

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

**Term-End Examination**

**June, 2013**

**BAHI-077 : REGIONAL ANAESTHESIA**

*Time : 3 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 70*

**PART-A**

1. Choose the most appropriate answer :  $1 \times 10 = 10$
- (a) Adrenaline is added to local anaesthetics.
    - (i) To prevent ischemic heart attack
    - (ii) To increase B.P
    - (iii) To increase duration and quality of block
  - (b) Autonomic nerve block causes :
    - (i) Loss of sensation
    - (ii) Vasodilation
    - (iii) Muscle relaxation
  - (c) Methaemoglobinuria can be caused by :
    - (i) Lignocaine
    - (ii) Ropivacaine
    - (iii) Prilocaine
  - (d) Most common immediate complication of subarachnoid block is :
    - (i) Hypotension
    - (ii) headache
    - (iii) shivering

- (e) The incidence of spinal headache is less with spinal needle of :
- (i) 23 G
  - (ii) 25 G
  - (iii) 20 G
- (f) Which of the following block is not adequate for inguinal herniorrhaphy ?
- (i) epidural block
  - (ii) spinal block
  - (iii) saddle block
- (g) Spinal cord ends in children at :
- (i) L<sub>1</sub>
  - (ii) L<sub>2</sub>
  - (iii) L<sub>3</sub>
- (h) Commonly used test dose drug in epidural anaesthesia is :
- (i) 2% big lignocaine with adrenaline
  - (ii) 0.5% bupivacaine
  - (iii) 2% lignocaine
- (i) Pencil point needle for spinal anaesthesia is called :
- (i) Whitacre needle
  - (ii) Quincke's needle
  - (iii) Hypodermic needle
- (j) In brachial plexus block, risk of intravascular injection is more in :
- (i) Inter scalene block
  - (ii) Axillary block
  - (iii) Supraclavicular block

2. Fill in the blanks :

1x10=10

- (a) Epidural space is widest at \_\_\_\_\_ level
- (b) In children nerve block is performed \_\_\_\_\_ the induction of GA.
- (c) The minimum concentration of local anaesthetic \_\_\_\_\_ with the diameter of the nerve fibre.
- (d) In 1898 August Bier gave subarachnoid block using \_\_\_\_\_.
- (e) \_\_\_\_\_ cream is applied one hour before I.V. access in children.
- (f) Sacral hiatus is covered by \_\_\_\_\_ membrane.
- (g) There are \_\_\_\_\_ pairs of spinal nerves.
- (h) Epidural set tray can be sterilized by \_\_\_\_\_.
- (i) Bilateral brachial plexus block is not given because of the danger of bilateral \_\_\_\_\_ nerve paralysis which causes apnoea.
- (j) In digital block local anaesthetic with \_\_\_\_\_ is not used as it can cause spasm of the digital vessels.

## PART-B

Answer *any five* of the following :

10x5=50

1. Draw the cross section of the vertebral column with spinal cord and describe the anatomy.
  2. Describe the Post Dural Puncture Headache (PDPH).
  3. Describe the complications and treatment of neuraxial block.
  4. Describe the procedure for giving a saddle block for haemorrhoidectomy.
  5. What is Combined Subarachnoid Epidural (CSE) anaesthesia ?  
Draw the equipment needed and explain the advantages of CSE.
  6. Write the different approaches of brachial plexus block. What are the complications of brachial plexus block ?
  7. Describe in brief about the Intra-Venous Regional Anaesthesia (IVRA).
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