

Prometric 2015

1-the inhalational anesthetic that causes a decrease in heart rate is

- a. Isoflurane
- b. Halothane**
- c. Enflurane
- d. Sevoflurane

2-enflurane is except

- a-SVP is 172
- b-vasodilation
- c-myocardial depression
- d-bromine is a metabolite**

3-ketamine

- a-decrease cardiac output
- b-decrease heart rate
- c-increase pulmonary artery pressure**

4-thiopental

- a-increase cerebral O₂ consumption.
- B- increase CBF
- c-increase cerebral vascular tone**

5- etomidate advantage:

a-cvs stability

b- no myoclonus

c-no pain in injection

6- myotonia after dose of succinyle

a-**contracture for few min**

b-resistant

c-sensitive

7- atracurium

a-**is metabolite laudanosin**

b-Metabolized mainly in liver

c-Excreted unchanged

8-brachial plexus is

Posterior primary rami of c4-5-6-7-8

Anterior primary rami of c5-6-7-8-t1

Posterior rami of c5-6-7-8 t1

9-wrist drop is

a.Median

b.**Radial**

c.Ulnar

d.Musculocutaneous

10-pt undergone cystoscopy then after 24 h gluteal pain and continue for 3 days then resolved is due to

- a. Root pain
- b. Hematoma
- c. Needle trials
- d. Positioning

11-spinal cord lower end in adult is

- a- Lower end of L1
- b-Lower end of L3
- c-Lower end of S3
- d-Lower end of S2

12-sniffing position is

- a- Flexion of atlantoaxial and extension of neck
- b-Extension of atlanto axial and neck flexion
- c-Flexion of atlantooccipital and neck flexion
- d-Extension of atlantooccipital and neck flexion

13- CVP is increased by

- a. positive pressure ventilation
- b. nitroglycerine infusion
- c. head up position

14-pollution in or is more due to

a-face mask use

b-leaks in the machine and hoses.

c-ineffective co2 absorbent.

15-tracing of gases increasing in

a.high flow o2 in circle system

b. 100% o2 after extubation

c.Low flow circuits

d.Regular check of machines

16-laminar flow depends on

a.diameter of the tube

b.length of the tube

c. density of fluid

17-tracheal stenosis helium

a.bec it has low density

b.it has higher density

18-MI lateral wall pt then after 2h pulse 40 blood pr is 80/50

a-Dobutamine

b-Isoproterenol

c-transvenous Pacing

d-Fluids

e-atropine 0.6mg

19-in pt with po2 is 60 mmHg Hb is 10 gm/dl so o2 content is

a.10

b.-12

c.-18-

d.20-

20-steroids increasing survival in

a-neurogenic shock

b-cardiogenic shock

c-septic shock

d-hypovolemic shock

21-burn pt intubated and MV still hypoxic cause is

a-Acute pulmonary edema

b-ARDS

22-in case of CO poisoning use of hyperbaric o2 will benefit except

a-Pregnant 15 % burn

b-40% poisoning

c-**Unconsciousness**

23-mg sulphate in preeclampsia side effects are

a-**Muscle weakness**

b-

24-dantrolene causing all except

a-**renal failure**

c. Increasing resistance to nondepolarizing

25-pregnant has preterm labour at 31 w then after long bed rest cs done at 37w then after 3 days chest pain- tachypnea- hemoptysis

a-fat embolism

b-**pulmonary embolism**

c-amniotic fluid embolism

d-myocardial infarction

26-RTA after heroin and cocaine addiction then role of naloxone is

a-beneficial

b- **hazardous**

27-fentanyl 50 mic/kg then increase pulm vasc resistance

a-Decrease systemic vasc resistance

b-Increase co

c-Increase bl pr

28-parkinsonism postoperative antiemetic is

a-Ondansetrone

b-metoclopramide

c-prometazine

29-down syndrome all except

a- ASD

b-VSD

c-PDA

30-ankle trauma ...with pain -edema-allodynea

a.CRPS 1

b.CRPS 11

c.Myofascial pain

d.Root pain

31-relation of femoral vein to femoral artery below ing ligament

32-in epidural anesthesia LA act on :

a-SG

b-DRG

c—nerve roots

d- **spinal nerves**

33-most common eye injury iscorneal abrasion..

