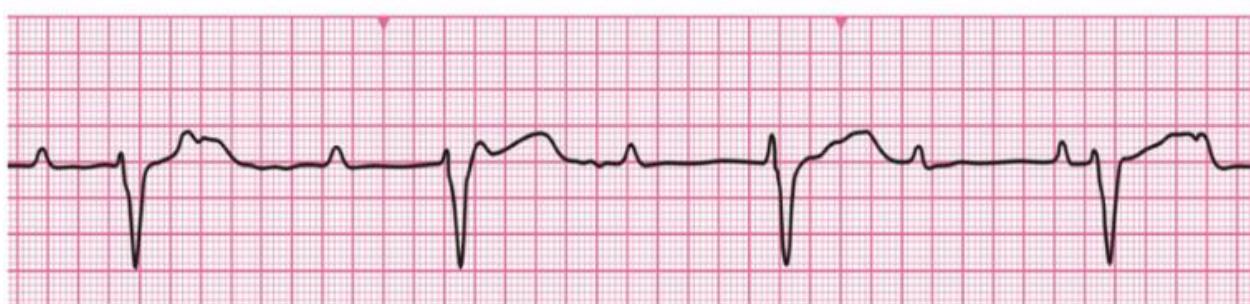


1- You are giving a (CPR) course , what instruction you should give to the part have a high quality CPR ?



- Answer :
 - Compressions
 - Centre of chest
 - 5-6 cm depth
 - 2 per second (100-120 min-1)

QA 68 year old patient came to the ER , she was unconscious , YOU have this ECG



1- What Is the first procedure you should do here ?
Start CPR 30:2

2- If you were a leader for the CPR team what is the first 3 step you should tell them to do?

- Start CPR 30:2
 - Give adrenaline 1 mg IV as soon as intravascular access is achieved
 - Continue CPR 30:2 until the airway is secured – then continue chest compressions without pausing during ventilation

Question 3 Answer these questions depending on the picture in front of you



- 1- What is the MAC of (A) if we induce it as 4% of its volume
Answer : 2
- 2- When Agent A is preferred on Agent B ?
We use it as an induction inhalational agent
- 3- Which vaporizer need electricity ?
B
- 4- What advantage does agent B has on agent A ?
LOW SOLUBILITY RAPID ONSET AND OFFSET

Question 4

- 1- What is the best properties of vein for cannulation ?

large in diameter and straight course

2- Give 2 predicted complications of cannulation ?

Phlebitis , Hematoma Infiltration Extravasation ,Peripheral nerve palsy , Skin and soft tissue necrosis , Cellulitis

Question 5

(there were a paper show 4 operations , what are the operations that you should use muscle relaxant and what are the operations that you should not use muscle relaxant ?

Herniotomy: we use muscle relaxant (**not sure because we can use regional anesthesia**)

Endoscopy : we don't have to use muscle relaxant

Hysterectomy : we use muscle relaxant

sleeve gastrectomy : we use muscle relaxant

Question 6

(picture show 4 drugs)?

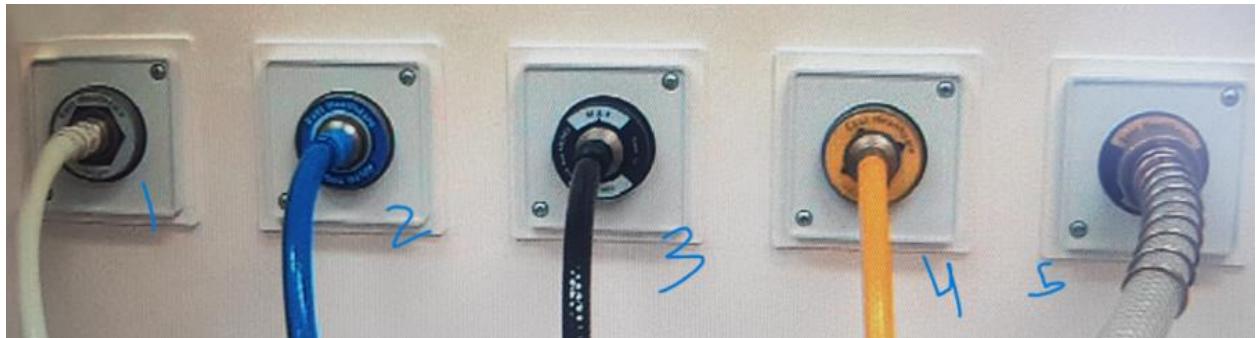
We use (flumazenil) for ? reverse the effect **benzodiazepines**.

