

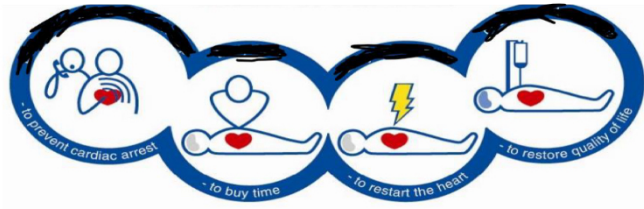
Anesthesia mini-OSCE

First month



2025-2026

Q1)



A- what is it and define it?

The chain of survival is a chain of events that must occur in rapid succession to maximize the chances of survival from sudden cardiac arrest

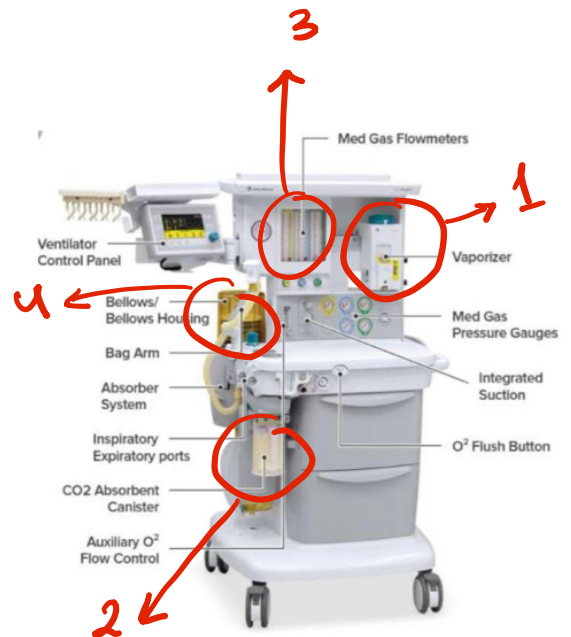
B-what is the second and third steps stand for?

2nd: early CRP

3rd: early defibrillation

Q2)

1. Which part converts the liquid to vapor : **1**
2. Which part determines the fresh gas flow : **3**
3. Prevents gas rebreathing : **2**
4. Gives negative pressure: (**None** (probably))



Q3)

a case about a man who came to the ER after a RTA , with rib fractures and hyper-resonance and absent breathing sounds over the chest , very low BP.

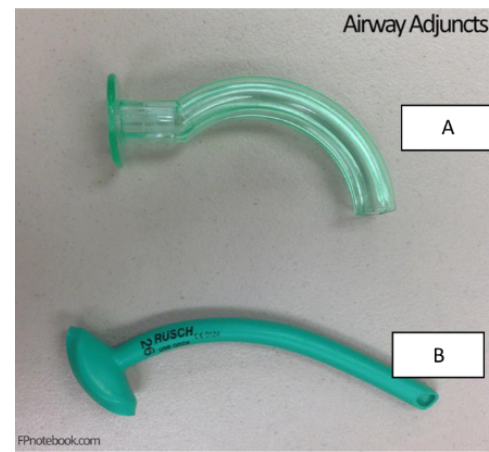
1. What is the type of the shock : **obstructive**
2. What is the underlying cause : **pneumothorax**
3. What is the immediate management: **needle decompression**
4. What investigations would you ask for after the patient stabilizes : **chest X ray , or any other possible answer.**

Q3)

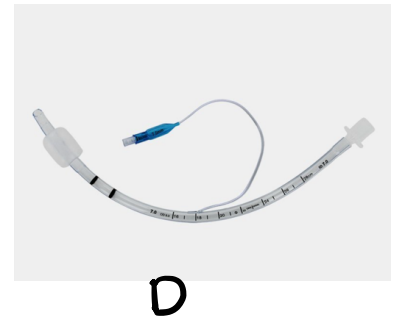
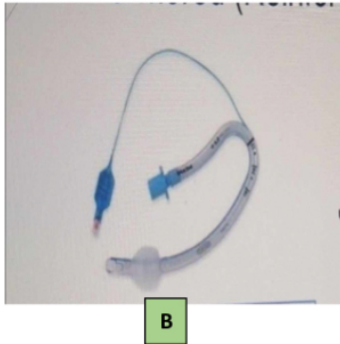
How to insert:

A-(Oral)insert first half while it facing upward then rotate it while continue insertion

B- (Nasal)insert it directly without going upward (parallel to the palate)



Q4) which tube is the best for each procedure:



1. Dilatation and curettage : A
2. Hernia surgery : D
3. A patient in ICU with difficult breathing and snoring: C
- 4.nasal septum deviation surgery: B

