

**B.Sc. IN ANAESTHESIA AND CRITICAL CARE
TECHNOLOGY (BACT)**

Term-End Examination

December, 2013

BAHI-073 : ESSENTIAL OF ANAESTHESIOLOGY

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 70

SECTION-I

Choose the most appropriate answer. **1x10=10**

1. Cardiac output (CO) is calculated by :
 - (a) Stroke volume x B.P
 - (b) Stroke volume x Heart rate
 - (c) Heart rate x B.P

2. Drug which causes bradycardia is :
 - (a) B blockers
 - (b) Ketamine
 - (c) A tropine

3. During positive pressure ventilation the C.V.P :
 - (a) increases
 - (b) decreases
 - (c) no change

4. The normal value of $ETCO_2$ is :
 - (a) 20-30 mm of Hg
 - (b) 30-40 mm of Hg
 - (c) 40-50 mm of Hg

5. Sodium Nitroprusside is a :
 - (a) Vaso dilator
 - (b) Vaso constrictor
 - (c) Anaesthetic

6. When oxygen dissociation curve shift to the right :
 - (a) O₂ is easily available to tissue
 - (b) O₂ is not easily available to tissue
 - (c) No O₂ delivery happens

7. Commonly used drugs which can cause malignant hyperpycemia :
 - (a) scoline and halothane
 - (b) Propofol
 - (c) Fentanyl and isoflurane

8. ST segment elevation or depression in an ECG is suggestive of :
 - (a) Arrhythmia
 - (b) Myocardial ischemia
 - (c) Asystole

9. Rectal temperature is usually :
 - (a) 0.5 – 1°C greater than oral temperature.
 - (b) 0.5 – 1°C lesser than oral temperature.
 - (c) Same as oral temperature.

10. Emergency delirium and hallucination are common with :
 - (a) Propofol
 - (b) Ketamine
 - (c) Midazolam

SECTION-II

Fill in the blanks.

1x10=10

1. The syringe and needle were invented by _____ in 1855.
2. Pulse oximetry is based on _____ law.
3. ASA class IE means normal patient comming for _____ surgery.
4. Full form of PCWP _____ .
5. Example of a non-particulate antacid is _____ .
6. _____ is added to propofol injection to make it pain less.
7. PaCO_2 is ETCO_2 + _____ mmHg.
8. During long surgery crime output less than _____ to _____ m/kg/m is indicative of poor renal perfusion.
9. _____ drugs are given to avoid post of nausea and vomiting.
10. _____ laryngoscope has a movable tip used in difficult in tubation.

SECTION-III

Answer **any five** of the following : **10x5=50**

1. Preparation and induction of general anaesthesia for an elective surgery.
 2. Aims of premedication and the drugs used for it.
 3. Pulse oximeter-uses and limitations.
 4. Difficult airway cart-drugs and equipment in it.
 5. Methods of controlled hypotermia anaesthesia.
 6. Patient care and problems in the post operative recovery room.
 7. Day care surgery-patient selection anaesthesia and discharge criteria.
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