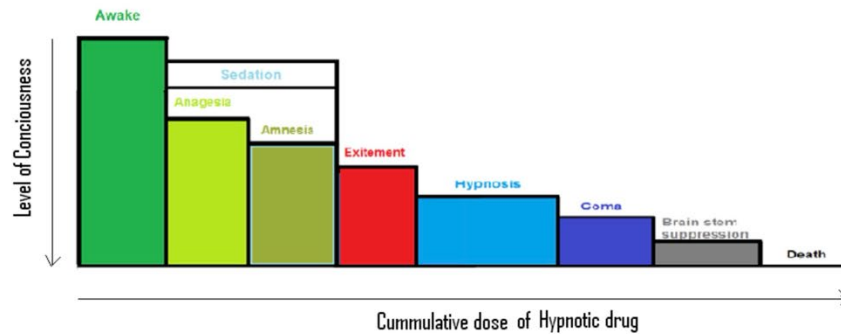


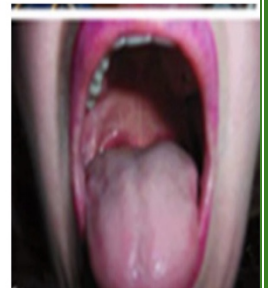
-Q1:



- 1- Begins with irregular breathing: Excitement.
- 2- Retching and vomiting: Excitement.
- 3- Amnesia: Conscious sedation.
- 4- Hemodynamic instability: Medullary suppression.

Q2: patient ate mansaf one hour before surgery (controlled hypertension + ex-smoker):

- 1- Fasting hours required: 8 hours
- 2- Mallampati score: 3
- 3- Laryngeal view score: 2
- 4- ASA: 2



Grade 2

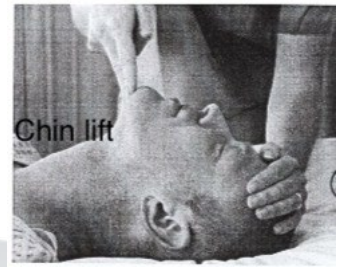


Q3: Match the type of tube with the surgery:

- 1- Mandible surgery: N-shaped tube.
- 2- Thyroglossal duct cyst: *N- shaped* tube.
- 3- Endoscopy for cystic stones: LMA.
- 4- Anal examination under GA: LMA.

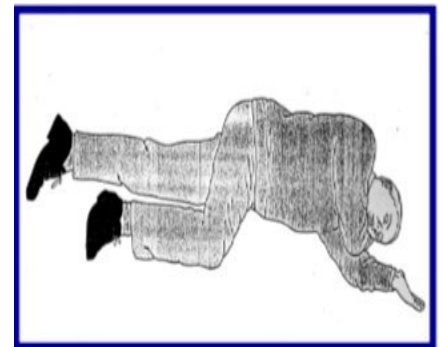
Q4: Look at the pictures:

- 1- The maneuver: Jaw thrust.
- 2- Describe it: push the angle of the mandible upward and forward.
- 3- The maneuver: head tilt – chin lift
- 4- The mechanism: moving the tongue forward to maintain airway patency.



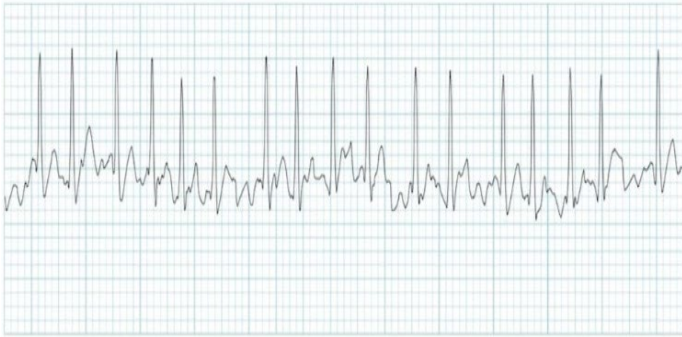
Q5: Describe the position shown in the picture:

- 1- When to apply: when spontaneous breathing and circulation are restored.
- 2- Position name: recovery position.
- 3- Two functions : prevent aspiration and maintain patent airway.



Q6: A patient was admitted to the ICU yesterday and ECG was done (picture 1). he became deteriorated today and another ECG was done (picture 2):

A



B



- 1- Your diagnosis for picture A: Atrial fibrillation
- 2- Management of picture B: classic management of non-shockable rhythms.

Q7: A picture that contains 4 drugs propofol (A), thiopental (B), ketamine (C), midazolam (D):

- 1- Acts on GABA receptor: A,B and D.
- 2- Antiemetic: A.
- 3- Irritation on injection: A.
- 4- Acts at excitatory receptors: C.

Q8: A picture of desflurane and isoflurane vaporizers:

- 1- Write the dose of given desflurane in MACs: 0.6 (the dial was on 4)
- 2- Which one requires electrical evaporizers: desflurane.
- 3- Write the dose of given isoflurane in MACs or what is the MAC of isoflurane (not sure from the phrasing): 4.2 (the dial was on 5) or 1.2
- 4- The highest boiling point: isoflurane.

Q9: A picture contains ringer lactate (A) and Normal saline (B):

- 1- Slight hypoosmolarity: A.
- 2- Hyperosmolarity: B.
- 3- Colloids: neither.
- 4- Balanced: A.
- 5- Causes metabolic acidosis: B

Q10: A 4 year old child who weighs 16 kg is scheduled for surgery and has IV secured access

- 1- The best induction agent: IV propofol
- 2- Calculate his maintenance: 52 ml/hour
- 3- The medication of use for postoperative pain: acetaminophen or NSAIDs.

