



قائمة الاسئلة

200) التخدير السريري 3 - (ساعتين ونصف) - المستوى الرابع - قسم التخدير - التخدير - كلية الطب والعلوم الصحية - الفترة الأولى - درجة الامتحان

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- 1) Why is maintaining normothermia especially important in Geriatric Patients undergoing surgery?
 - 1) - To prevent hyperglycemia
 - 2) - To reduce anesthetic requirements
 - 3) + To prevent coagulopathy and delayed recovery
 - 4) - To promote blood pressure stability
- 2) Which postoperative monitoring is critical for Elderly Patients to detect early signs of delirium?
 - 1) - Pain scale assessment
 - 2) - Oxygen saturation monitoring
 - 3) + Cognitive function assessment
 - 4) - Monitoring for bradycardia
- 3) Which intraoperative ventilation strategy is recommended for Elderly Patients to reduce the risk of postoperative pulmonary complications?
 - 1) - High tidal volume with minimal PEEP
 - 2) + Low tidal volume with Rapid respiratory rate
 - 3) - High PEEP with low tidal volume
 - 4) - Rapid respiratory rate with low PEEP
- 4) In managing a Maxillofacial Surgery patient with limited mouth opening, what is the preferred intubation technique?
 - 1) - Direct laryngoscopy
 - 2) - Nasotracheal intubation
 - 3) + Awake fiberoptic intubation
 - 4) - Use of a supraglottic airway device
- 5) For Elderly Patients undergoing hip surgery, which is the most suitable anesthetic technique to minimize postoperative delirium?
 - 1) - General anesthesia with high-dose benzodiazepines
 - 2) + Spinal anesthesia with minimal sedation
 - 3) - Deep sedation with high-dose opioids
 - 4) - General anesthesia with nitrous oxide
- 6) What is the primary concern in the immediate postoperative period for OMFS patients?
 - 1) + Airway obstruction
 - 2) - Hypothermia
 - 3) - Deep vein thrombosis
 - 4) - Hyperglycemia
- 7) For Bariatric Patients with obstructive sleep apnea, what is the most appropriate monitoring method in the PACU to detect respiratory complications?
 - 1) - Blood pressure monitoring
 - 2) + Continuous pulse oximetry
 - 3) - Frequent arterial blood gases
 - 4) - Non-invasive ventilation assessment
- 8) In Trauma Patients requiring blood transfusion, why is it crucial to maintain a ratio of RBCs, FFP, and platelets close to 1:1:1?
 - 1) - To prevent hyperkalemia
 - 2) - To ensure hemodilution
 - 3) + To manage coagulopathy and improve clot formation
 - 4) - To reduce the risk of immunologic reactions





- 9) Which of the following is the best choice for managing nausea and vomiting in Elderly Postoperative Patients, considering their risk profile?
- 1) - Metoclopramide
 - 2) Ondansetron
 - 3) - Haloperidol
 - 4) - Scopolamine
- 10) In Trauma Patients with suspected cervical spine injury, why is manual in-line stabilization critical during intubation?
- 1) - To increase the view of the glottis
 - 2) - To prevent airway obstruction
 - 3) To minimize movement and prevent further spinal cord injury
 - 4) - To reduce the risk of aspiration
- 11) In Bariatric Patients, which factor most complicates the pharmacokinetics of anesthetic agents?
- 1) - Increased plasma volume
 - 2) - Enhanced liver metabolism
 - 3) Distribution in adipose tissue
 - 4) - Low cardiac output
- 12) For Elderly Patients under anesthesia, what is a common postoperative complication that can delay discharge and how can it be prevented?
- 1) - Nausea and vomiting, prevented by antiemetics
 - 2) - Hypotension, prevented by IV fluids
 - 3) Delirium, prevented by minimizing sedatives and early mobilization
 - 4) - Hypoglycemia, prevented by continuous glucose monitoring
- 13) In Trauma Surgery, why is ketamine preferred as an induction agent for a patient with hypovolemic shock?
- 1) - It reduces cerebral blood flow
 - 2) It has strong sympathomimetic effects
 - 3) - It increases cardiac output without affecting blood pressure
 - 4) - It decreases myocardial oxygen consumption
- 14) In the intraoperative management of Geriatric Patients, what factor most significantly increases the risk of hypotension during anesthesia induction?
- 1) - Reduced renal function
 - 2) Decreased elasticity of blood vessels
 - 3) - High metabolic rate
 - 4) - Increased body water content
- 15) For Bariatric Patients undergoing anesthesia, what is the primary reason for using positive pressure ventilation during surgery?
- 1) - Reducing hypercapnia
 - 2) - Increasing oxygen demand
 - 3) Preventing atelectasis
 - 4) - Minimizing surgical bleeding
- 16) In postoperative management of Geriatric Patients, which strategy is essential for reducing the risk of deep vein thrombosis (DVT)?
- 1) - High-dose opioids for pain control
 - 2) Early ambulation and physical therapy
 - 3) - Fluid restriction
 - 4) - Supplemental oxygen
- 17) During anesthesia for Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, which complication should be most closely monitored in the immediate postoperative period?
- 1) Hemorrhage