34-ILMA when ETT is pushed through it resistance beyond 2cm after 15 mark due to

a- improper position of LMA

b-increase size of LMA

c -epiglottic drop

d-vestibular resistance

35-neonates are

a-obligate k loser and inability to conc urine

b-obligate Na loser and inability to dilute urine

c-obligate k loser and inability to conc urine

d-**obligate na loser and inability to conc urine**

36-thoracic aortic aneurysm presentation

a-Hoarseness

b-**back or chest pain**

d.dysphagia

e. hypotension

37-co2 is mainly in the body

a-Plasma bicarbonate

b-Erythrocyte bicarbonate

c-Carbonic acid

d-Carbamino compound

38-child in or for grommets tube came with clear rhinorrhea

a-postpone 2 w

b-if no fever go ahead

c-proceed

d-pediatric consultation

39-rate of uptake of inhalational in infants more than adult due to

a.Increased \dot{V}_O_2

b -increased metabolic rate

c -increased alveolar ventilation/FRC

d- increased RR

40-young pt with AVM

a- percentage of association with cerebral aneurysm is 4-10%

b-marked hyperventilation is good for field

41-vent fib then ROSC what to give

a-Atropine

b-lidocaine

c-dobutamine-...

42-cardiac arrest after spinal anesthesia..

a-usually After 30 min

b-below T2 level

c-hypertension is a prelude

d-preceded by sinus bradycardia

43-RTA....with chest trauma tachypneac cyanosed inward movement of chest during inspiration hypotension

a-Flail chest

b-hemopneumothorax

c-cardiac tamponade

44-Acute hypokalemia..

a-Incrased cardiac irritability

b-decreased cardiac irritability

c-decreased digoxin toxicity

d- benifitial in familial hyperkalemia

45-hyprkalemia is present in

a-Cushing

b-addison

c-conns

46-ABG is 7.22 p co2 30 base -6

a-Met acidosis compensated with resp alkalosis

b-met acidosis with uncompensated resp alkalosis

47-informed consent all except

a. Abandony

b. -voluntary

c. -recommend

d. -clearing

48-def of sleep apnea except

a-Cessation of breathing more 10 sec

b-pulm hypertension

c-hypoxia 4%

49-RTA 25 y blood transfusion more than one unit then to give FFP

Bec .

a.oozing no time to wait to do pt

b.PTT is 1.2 than normal

c.Plat 40

50-unit of whole blood at 4 c for 21 days CPDA

All excepthemolysis

51-lung cancer what is single test for prediction of postoperative resp complications....

a. FEV1

b. MMEFR

c. FVC

d. TLC

52-in pressure control ventilation the most variable to follow is

a. TV

b. RR

c. PIP

d. Plateau pr

53-drug causing increase contractility with least effect on SVR

a. Dobutamine

b. -ephedrine

c. -methoxamine

d. -adrinaline

e. dopamine

54-in COPD pt which is least effective in post operative outcome

a. Incentive spirometry

b. -intermittent +ve pr

c. -increase bronchodilator dose

d. -coupling

55-alcohol abuse

a. Increased anesthetic requirement in acute state

b. decreased anesthetic req in chronic state

c. tolerance to central effects in chronic

d. tolerance to resp effects in chronic

56- Bier block

Toxicity if leakage at tourniquet

57-most useful drug in 2nd degree HB is

a. Atropine

b. Epinephrine

c. Adenosine

d. aminophylline

58-percentage of parturient with pH less than 7.35

And gastric volume more than 25 ml is

a. 5%

b. 10%

c. 40%

d. 70%

59- most important method of maintaining normothermia in OR

Is.....

- a. room temp
- b. covering the pt
- c. warming blankets
- d. warmed ivf
- e. humidified inhalational

60- which sympathomimetic causing least decrease in uterine blood flow

- a. ephedrine.
- b. -mephentramin
- c. Phenylephrine
- d. -dopamine

61- synchronized cardioversion is suitable in

- a. Symptomatic SVT
- b. Pulsless VT
- c. VF

62- after loss of 1500 ml blood

- a. No change in bp
- b. -dec ADH
- c. -dec Renin
- d. orthostatic changes

63- clexane prophylactic when to give epidural

a.6h

b.12h

c.4h

d.24h

e.1h

64-after clamping of descending thoracic aortic aneurysm

a.Left arm hypotension

b. left arm hypertension

65-RTAwith arterial line and marked damping bec of

66-ketamine is

a.Imidazole

b.Phencyclidine

67-TOF all except

a.Intermittent release of traction on lungs

b.Bronchoscope for confirmation

c.frequent suction