Sedations
 - 2) Antiemetic
 - 3) Analgesics
 - 4) Antacids
- 24) In case of post tonsillectomy bleeding:
 - 1) Prepare the case as emergency case
 - 2) Deal as a case of full stomach
 - 3) Use Rapid sequence induction
 - 4) + All of the above
- 25) Emergence of Tonsillectomy pediatric patient including:
 - 1) Full awake
 - 2) Lateral position
 - 3) Gentle suctioning
 - 4) + All of the above
- 26) The normal intraocular pressure(IOP) ismmHg
 - 1) a-5
 - 2) + b-10
 - 3) c-30
 - 4) d- 29
- 27) Possible complications of a retrobulbar block include all of the following except;
 - 1) a- Retrobulbar hemorrhage
 - 2) + b- rapid onset of analgesia while using a minimal volume of local anesthetic
 - 3) c- globe penetration
 - 4) d- optic nerve damage
- 28) IN GCS ,best verbal response , inappropriate words having score:
 - 1) a- 5
 - 2) b- 4
 - 3) + c 3
 - 4) d- 2
- 29) Usually which one diuretic are indicated during neurosurgery:
 - 1) + a- osmotic diuretic-mannitol

<u> 6 / 3 الصفحة</u>





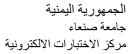
- 2) b- thiazide diuretic
- 3) c- potassium sparring diuretic
- 4) d- all of the above
- 30) Initial assessment of head injury patients are?
 - 1) a- airway
 - 2) b- breathing
 - 3) + c- airway, circulation, breathing
 - 4) d- both a and b
- 31) IN GCS minimum score is?
 - 1) a- 5
 - 2) + b 3
 - 3) c- 4
 - 4) d- 2
- 32) The main indication for emergency intracranial surgery is?
 - 1) a- Hyper tension
 - 2) b- hypotension
 - 3) + c- bleeding
 - 4) d- none
- 33) What effect does cerebral ischemia have on CBF autoregulation
 - 1) + a- CBF autoregulation is ablated
 - 2) b- CBF autoregulation is ablated at high cerebral perfusion pressure but remain intact at low cerebral perfusion pressures
 - 3) c- the CBF autoregulation is shifted to right
 - 4) d- the CBF autoregulation is shifted to the left
- Which of the following can be used as a sole criterion for brain death?
 - 1) + a- Absence of cerebral blood flow
 - 2) b- absence of dolls eye movements
 - 3) c- fixed, dilated pupils
 - 4) d- iso electric EEG
- 45 year old women who sustained a sub arachnoid hemorrhage 18hours ago develops asever headache and becomes un responsive . which of the following is the most likely of this patients change in mental status?
 - 1) a- cerebral edema
 - 2) b- cerebral embolism
 - 3) c- cerebral vasospasm
 - 4) + d- second subarachnoid hemorrhage
- Which of the following drugs best facilitates management of cerebral vasospasm after subarachnoid hemorrhage
 - 1) a- Nifedipine
 - 2) + b- nimodipine
 - 3) c- nitroglycerin
 - 4) d- thiopental
- 37) In a patients with blunt head trauma cerebral perfusion pressure is determined by the gradient between:
 - 1) a- diastolic pressure and central venous pressure
 - 2) b- intracranial pressure and central venous pressure
 - 3) c- Mean arterial pressure and central venous pressure
 - 4) + d- mean arterial pressure and intracranial pressure
- 38) About anesthesia recording sheets:
 - 1) + a- Is the permanent recording of all peri- anesthetic events
 - 2) b- Is temporary recording of all peri anesthetic events

6 / 4 الصفحة



- 3) c- Document not important in court
- 4) d- what you did not write you did it.
- 39) What two induction agents commonly used for electro convulsive therapy?
 - 1) + a- Propofol and etomidate
 - 2) b- Pan coronium and bupivacaine
 - 3) c- Pancuronium and ketamine
 - 4) d- Diazoxide and nifedipine
- 40) The most sensitive means of detecting venous air embolism is:
 - 1) a- Pre cordial doppler stethoscope
 - 2) + b- Transesophageal echocardiography
 - 3) c- End tidal carbon dioxide measurement
 - 4) d- Central venous pressure measurement
- 41) Airway management in the presence of potential cervical spine injury should include which of the following considerations:
 - 1) + a- Manual in line stabilization of the neck
 - 2) b- Head tilt chin lift maneuver
 - 3) c- Do exercise for neck
 - 4) d- twisting their head to other side
- 70yr old female with myopia is scheduled to have acatarct operation ,she is know to have COAD and has been on home nebulizer for the last 6 months and on warfarin for atrial fibrillation her recent inr 2.2 the most appropriate anesthetic technique:
 - 1) a- Retro bulbar block
 - 2) b- peribulbar block
 - 3) + c- Sub-tenons block
 - 4) d- General anesthesia with endo tracheal intubation
- A38 yrold man has had acraniotomy for evacuation of sub dural hematoma following aroad traffic accident. he has been admitted to intensive care for post operative management, he has ablood pressure of 180 90, heart rate is 48 per minte and his intra cranial pressure is 25 mmhg, the sitting on the ventilator have been altered to deliver high minte ventilation, which one of the following physiological changes is attributed to the new ventilator setting
 - 1) a- cerebral vasodilation
 - 2) + e- cerebral vasoconstriction
 - 3) c-Reduced cerebral edema
 - 4) d-Reduced cerebrospinal fluid production
- 44) The lateral rectus muscle is supplied by:
 - 1) a- Oculomotor nerve
 - 2) + b- abducent nerve
 - 3) c- trochlear nerve
 - 4) d- optic nerve
- 45) Which cranial nerve is the optic nerve
 - 1) a- 1
 - 2) + b- 2
 - 3) c- 3
 - 4) d- 4
- 46) Oculo cardiac reflex is
 - 1) + a- A moderate trigemino -vagal brady cardia
 - 2) b- A moderate trigemino -vagal hypertension
 - 3) c- A moderate trigemino -trochelar barady cardia and arrythemia
 - 4) d- A moderate Trigemino abducent increase in heart rate and hypotension

6 / 5 الصفحة





- Patients who have had surgery for retinal detachment in which intraocular gases have been used should not be given anesthetics that include
 - 1) a- sevoflurane
 - 2) + b- nitrous oxide
 - 3) c- halothane
 - 4) d- isoflurane
- 48) Pure sensory cranial nerve not involved in brain stem death test:
 - 1) a- Trochlear nerve
 - 2) + e- olfactory nerve
 - 3) f- abducent nerve
 - 4) g- facial nerve
- 49) Which nerve mediated the papillary reflex;
 - 1) a- optic nerve and abducent nerve
 - 2) b- oculomotor nerve and trochlear nerve(parasympathetic innervation
 - 3) + c- optic nerve and oculomotor nerve
 - 4) d- gloss pharyngeal nerve and optic nerve
- 50) Not safe in MRI environments:
 - 1) a- MRI compatible objects
 - 2) b- plastics
 - 3) + c- ferromagnetic objects
 - 4) d- nylon