

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

Term-End Examination

June, 2014

BAHI-073 : ESSENTIAL OF ANAESTHESIOLOGY

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 70

SECTION - I

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

1. To get accurate CVP the catheter tip should be at :
 - (a) Right atrium
 - (b) Right ventricle
 - (c) The junction of vena cava and right atrium
2. QRS complex of ECG shows :
 - (a) Ventricular contraction
 - (b) Ventricular relaxation
 - (c) Relaxation of atrium and ventricle
3. Curare Cleft in Capnogram is seen :
 - (a) When the patient is fully paralysed
 - (b) When the action of muscle relaxant begin to wear off
 - (c) When the patient is unconscious

4. During general anaesthesia the minimum O_2 in the inspired gas should be :
- (a) 50%
 - (b) 30%
 - (c) 60%
5. Heat loss during anaesthesia is exaggerated in :
- (a) Neonates and old patients
 - (b) Fat patients
 - (c) Normal healthy patients
6. Shivering can increase the O_2 demand as high as :
- (a) 500%
 - (b) 200%
 - (c) 50%
7. Normal C.V.P. in a spontaneously breathing patient is :
- (a) 15 cm of H_2O
 - (b) 10 cm of H_2O
 - (c) 3.8 cm of H_2O
8. Respiratory centre in the brain is located at :
- (a) Cerebellum
 - (b) Cerebrum
 - (c) Medulla oblongata

9. The most common lead to detect right rhythm change in ECG is :
 - (a) Lead I
 - (b) Lead II
 - (c) Lead III
10. During positive pressure ventilatum there is _____ in mean arterial pressure :
 - (a) increase
 - (b) decrease
 - (c) no change

SECTION - II

Fill in the blanks :

1x10=10

1. Spirometer measures different _____ in different modes of ventilation.
2. Tachycardia is an increase in pulse rate more than _____ beats/minute.
3. The full form of C.O.P.D. is _____.
4. Arterial CO₂ (PCO₂) is usually _____ mm Hg more than ETCO₂.
5. Normal body temperature is _____ °C or _____ F.
6. The term "anaesthesia" was coined by the Greek philosopher _____.
7. BNI is calculated by the _____ and _____ of the patient.
8. _____ is the induction agent of choice in day care surgery.

9. Fiberoptic intubation can be done through the _____ or _____.
10. Superior laryngeal nerve supplies the airway above the _____.

SECTION - III

Answer **any five** of the following :

10x5=50

1. Write in detail the post operative recovery room care.
2. What are the factors likely to produce difficult intubation ? Describe Mallampati Airway assessment.
3. What are the goals of premedication ?
4. Describe the methods to produce controlled hypotensive anaesthesia.
5. Enumerate the indication and complications of central nervous catheterization.
6. Pre-anaesthetic check up for a patient posted for general anaesthesia.
7. Fiberoptic Intubation.
