



قائمة الاسئلة 2025-04-30 04:15

العناية المركزة 1 - الثالث - علوم تخدير - كلية الطب والعلوم الصحية - علوم تطبيقية - درجة الامتحان (35)

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- 1) A 56-year-old man smoker and hypercholesterolemia who has chest pain, retrosternal pressure sensation, not responding to an usual painkiller, associated with profuse sweating , Which the initial examination would you conduct?
 - 1) - Chest XR
 - 2) ☒ ECG
 - 3) - Cardiac enzymes
 - 4) - Echo
- 2) There are several mechanisms of organ hypoperfusion and shock. Which one of the following types of shock is due to vasodilation
 - 1) - Obstructive shock
 - 2) - Hypovolemic shock
 - 3) ☒ Distributive shock
 - 4) - Cardiogenic shock
- 3) CPR steps are:
 - 1) - Airway, Breathing, defibrillation
 - 2) ☒ Compressions, Airway, Breathing
 - 3) - Airway, Breathing, Compressions
 - 4) - Airway, Check pulse, Breathing
- 4) Afterload is the force needed to eject blood into circulation, depends on the following factors Except:
 - 1) - Arterial BP
 - 2) - Pulmonary artery pressure
 - 3) ☒ Venous return
 - 4) - Valvular disease
- 5) What is the proper depth of chest compressions for adults during CPR?
 - 1) - a. 1 to 2 inches
 - 2) ☒ b. 2 to 2.4 inches
 - 3) - c. 4 to 5 inches
 - 4) - d. More than 6 inches
- 6) Pulmonary Embolism Management in ICU include all the following except:
 - 1) ☒ Fluid and vasoactive therapy of hypoxia
 - 2) - Thrombolytic therapy
 - 3) - Surgical/catheter thrombectomy
 - 4) - IVC filter placement
- 7) A 65 year-old patient a known case of DM , HTN and tobacco user , presented with a history of an acute shortness of breath, fatigue, tachycardia, increased urination at night and swelling in the legs, your provisional dianosis is :
 - 1) - ACS
 - 2) - Pulmonart embolism
 - 3) ☒ Acute heart failure
 - 4) - ARDS
- 8) A 33-year-old woman presents with a generalized rash, facial swelling, and hypotension approximately 10 minutes after being stung by a hornet(الدبور حشرة). Her BP is 50/30 mm Hg and her heart rate is 140 beats/min. In addition to high-flow oxygen, this patient is in MOST immediate need of:
 - 1) ☒ Epinephrine
 - 2) - Hydrocortisone



- 3) - An antihistamine
4) - IV fluids
- 9) Which of the following is indicated in almost every type of shock?
- 1) - Place the patient in a supine position
2) - Fluid therapy
3) + Administer high-flow oxygen
4) - Control bleeding
- 10) An elderly male patient is a known case of DM type 2, presented with a history of excessive thirst , frequent urination , confusion and seizures , At ER the blood sugar is high and urine is negative for ketones .What is the next step to diagnose the main problem in this patient?
- 1) - Send for ABG
2) + Send for plasma osmolarity
3) - Send for electrolytes
4) - Send for ketones in the blood
- 11) As a patient with diabetic ketoacidosis receives insulin and fluids, the nurse knows careful assessment must be given to which of the following electrolytes?
- 1) + Potassium
2) - Sodium
3) - Phosphorus
4) - Calcium
- 12) Most cases of hypoglycemia are caused by which of the following?
- 1) - Hereditary and endocrine disorders
2) - Excessive alcohol use
3) - Islet cell tumors
4) + Drugs used to treat diabetes mellitus
- 13) A 65-year-old male is on a short ladder changing a light and collapses. He is Unresponsive, What method should be used to open his airway?
- 1) - Chin-lift
2) + Jaw thrust
3) - Head-tilt/chin-lift
4) - Head-tilt
- 14) What is the term used to describe subendocardial infarction?
- 1) - Angina
2) - Unstable angina
3) + NSTEMI
4) - STEMI
- 15) Incidence of post paralytic syndrome due to using muscle relaxant agents in ICU patients ,all true except
- 1) - increases with renal failure
2) - increases with long duration using
3) + Treated with high doses of steroids
4) - .Treated with mechanical ventilator
- 16) Comparing DKA with HHS, DKA manifested by:
- 1) - More body water deficit
2) - More anion gap
3) - More serum osolarity
4) + More bicarbonate deficit
- 17) Unstable angina refers to
- 1) - The propensity for cardiac arrest
2) - The elevated troponin level in the serum



