

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

**Term-End Examination**

**December, 2013**

**BAHI-077 : REGIONAL ANAESTHESIA**

*Time : 3 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 70*

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**PART-A**

1. Choose the most appropriate answer : **1x10=10**
- (a) The name of the epidural needle is :
- (i) Whitacre needle
  - (ii) Cranford needle
  - (iii) Sprotte needle
- (b) Spinal anaesthesia ascending into the cervical level causes :
- (i) Hypotension
  - (ii) Respiratory insufficiency
  - (iii) Both the above
- (c) The specific gravity of CSF is :
- (i) 1.003 - 1.008
  - (ii) 0.009-1.001
  - (iii) 1.009-1.014

- (d) More cardiotoxic local anaesthetic is :
- (i) Bupivacaine
  - (ii) Lignocaine
  - (iii) Ropivacaine
- (e) \_\_\_\_\_ demonstrated the use of topical cocaine analgesia which became a milestone in the history of local anaesthetics.
- (i) Carl Koller
  - (ii) Richard Hall
  - (iii) August Bier
- (f) Risk of pneumothorax is very high with :
- (i) Infraclavicular brachial plexus block.
  - (ii) Supraclavicular brachial plexus block.
  - (iii) Axillary brachial plexus block.
- (g) The spinal cord space extends from the foramen magnum to \_\_\_\_\_ in children.
- (i) S<sub>1</sub>
  - (ii) S<sub>2</sub>
  - (iii) S<sub>3</sub>
- (h) Chances of post dural puncture causes more headache (PDPH) with :
- (i) Quincke needle
  - (ii) Whitacre needle
  - (iii) Tuohy needle
- (i) An example for amide local anaesthetic is :
- (i) Tetracaine
  - (ii) Chloroprocaine
  - (iii) Bupivacaine
- (j) 3 in 1 block used for blocking :
- (i) Femoral nerve
  - (ii) Popliteal nerve
  - (iii) Peroneal nerve

2. Fill in the blanks : 1x10=10
- (a) The outermost layer of meninges is called \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - (b) The epidural space is identified by using \_\_\_\_\_ technique.
  - (c) Line joining the highest point of iliac crest corresponds to \_\_\_\_\_ space.
  - (d) 20 gauge epidural catheter is introduced through \_\_\_\_\_ gauge epidural needle.
  - (e) Bromage scale is used to assess \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - (f) Lower spinal nerve roots are called \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - (g) Treatment for methaemoglobinaemia due to Prilocaine high dose is \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - (h) The commonly used neuraxial anaesthesia is \_\_\_\_\_ in children.
  - (i) Local anaesthetic with adrenaline should not be used with digital nerve block because it causes \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - (j) The spinal cord normally extends from foramen magnum to the level of \_\_\_\_\_ vertebrae in adults.

### PART-B

Describe *any five* of the following each carries

**10 marks.**

**10x5=50**

3. Write in brief about, 5+5
- (i) Anatomy of brachial plexus
  - (ii) Different approaches for brachial plexus block.
4. Describe the procedure of caudal block in a child. 5+5  
How will you set for a caudal block ?

5. Classify local anaesthetics. Write briefly about Lignocaine. **10**
  6. Indications and contraindications of epidural anaesthesia. **10**
  7. What are the complications of subarachnoid block ? **10**
  8. Write short notes on : **5+5**
    - (i) PDPH
    - (ii) Ankle Block
  9. Briefly discuss the mechanism of action of local anaesthesia in nerve block. Describe digital nerve block and penile block. **10**
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