Q5) according to this scale

1. Able to move 2 limbs : 1
2. Arousable on calling : 1
3. Pale : 1
- 4.BP + 20 mmhg : 2

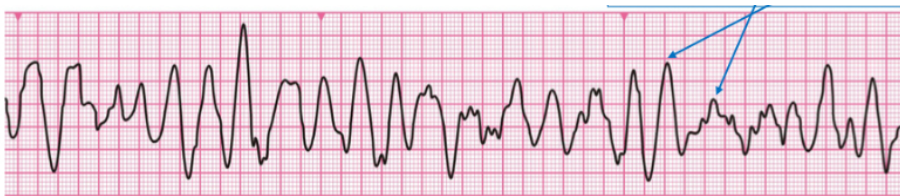
Activity	
●	Able to move spontaneously or on command four extremities
●	Able to move voluntarily or on command two extremities
●	Unable to move any extremities
Respiration	
●	Able to deep breath and cough freely
●	Dyspnea, shallow or limited breathing
●	Apneic
Circulation	
●	BP + 20 mm Hg of pre-sedation level
●	BP + 20 - 50 mm Hg of pre-sedation level
●	BP + 50 mm Hg of pre-sedation level
Consciousness	
●	Fully awake
●	Arousable on calling
●	Not responding
Skin color	
●	Normal
●	Pale, dusky, blotchy, jaundiced, other
●	Cyanotic

Q6) a non smoker patient with asthma no cardiovascular diseases not obese , with the following pharyngeal view :



1. ASA score : 2
2. Mallampati : 3
3. The normal mouth opening should be more then: 3 or 4 cm ?
- 4.the thyromental distance should be more than : 6 cm

Q7)



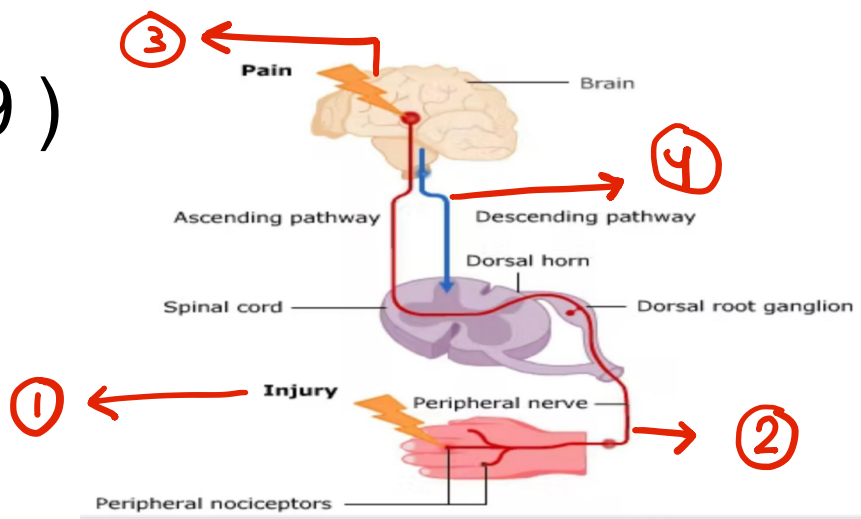
1. What is your diagnosis: coarse ventricular fibrillation
2. What are the next steps after the assessment of this rhythm:

1. Deliver a shock (immediately).
2. Resume CPR for 2 minutes — do not delay for rhythm or pulse check.
3. During CPR:
 - Give adrenaline 1 mg IV/IO after the 3rd shock, then every 3–5 minutes.
 - Give amiodarone 300 mg IV/IO after the 3rd shock,
4. After 2 minutes of CPR → Reassess rhythm and repeat cycle.

Q8) a monitoring screen showing temperature of 33 c :

1. Give 2 possible causes of this hypothermia:
 1. The room temperature is low
 2. Any other possible answers (excessive bleeding)
2. What is the effect of hypothermia on recovery : it delays the recovery
3. How to prevent its occurrence: Bair hugger or warm IV fluids

Q9)



1. Transduction : 1
2. Transmission : 2
3. Perception : 3
4. pain modulation: 4

Q10)



1. Which one has the highest tendency to evaporate: A
2. Least bad smell : c
3. MAC of 2 : c
4. Used in intracranial surgeries : B

Q11)



1. How to calm this child before surgery : bringing his parents or giving him midazolam
2. The patient refused IV cannulation , what is the best choice for induction: inhalational (sevoflurane)
3. The patient is 4 years old, what is the size of endotracheal tube : Non cuffed 5 mm , cuffed 4.5 mm

Q12) match each drug with it's anti-tode :

1. Cisatracurium : neostigmine only
2. Atracurium : neostigmine only
3. Succinylcholine: (neostigmine or non ???)
4. Rocuronium : neostigmine and suggmedex

Q13)



1. What is the name of this equipment: spinal needle
2. What is the use of the smaller one : introducer
3. Where it's inserted : L3-L4
4. In which surgeries it's used: below umbilicus like CS

Q14)



1. What is the Gauge of this cannula : 22
2. Where it's inserted : dorsum of the hand (or metacarpal vein ??)
3. What is its function: Fluid delivery (or any other possible answers)

Q15) a 15 kg child

Deficit = 50 ml / hr