

# Anaesthesia exam

Sixth month

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Question 1

1-Identify each vaporizer

A- sevoflurane

B- desflurane

2-Mention 2 differences between the vaporizers

1-color?

2- b is electric and give high temperature





## Question 2

Pictures : Rocuronium, succinylcholine, cisatracurium, neostigmine

1-can cause muscarinic activation

Neostigmine

2-fastest onset

Succinylcholine

3- doesn't rely on renal excretion

Cisatracurium

4-have competitive effect property: Rocuronium, cisatracurium



### Question 3

160m, 130kg patient, free medical history in preop. Assessment clinic

1- asa score

2? Maybe 3

2- clear fluid fasting time

2 hours

3-what risk might she have for anaesthesia

Difficult intubation because she is obese , aspiration

4-should u give her metoclopramide and why

Yes, risk of aspiration, it decrease LES tone

## Question 4

Pictures of opioids

Morphine, fentanyl, remifentanyl

1-its metabolism affected by pseudocholinesterase deficiency

Non

2- cause nausea and vomiting

All

3-cause hypotension

All

4- can cause bradycardia: all

## Question 5

Monitor with tachycardia, hypotension, high etco2 and fever,  
patient has rigid jaw

1-most common cause plus additional differential

Malignant hyperthermia

Hypovolemic shock from bleeding?or hyperthyroid storm?

2- receptor affected in this condition

Ryr1 receptor

3-treatment

Dantrolene



## Question 6

1-what its called  
Simple face mask

2-what type  
Variable performane

3-highest fio2 it can give  
60%

4-mention 2 disadvantages for it  
1-patient cant eat and drink  
2-risk of rebreathing



## Question 7

1-last part punctured before arriving the wanted space

Dura

2-mention 3 factors influencing the block height

1-Position of the patient

2-specific gravity

3-volume of drugs and csf



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## Question 8

1-whats the function of it

Monitors the level of consciousness of the patient.

2-How does it work

Eeg?

3-goal for general anaesthesia

40-60



## Question 9

Patient with ACS on ACEI suddenly felt chest pain, o2 sat 75% hypotensive and has stridor

1-mention 4 possible causes of cardiac arrest

1- acute coronary syndrome (MI)

2-hypoxia

3-hypoperfusion?

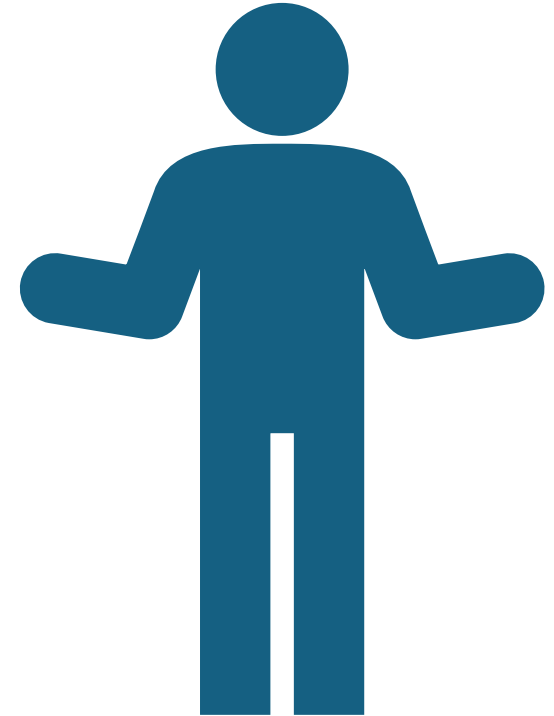
4- airway obstruction because he has stridor?

Any other possible answer

2-Assesment you want to do for the patient

Ecg, x ray

Any other possible answer



## Question 10

Picture for adult who has blue cannula on his hand attached to medication syringe

1- whats the gauge of the cannula

22

2- is it appropriate for his age?

No its used for children?

3- whats its function(or is it functioning?)  
medication and fluid?



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## Question 11

1-which one is supraglottic LMA

2-which one is used in sublingual drainage  
N shaped tube

3-Used in hysteroscopy  
LMA

4-used in cystoscopy  
LMA



## Question 12

8 yo child came after traffic accident, emergency, he is wearing c collar

1-ETT tube size

6 non cuffed 5.5 cuffed

2-most appropriate induction

Inhalational agent, sevoflurane ? Maybe RSI

3-most important thing to assess

Fasting time and risk of aspiration, fluid status, any airway obstruction

Any other possible answer

### Question 13

70 kg patient, his anterior torso is burnt

1-scale to assess percentage of burn

Rule of nine

2-whats the percentage

18%

3-how many fluid in first hour based on parkland formula

2.5 L?

4- appropriate type of fluid

Crystalloid



## Question 14

Unstable (hypotensive maybe not sure) patient went through cardiac surgery and catheterization , attached

1-type of arrhythmia ?

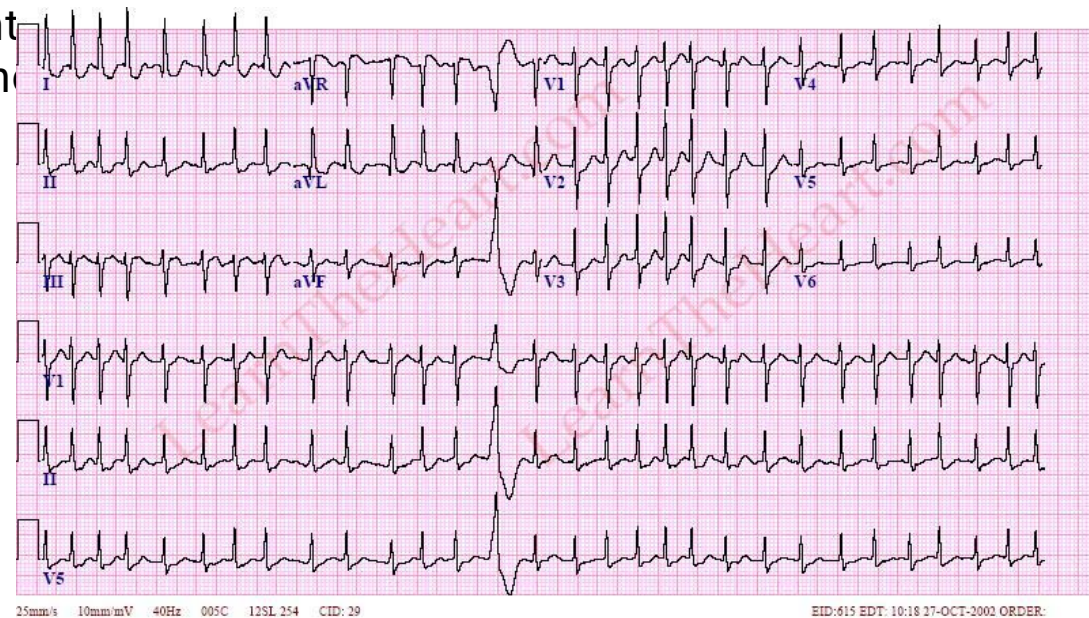
Narrow complex tachyarrhythmia, irregular (afib)

2-management for the patient

Synchronized dc shock 3 attempts

2-why

Unstable (I forget why)





Question 15  
I didn't find the exact photo

1-patient monitor

D

2-machine monitor

B

3-give positive pressure

A

4-prevent rebreathing of co2

C