we use (neostigmine) for ? reverse the effect of non depolarizing muscle relaxant and phase 2 of succinylcholine

we use (naloxone) ? as antidot for opioid

there was a fourth one but I forgot it

question 7 : depending on the picture answer these questions



- 1- Which are the pipes that use a 4 bar pressure ?
1,2,3
- 2- Which one of these use negative pressure ?
4
- 3- Which one of the is a medical air
3
- 4- Which one of these pipes use different diameter index system ?
all of them

question 8 : depending on this picture answer what is the most appropriate ETT for each operation :

gastric sleeve surgery for 53 year old patient :

B

Colon resection for 48 year old patient :

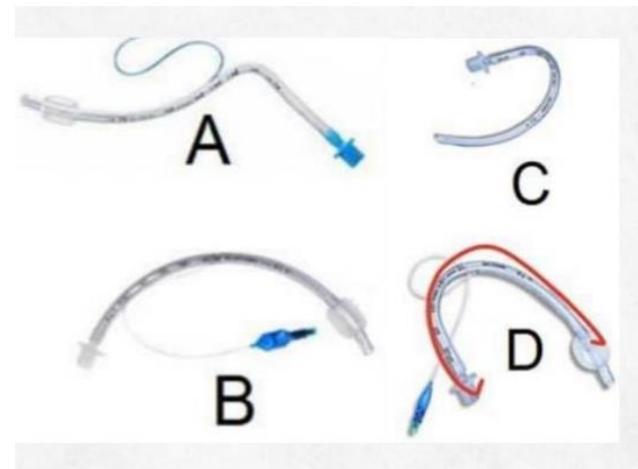
B

Maxillary surgery for 21 year old patient

D

Tonsillectomy for 3 year old patient

C



Question 9 :

Parents of 4 years old patient came to your clinic to make pre – anesthetic evaluation before a tonsillectomy operation for their son , answer these questions

1- What are the risks that you should discuss with the parents ?

risk of aspiration and risk of difficult airway intubation (**not sure**)



2- What is the most appropriate ETT tube to use ?

N shaped type

3- What analgesics you gave to the patient for Perioperative pain control ?

Morphine , Fentanyl

Question 10

A 64 year old patient came to make a cholecystectomy as she had cholecystitis , she was ill in the morning of the day of operation , after 30 minute of starting the operation the systolic BP reached 84 and (I think the HR was high) we gave here **Phenylephrine** but the SBP still 84

1- What is the type of this shock ?

Septic shock

2- What vasopressor you should give to the patient ?