- 2) - Arrhythmias
3) - Pneumonia
4) - Hyperthermia
- 18) For a Geriatric Patient with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) undergoing surgery, which of the following is the most appropriate anesthetic approach?
- 1) - General anesthesia with high tidal volumes
2) General anesthesia with lung-protective ventilation
3) - Regional anesthesia without sedatives
4) - Sedation with no anesthetic intervention
- 19) What is a common cause of postoperative airway obstruction in OMFS patients?
- 1) Swelling or hematoma formation
2) - Excessive saliva production
3) - Hypotension
4) - Pain
- 20) During anesthesia management for Elderly Patients, which of the following physiological changes is least likely to contribute to hypotension?
- 1) - Decreased baroreceptor sensitivity
2) - Reduced total body water
3) Increased elasticity of arteries
4) - Lower cardiac output
- 21) In managing a Bariatric Patient undergoing sleeve gastrectomy, what preoperative airway assessment would most likely predict a difficult intubation?
- 1) - Thyromental distance of more than 6 cm
2) - Mallampati Class I
3) Presence of obstructive sleep apnea
4) - Ability to open the mouth more than 4 cm
- 22) Which of the following is a recommended strategy for managing ventilation in Bariatric Patient ?
- 1) - Decreasing the use of positive pressure ventilation
2) - Using higher tidal volumes
3) Applying PEEP (Positive End-Expiratory Pressure)
4) - Reducing oxygen supplementation
- 23) Which of the following is a potential complication of bariatric surgery?
- 1) - Severe allergic reactions
2) Pulmonary embolism
3) - Dehydration
4) - Allergic dermatitis
- 24) What is the main reason for adjusting the dose of opioids in geriatric patients?
- 1) - To increase the risk of postoperative delirium
2) To prevent respiratory depression and excessive sedation
3) - To enhance the analgesic effect
4) - To shorten the duration of anesthesia
- 25) What is the purpose of using a throat pack during OMFS?
- 1) To prevent aspiration of blood and debris
2) - To secure the airway
3) - To reduce bleeding
4) - To immobilize the tongue
- 26) The MOST sensitive early sign of malignant hyperthermia during general anesthesia is :
- 1) - Tachycardia
2) - Hypertension





