

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

**Term-End Examination**

**December, 2016**

**BAHI-071 : ESSENTIAL OF CLINICAL MEDICINE**

*Time : 3 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 70*

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*Note : Attempt any six questions. Question no. 5 is compulsory.*

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1. Describe the anticholinergics used. Compare and contrast atropine and glycopyrrolate. 10
2. Describe the various sources of infection. How is the control of nosocomial infections possible? 10
3. Classify neuromuscular blocking agents. Briefly discuss malignant hyperpyrexia. 10
4. Describe the modes of HIV transmission. Describe the methods of prevention of HIV infection and inactivation of the virus. 10

5. Write short notes on any **five** of the following : 5×4=20

- (a) Propofol
- (b) Fumigation
- (c) Aminophylline
- (d) Ketamine
- (e) Dissociative Anaesthesia
- (f) Diaphragm
- (g) Bacteria

6. Describe the conduction system of heart with the help of a diagram. 10

7. Fill in the blanks : 10×1=10

- (a) \_\_\_\_\_ induction agent can cause hallucinations.
- (b) \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of microorganisms.
- (c) Antidote for heparin is \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (d) Drug of choice for cardiac arrest is \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (e) Pacemaker of heart is \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (f) Induction agent contraindicated in porphyria is \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (g) Test dose of antibiotics is given via \_\_\_\_\_ route.
- (h) Local anaesthetic agent which produces less motor block than bupivacaine is \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (i) Pulse oximetry is based on \_\_\_\_\_ law.
- (j) Maximum safe dose of plain lignocaine is \_\_\_\_\_ .
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