- 3) ☒ The fact that rest does not relieve symptoms
- 4) ☐ ST elevation in ECG
- 18) All the following are non-coronary causes of cardiogenic shock except
- 1) ☐ Dysrhythmia
- 2) ☐ Cardiac tamponade
- 3) ☒ Myocardial infarction
- 4) ☐ Cardiomyopathies
- 19) Regarding Septic shock, all the following are true Except:
- 1) ☐ Type of circulatory shock
- 2) ☐ Caused by endo-toxin
- 3) ☒ The most common type of shock
- 4) ☐ The most common cause of death
- 20) The most frequent clinical presentation of acute heart failure is
- 1) ☐ Cardiogenic shock
- 2) ☐ Right heart failure
- 3) ☐ Hypertensive HF
- 4) ☒ Decompensated chronic HF
- 21) Definition of ARDS depending on The BERLIN criteria, all true except
- 1) ☐ Acute onset (within 1 week of clinical insult)
- 2) ☒ Bilateral cardiogenic pulmonary edema
- 3) ☐ $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2 < 200$ (or < 300 if $\text{PEEP} > 5 \text{ cmH}_2\text{O}$)
- 4) ☐ Bilateral opacities on CXR
- 22) - ARDS is lung injury that leads to, all true except:
- 1) ☐ Impaired gas exchange
- 2) ☒ Increased lung compliance
- 3) ☐ Increased pulmonary arterial pressure
- 4) ☐ Loss of surfactant
- 23) Regarding Lung protective strategy for ARDS patient management, all the following are true except
- 1) ☒ FIO_2 more than 0.6 and O_2 saturation more than 90%
- 2) ☐ Limit tidal volume
- 3) ☐ High PEEP
- 4) ☐ Permissive hypercarbia
- 24) All the following are modifiable risk factors of acute coronary syndrome except
- 1) ☐ Hypertension
- 2) ☐ Obesity
- 3) ☐ DM
- 4) ☒ Age
- 25) A patient with diabetes in the critical care unit is at risk for developing diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA) secondary to
- 1) ☐ Excess insulin administration
- 2) ☐ Inadequate food intake
- 3) ☒ Physiologic and psychologic stress
- 4) ☐ Increased release of antidiuretic hormone (ADH)
- 26) The hallmark of hyperglycemic hyperosmolar syndrome (HHS) is
- 1) ☐ Severe hyperglycemia with low serum osmolality
- 2) ☒ Severe hyperglycemia with minimal or absent ketosis
- 3) ☐ little or no ketosis in serum with rapidly increasing ketonuria
- 4) ☐ Hyperglycemia, ketosis and high osmolality
- 27) Chronic respiratory failure, ALL TRUE EXCEPT



- 1) - Develops over several days or longer
 - 2) - There is an increase in bicarbonate
 - 3) + PH is usually only slightly increased
 - 4) - There is Polycythemia and cor pulmonale
- 28) ventilator associated lung injuries in ARDS include all the following except
- 1) - Barotrauma due to high pressure
 - 2) + Atelct-truma due to over distension
 - 3) - volutrauma due to high volume
 - 4) - Biotrauma due to cytokine release
- 29) 70-year-old male with a history of DVT presented to ER with acute onset of shortness of breathing, hypoxia, tachycardia and fever. Patient's left leg is swollen and red; no chest pain, which of the following is the preferred imaging technique for diagnosing this condition?
- 1) - CXR
 - 2) - Duplex ultrasonography
 - 3) + CT angiography
 - 4) - Echocardiography
- 30) To help restore upper airway patency in an unconscious patient in an emergency setting, the head tilt-chin lift maneuver is used. Which of the following is a relative contraindication to performing this maneuver?
- 1) - Hypotensive patients
 - 2) - Specific advance directive
 - 3) + suspected spinal injury
 - 4) - There are no contraindications
- 31) Benzodiazepines uses in ICU for the following Except
- 1) - Provide amnesia
 - 2) + Provide analgesia
 - 3) - For convulsion
 - 4) - For anxiety
- 32) Norepineohherine , ALL false EXCEPT
- 1) - Potent and pure alpha agonist
 - 2) - Can not spare the brain and the heart
 - 3) - can causes reflex tachycardia
 - 4) + Good agent to increase BP by increasing SVR in high out put shock
- 33) All the following are pulmonary embolism risk factors Except
- 1) - Malignancy
 - 2) - past history of DVT
 - 3) + mobilization
 - 4) - autoimmune diseases
- 34) Ephedrine ,ALL TRUE EXCEPT
- 1) + more potent than adrenalinee
 - 2) - longer lasting than epinepherine
 - 3) - has indirect acting by release tissue store of adrenaline
 - 4) - used mostly by anesthesiologists
- 35) Regarding Hypoglycemia , all the following are true Except
- 1) + .Emergncny treatment of conscious patient by giving the patient glucoagon i.m injection
 - 2) - May causes autonomic, neuroglycopenic and non specific symptoms
 - 3) - occurs if blood sugar less than 63mg\dl
 - 4) - may causes irreversible brain damage