

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

Term-End Examination

June, 2013

BAHI-071 : ESSENTIAL OF CLINICAL MEDICINE

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 70

SECTION-A

Answer *any three* of the following questions. Each carries 10 marks : 10x3=30

1. Draw a labelled diagram showing the cross section of the heart. Describe the cardiac cycle.
2. Mention the various non - depolarising muscle relaxants and write a note about Atracurium.
3. Describe the precautions to be taken when an HIV positive patient is taken up for laparotomy.
4. Mention the components of blood and describe briefly about physiology of blood coagulation.
5. Enlist the various inhalation anaesthetic agents. Mention the properties, advantages and disadvantages of any two of them.

SECTION-B

6. Write short notes on *any five* of the following : **4x5=20**
- (a) Etomidate
 - (b) Local Anaesthetic toxicity
 - (c) Functions of blood
 - (d) Advantages and disadvantages of Propofol
 - (e) Colloids
 - (f) Autoclaving
 - (g) Muscles of respiration
 - (h) Entonox

SECTION-C

7. Fill in the blanks :

1x10=10

- (a) The maximum safe dose of Bupivacaine is _____ .
- (b) The process of destroying all viable forms of microbial life including bacterial spores is called _____ .
- (c) Intravenous induction agent of choice in a patient with hypovolemic shock is _____ .
- (d) The part of respiratory cycle which occurs passively is _____ .
- (e) The organ which secretes bile is _____ .
- (f) Non depolarising muscle relaxant of choice in a patient with renal failure is _____ .
- (g) The pacemaker of the heart is situated in the _____ .
- (h) The local anaesthetic which causes irreversible cardiac arrest is _____ .
- (i) The inhalation anaesthetic agent which should be avoided in a patient with hepatitis is _____ .
- (j) _____ is added to Bupivacaine to make it hyperbaric for Spinal Anaesthesia.

SECTION-D

8. Write whether the following statements are true or false : **1x10=10**

- (a) Dissociative Anaesthesia is produced following Etomidate induction.
- (b) The maximum amount of air that can be exhaled after a maximum inspiratory effort is called Vital capacity.
- (c) Sevoflurane is the inhalation anaesthetic agent of choice in day care procedures.
- (d) CO₂ transport is not a function of blood.
- (e) Ethylene oxide Sterilisation can kill bacteria and viruses but not bacterial spores.
- (f) Halothane is a bronchodilator.
- (g) Expiration occurs when alveolar pressure is higher than atmospheric pressure.
- (h) Hospital acquired infections are called nosocomial infections.
- (i) A person having blood group O+ve is called a universal donor.
- (j) In adults, the spinal cord terminates at L₃ vertebra.