Noradrenaline

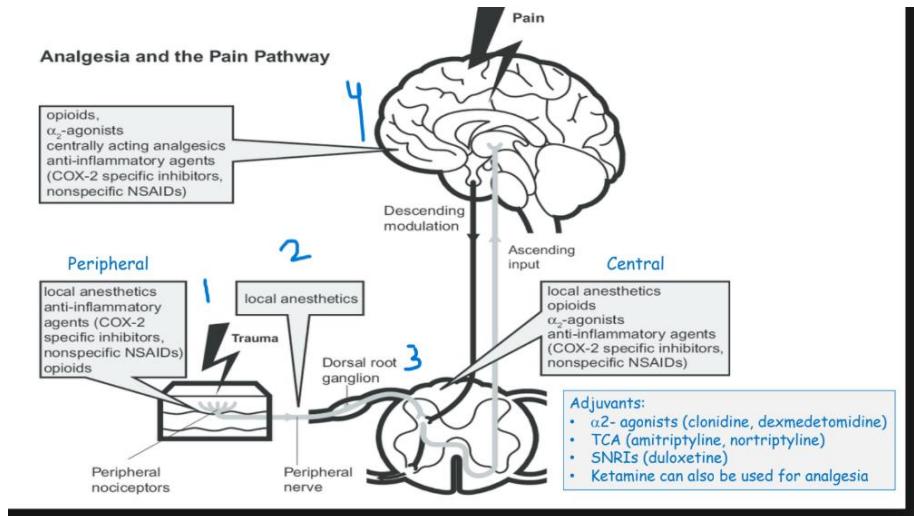
Question 11 (picture of monitor show low O2 saturation and high heart rate and Iono ETCO2 AND RR was shown in the monitor

1- What are the abnormal finding here

2- What you should do in this case ?

Treat the cause of low o2 saturation and start oxygenation and give him IV fluid

Question 12



this picture was shown and other picture show 4 drugs (dexmedetomidine , ketamine(I think) ,

vecuronium. Fourth drug that I meet it for the first time in the exam)

we use dexmedetomidine : 1,3,4

ketamine ; 4

, vecuronium : 2

4th ?????/

Question 13

1- A picture show (filter) and you need to identify it

2- Location of using this type of anesthesia
Epidural

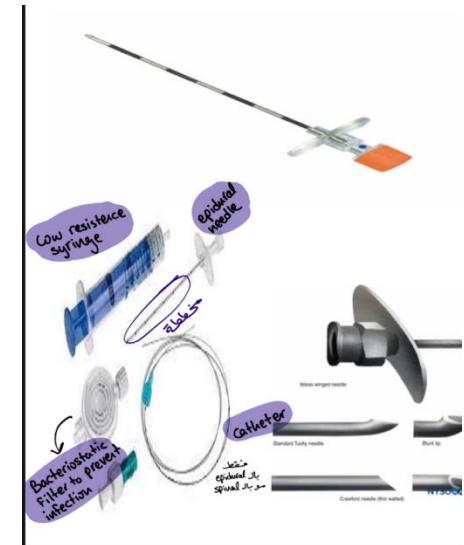
3- Contraindication :

Patient refusal Local infection at the site

Coagulopathy :Platelets < 75 \square INR > 1.3

Severe hypovolemia \uparrow ICP Fixed C.O. States:
severe AS or MS and HOCM \square LA allergy

Question 14 picture show nasal cannula , venturi mask , face mask , bag mask



- 1- Which one has fixed oxygen flow : venturi
- 2- Which one can give 100 O₂ flow : bag mask
- 3- Which one increase Fio₂ by 2% : nasal cannula
- 4- ????

Question 15

Patient was admitted to the ER after motorcycle accident he lost 0.5 of blood he was restless and his urinary output was 2 and his SBP was (I don't remember)

Answers depending on this table

Class of hypovolemia *depending on*

Blood loss : 1

Consciousness: 3

Urinary output :2

Clinical indices: Extent of blood loss				
Class of hypovolaemia	1 Minimal	2 Mild	3 Moderate	4 Severe
% blood loss	10 %	20 %	30 %	> 40 %
Volume loss ml	500	1 000	1 500	> 2 000
Heart rate beats min ⁻¹	normal	100 - 120	120 - 140	> 140
Arterial pressure mmHg	normal	Orthostatic hypotension	SBP < 100	SBP < 80
Urinary output ml hr ⁻¹	1 ml kg ⁻¹ hr ⁻¹	20 - 30	10 - 20	Nil
Level of consciousness	Normal	Normal	Restless	Impaired
State of peripheral circulation	Normal	Cool and pale	Cold and pale slow capillary refill	Cold & clammy peripheral cyanosis

Done by :Suhaib Abweini

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