- 3) - Fever
- 4) Increased end-expiratory CO₂ tension (Peco₂)
- 27) MH is believed to involve a generalized disorder of membrane permeability to :
- 1) - Sodium
- 2) - Potassium
- 3) Calcium
- 4) - Magnesium
- 28) MH and neuroleptic malignant syndrome share each of the following characteristics EXCEPT :
- 1) - Generalized muscular rigidity
- 2) - Hyperthermia
- 3) - Effectively treated with dantrolene
- 4) Flaccid paralysis after administration of vecuronium
- 29) Techniques to minimize intraoperative blood loss in case of sinus and nasal surgery are:
- 1) - Supplementation with lidocaine or an epinephrine-containing local anesthetic
- 2) - Maintaining a slightly up-down position
- 3) - Providing a mild degree of controlled hypotension
- 4) All of the above
- 30) Causes of sickling in patients with sickle cell anemia include all of the following EXCEPT
- 1) O₂
- 2) - Dehydration
- 3) - Metabolic acidosis
- 4) - Hypothermia
- 31) The most common surgical complications of TURP are EXECPT:
- 1) - Clot retention
- 2) - Uncontrolled hematuria
- 3) - Chronic hematuria
- 4) Pulmonary edema
- 32) Hypothermia :-
- 1) - Reduces metabolic oxygen requirements
- 2) - Cause cardiac arrhythmia
- 3) - Cause Reversible coagulopathy
- 4) All of the above
- 33) Regarding Anesthetic agents effects on body temperature regulation :
- 1) Inhibit central thermoregulation
- 2) - Stimulate central thermoregulation
- 3) - All of the above
- 4) - None of the above
- 34) Intense shivering may cause the following except
- 1) - Increase oxygen consumption
- 2) - Increase carbon dioxide (CO₂) production
- 3) - Increase cardiac output.
- 4) Decrease cardiac output
- 35) Absorption of TURP irrigation fluid is dependent on
- 1) - The duration of the resection
- 2) - The type of the irrigation fluid.
- 3) - The age of the patient
- 4) All of the above
- 36) To achieve sensory block for TURP surgery , you should reach to :
- 1) - T 12





- 2) T 10
3) T 8
4) L 1
- 37) Treatment of Malignant hyperthermia include :
- 1) The patient should be hyperventilated with 100% oxygen
2) Cooling the Patient
3) Dantrolene Therapy
4) All of the above
- 38) Emergence of Tonsillectomy pediatric patient including
- 1) Full awake
2) Lateral position
3) Gentle suctioning
4) All of the above
- 39) The nonhemolytic reaction to transfusion of blood products is the following except
- 1) Allergic
2) Febrile
3) Anaphylactoid
4) Hemolysis
- 40) In a 70-kg patient, 1 unit of platelet concentrate should increase the platelet count by :
- 1) 2000 to 5000/mm³
2) 5000 to 10,000/mm³
3) 15,000 to 20,000/mm³
4) 20,000 to 25,000/mm³
- 41) The most common cause of mortality associated with administration of blood is
- 1) TRALI
2) Non-ABO hemolytic transfusion reaction
3) Microbial infection
4) Anaphylactic reaction
- 42) Blood loss during prostatectomy depends on the following except :
- 1) Prostate size
2) Duration of operation
3) The skill and experience of the surgeon
4) Type of anesthesia
- 43) TURP Syndrome presents as the following except :
- 1) Headache
2) Restlessness
3) Dyspnea
4) Hypertension
- 44) Hypothermia :
- 1) Reduces metabolic oxygen requirements
2) Cause cardiac arrhythmia
3) Reversible coagulopathy
4) All of the above
- 45) In anesthetized patients, an acute hemolytic reaction may be
- 1) Decrease in temperature
2) Bradycardia
3) hypertension
4) hemoglobinuria
- 46) The estimated maintenance fluid requirement for a 9-year-old, 35-kg patient is





- 1) - 50 mL/h
 - 2) 75 mL/h
 - 3) - 100 mL/h
 - 4) - 20 mL/h
- 47) Signs of of hypervolemia include the following except :
- 1) Bradycardia
 - 2) - lung crackles
 - 3) - Tachypnea
 - 4) - Elevated jugular pulse pressure
- 48) The best airway management during endoscopy for upper airwy is :
- 1) - Standard endotracheal tube
 - 2) - Laryngeal mask
 - 3) Mallinckrodt
 - 4) - All of the above
- 49) Regarding Normal saline
- 1) - When given in large volumes Produces hyperchloremic metabolic acidosis
 - 2) - Contribute to perioperativeacute kidney injury
 - 3) - Is the preferred solution to correct hypochloremic metabolic alkalosis
 - 4) All of the above
- 50) Should be avoided as premedications inwith threatening airway obstructions :
- 1) Sedations
 - 2) - Antiemetic
 - 3) - Analgesics
 - 4) - Antacids

