

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

Term-End Examination

June, 2016

BAHI-073 : ESSENTIAL OF ANAESTHESIOLOGY

Time : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 70

Note : Attempt any seven questions. Question no. 8 is compulsory.

1. Discuss about Day care anaesthesia – patient selection, contraindications and discharge criteria. 10

2. Describe the monitoring protocol for a case of laparotomy for liver injury. 10

3. A patient is brought to casualty in shock due to blood loss from fracture of femur. How would you manage the patient ? 10

4. Describe a normal capnogram. Mention the various other situations where you find abnormal capnogram. 10
5. Write short notes on the following : 10
- (a) Post-operative nausea and vomiting
 - (b) Shivering in PACU
6. Write about confirmation of endotracheal tube placement. 10
7. Discuss premedication drugs. 10
8. Choose the most appropriate answer. $10 \times 1 = 10$
- (a) Conditions with increased ETCO_2 are all *except*
 - (i) Malignant hyperpyrexia
 - (ii) Exhausted CO_2 absorber
 - (iii) Cardiac arrest
 - (b) Proton pump inhibitor which is used as a premedicant is
 - (i) Ranitidine
 - (ii) Ondansetron
 - (iii) Pantoprazole

- (c) Flexometallic tube is
- (i) Kinkable
 - (ii) Non-kinkable
 - (iii) Cannot say
- (d) Normal serum potassium is _____ meq/litre.
- (i) 2.0 – 3.0
 - (ii) 3.5 – 5.0
 - (iii) 5.0 – 7.0
- (e) Ischaemia following intra-arterial injection of the induction agent occurs with
- (i) Ketamine
 - (ii) Thiopentone
 - (iii) Propofol
- (f) Clinical signs of blood loss include
- (i) Tachycardia
 - (ii) Pallor
 - (iii) Both (i) and (ii)
- (g) Percentage of lignocaine in lignocaine spray is
- (i) 4%
 - (ii) 2%
 - (iii) 10%

- (h) Essential drug to treat laryngospasm is
- (i) Succinylcholine
 - (ii) Atropine
 - (iii) Glycopyrrolate
- (i) Factors likely to produce difficult airway are all *except*
- (i) Short neck
 - (ii) Malampati I
 - (iii) Prognathia
- (j) PR interval is
- (i) Beginning of P wave to end of QRS complex
 - (ii) End of P wave to beginning of QRS complex
 - (iii) Beginning of P wave to beginning of QRS complex
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