

## 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  $O_2$  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 co<sub>2</sub> absorbent.

15-tracing of gases icreasing in

a.high flow o<sub>2</sub> in circle sustem

b. 100% o<sub>2</sub> 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 is .....corneal 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<sup>+</sup> loser and inability to concentrate urine

b-obligate Na<sup>+</sup> loser and inability to dilute urine

c-obligate K<sup>+</sup> loser and inability to concentrate urine

d-**obligate Na<sup>+</sup> loser and inability to concentrate urine**

36-thoracic aortic aneurysm presentation

a-Hoarseness

b-**back or chest pain**

d.dysphagia

e. hypotension

37-co<sub>2</sub> 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  $\dot{V}_O$

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 except ....hemolysis

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 anesthetjic req in chronic state

c.tolerance to central effects in chronic

d. tolerance to rep effects in chronic

56- Bier block

Toxicity if leakage at tourniquet

57-most useful drug in 2<sup>nd</sup> degree HB is

a.Atropine

b.Epinephrine

c.Adenosine

d.aminophylline

58-percentage of parturient with ph less than 2.5

And gastric volume more 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-RTA .....with 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