

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

00248

Term-End Examination

June, 2013

BAHI-073 : ESSENTIAL OF ANAESTHESIOLOGY

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 70

SECTION - I

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

1. Decrease in $ETCO_2$ is seen in :
 - (a) Hypoventilation
 - (b) Hyperventilation
 - (c) Rebreathing

2. Drug of choice in day care anaesthesia :
 - (a) Ketamine
 - (b) Thiopentone sodium
 - (c) Propofol

3. Advantages of hypotensive anaesthesia are all EXCEPT :
 - (a) Reduced blood loss
 - (b) Clear surgical field
 - (c) Easy to administer

4. QRS complex denotes :
- (a) Atrial contraction
 - (b) Ventricular contraction
 - (c) Ventricular relaxation
5. All are sites of measuring core body temperature EXCEPT :
- (a) Axilla
 - (b) Rectum
 - (c) Nasopharynx
6. Oxygen dissociation curve is shifted to right in all EXCEPT :
- (a) Decrease in pH
 - (b) Increase in 2, 3, DPG
 - (c) Decreased PaCO₂
7. Expired carbon dioxide wave form is called :
- (a) Plethysmograph
 - (b) Capnogram
 - (c) Oxygen dissociation curve
8. Subarachnoid block was first performed by :
- (a) John Snow
 - (b) August Bier
 - (c) Horace Wills

9. Stage of decirium in (Guedel's classification) is :
- (a) Stage I
 - (b) Stage II
 - (c) Stage III
10. Rapid sequence induction is done in :
- (a) Thyroidectomy
 - (b) Mesh hernioplasty
 - (c) Laparotomy for peritonitis

SECTION - II

Fill in the blanks :

1x10=10

1. Vaginal hysterectomy is done in _____ position.
2. Thermoregulation centre in brain is _____ .
3. Full form of PCWP is _____ .
4. Critical value of SPO_2 is _____ .
5. The first person to give subarachnoid block was _____ .
6. _____ is seen in capnogram when patient comes out of muscle relaxant and starts spontaneous breathing.
7. Normal CVP in a spontaneously breathing patient is _____ .
8. P wave in ECG denotes _____ .
9. Example of a proton pump inhibitor _____ .
10. Unpleasant awareness of one's own breathing is _____ .

SECTION - III

Answer *any five* of the following : 10x5=50

1. Describe how will you take blood pressure using a sphygmomanometer ?
 2. Describe ECG and draw and label a normal ECG.
 3. How will you take care of a patient in recovery room ?
 4. Techniques for difficult airway management.
 5. Draw and label the sites of checking pulse in the body.
 6. Temperature monitoring.
 7. Rapid sequence induction.
 8. Preoperative evaluation and preparation.
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