Q11:

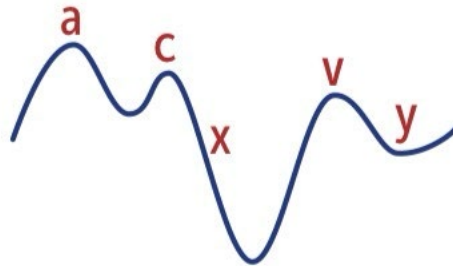


- 1- Indications: With GA for Thoracic epidural for thoracic surgery and Abdominal surgery, Hip and leg surgery, Labour epidural for analgesia, Post-op analgesia and Chronic Pain treatment.
- 2- Drugs used: Lidocaine and bupivacaine.

Q12: A patient came to the emergency with high fever, suprapubic pain showing signs of shock

- 1- The type of shock: Distributive (septic).
- 2- The underlying cause: UTI.
- 3- Investigations: blood culture, CBC, serum lactate, and urine analysis.
- 4- Management: broad spectrum antibiotics, IV fluids, and norepinephrine.

Q13: Look at the picture and answer the following questions:



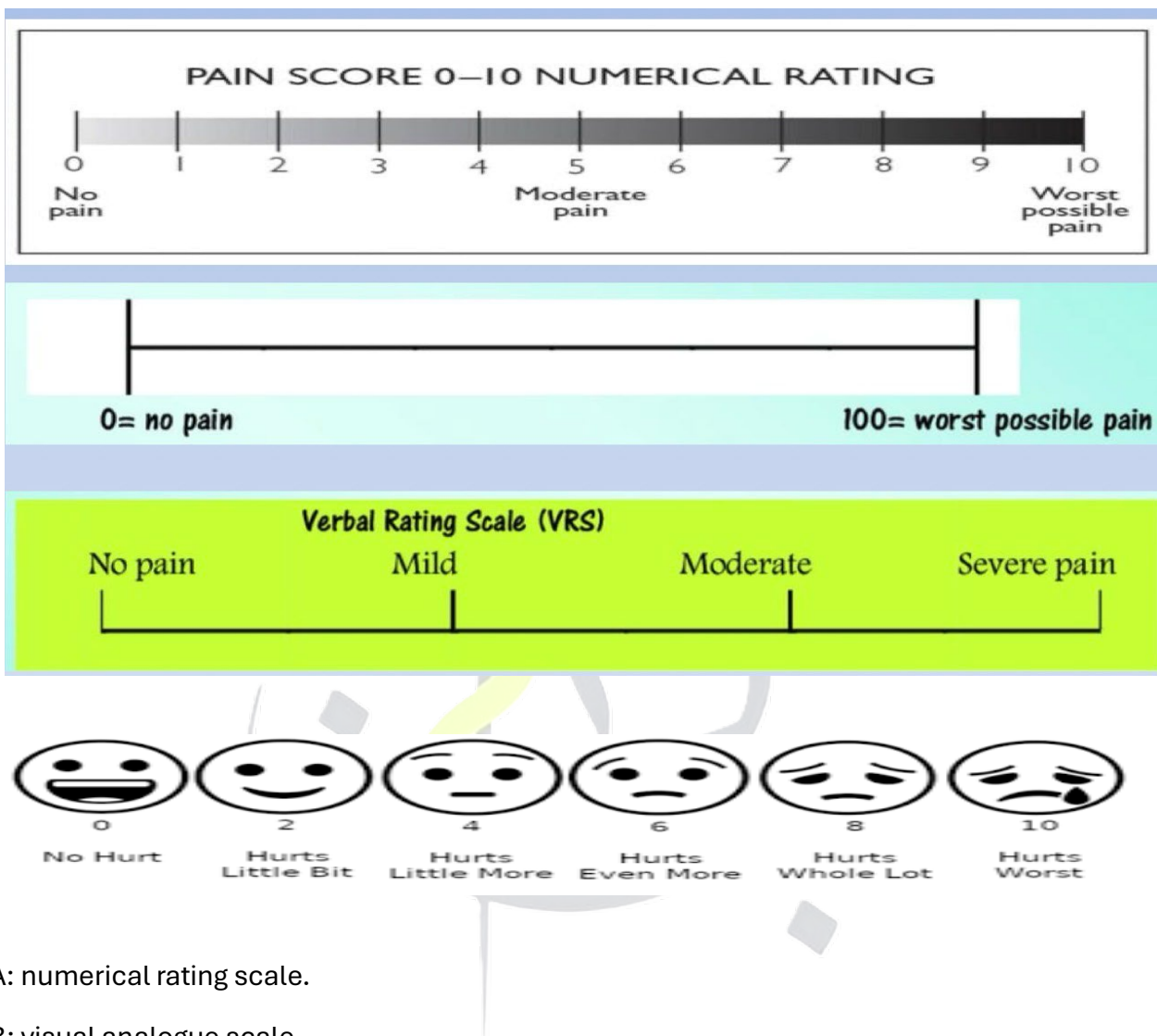
- 1- C: early ventricular contraction/ tricuspid closure.
- 2- X: atrial relaxation.
- 3- V: atrial filling.
- 4- Y: ventricular filling/ atrial emptying.
- 5- Atrial fibrillation: absent a wave.
- 6- Hypovolemic: all waves will be diminished.

Q14: Look at the picture and answer the following questions:



- 1- Complications: phlebitis, hematoma, extravasation, skin necrosis....
- 2- What is the date to replace it: 3 days.

Q15: Look at the pictures and answer the following questions:



A: numerical rating scale.

B: visual analogue scale.

C: verbal rating scale.

D: Faces rating scale.