

Spring 2009 MCQs

1. Clarke electrode

- A. can be made small enough to be used intravascularly
- B. Fast enough to be used for breath to breath analysis
- c. Glass; platinum: ag, agcl electrode
- D. It has a long shelf life.

2. Intraabdominal hypertension

- 1. Can cause cardiovascular compromise if > 35 mmhg
- 2. Can be measured via urinary catheter
- 3. If it is < 10 mm, it can affect hepatic blood flow.
- 4. Can cause renal dysfunction by ureteric obstruction

3. Acute stridor in child

- A. Croup is the cause > 80%
- b. Signifies epiglottitis if fever / sepsis
- C. Iv access is first line mgmt
- D. Nebulised adrenaline and steroids are effective

4. GBS can associated with

- A. HIV
- B. Aspirin
- C. Renal transplant
- D. C. Jejuni
- E. OCP

5. Paracetamol poisoning

- A. 10gm can cause liver necrosis
- B. NAC effective upto 24 hrs
- C. LFT Is the best indicator of severity

6. Pain in paed

- A. Paracetamol max dose 90 mg/kg/day
- B. Diclofenac commonly given at 1 mg/kg
- C. Iv morphine in 0.1 m/kg bolus gives a reliable peak effect as in adults
- D. Evidence of pain pathways present in foetal life.

7. Tetanus

- A. C. Tetanus proliferates in the anterior horn of spinal cord
- B. Can cause hemolysis
- C. It produces endotoxin
- D. Unless there is hypoxia, consciousness is not impaired.

8. Medical gas supply

- A. NIST connections at wall end and pendants
- B. Wall ends have one way valves to prevent leak when flexible hose is disconnected
- C. Gas carrying copper pipes have different gauges depending on the gas
- D. The machine end is sealed with acrylic cement

9. Suggamadex

- A. is a cyclodextrin
- B. Used in reversal of bezylquinolinium compounds
- C. Almost completely metabolised in liver

10. Delayed gastric emptying

- A. 1st trimester pregnancy
- B. Anxiety
- C. Parasympathetic stimulation
- D. Erythromycin
- E. Atropine

11. Sux & infant

- A. Dose is twice as adult
- B. Pseudocholine esterase same as adult
- C. Short acting than in adult
- D. Minimal or no fasciculations seen

12. Concerning prevention of ARF

- A. combination of aggressive fluid therapy, PA catheter monitoring, noradrenaline, GTN & frusemide infusions is effective strategy
- B. Noradrenaline reduces the incidence of ARF in septic patients
- C. Mannitol is useful in reducing risk of ARF in jaundiced patients undergoing surgery.

13. Prerenal oliguria

- A. Urine Na > 40
- B. Urine osmolality < 300
- c. Urine flow would show stop-start phenomenon

14. Children with Cystic fibrosis

- A. incidence of pneumothorax same in children, adolescents and adults

15. In a PA view of normal chest X ray

- A. Rt hilum higher than left
- B. Rt diaphragm higher by 2.5 cm than left
- C. Horizontal fissure at the level of 4th anterior rib

16. Conscious sedation

- A. If flumazenil is used in a ASA I patient, they have to stay for atleast another 2hrs in the hospital
- B. Airway may need to be supported

17. Enteral nutrition

- A. Usually contains 3kcal/ml
- B. Cheaper than TPN

18. Trigeminal neuralgia

- A. Chlorpromazine is the drug of choice
- B. Distribution is 46% mandibular 34% maxillary & 20% ophthalmic

19. Magnesium

- A. Physiologically calcium antagonist
- B. At 2 mmol/l, it is a potent vasodilator with minimal negative inotropy
- C. Can cause epileptiform convulsions

20. Latex allergy

- A. History of irritant dermatitis is confirmatory
- B. Powdered gloves increase the risk of hypersensitivity
- C. Inhalational route is an important source
- D. Type IV hypersensitivity leads to anaphylaxis

21. Depth of anaesthesia

- A. If isolated forearm is positive, there is still a less chance of recollection
- B. Skin conductivity increases with the depth of anaesthesia
- C. With increasing depth of anaesthesia, there is increased lower oesophageal contractions

22. Awareness

- D. Benzodiazepines can effectively treat the risk of awareness
- E. Awareness is always avoidable
- F. Common in LSCS

23. Morbid obesity

- A. BMI > 39
- B. Weight more than twice IBW
- C. Morbidity is more due to cvs complications

24. Acute spinal cord injury

- A. Urinary incontinence and gastroparesis are the sequelae

25. Epidural can cause

- A. reduce respiratory morbidity
- B. Brown sequard syndrome
- C. Antr spinal artery occlusion
- D. Spinal haematoma

26. Hyothermia in theatre

- A. U waves is seen in ECG
- B. 29 c is moderate hypothermia
- C. There is real risk of asystole < 28c

27. Thermoregulation

- A. At > 37c , there is vasoconstriction

28. Pain in critically ill

- A. is often underestimated

29. Descending thoracic aneurysm

- A. Surgical approach is best achieved by Rt thoracotomy

Other topics (cant remember the questions):

Consent

Diathermy

Stellate block

Burns

Hypovolemia

PEEP