

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

**Term-End Examination
June, 2014**

**BAHI-078 : ANAESTHESIA FOR SURGICAL
SPECIALITIES**

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 70

SECTION - I

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

1. Massive blood transfusion is defined as a rate of transfusion at :
 - (a) 1 ml/kg/min
 - (b) 6 ml/kg/min
 - (c) 2 ml/kg/min

2. Supine hypotension syndrome is due to :
 - (a) Compression of uterus
 - (b) Compression of inferior vena cava by gravid uterus
 - (c) Compression of heart by uterus

3. In a pregnant patient the size of endotracheal tube required is :
 - (a) Smaller than usual
 - (b) Larger than usual
 - (c) Same as usual

4. In spinal anaesthesia for pregnant patients, the volume of local anaesthetic drug is :
 - (a) Less than usual
 - (b) More than usual
 - (c) Same as usual

5. Maximum Apgar score is :
 - (a) 10
 - (b) 7
 - (c) 8

6. Tourniquet time which is associated with limb ischaemia in an orthopaedic surgery is :
 - (a) More than 2 hours
 - (b) More than 3 hours
 - (c) More than 45 minutes

7. Thyroid storm is a manifestation of :
 - (a) Hypothyroidism
 - (b) Hyperthyroidism
 - (c) None of the above

8. In pre-eclamptic toxemia :
 - (a) Patients BP is high
 - (b) Coagulation abnormalities may be present
 - (c) Both of the above

9. Intravenous regional anaesthesia is called :
 - (a) Boyle's block
 - (b) Biers block
 - (c) Barton's block

10. Preferred anaesthesia for caesarian section :
 - (a) General Anaesthesia
 - (b) Spinal Anaesthesia
 - (c) Local Anaesthesia

SECTION - II

Fill in the blanks.

1x10=10

- (a) Patients having strabismus surgery have a risk of developing _____.
- (b) All patients coming for emergency surgery are considered to have _____ stomach.
- (c) Acid aspiration syndrome occurs when pH of aspirated gastric material is less than _____.
- (d) Syndrome comprising of edema, proteinuria and hypertension is called _____.
- (e) _____ is the drug used to prevent deep vein thrombosis.
- (f) _____ is the gas used for insufflation in laparoscopic surgery.
- (g) _____ is an important monitor for laparoscopic surgery.
- (h) _____ is the hormone secreted by anterior pituitary which controls secretion of thyroid hormones.
- (i) Minimum F_1O_2 before baby is delivered in caesarian section under general anaesthesia is _____.
- (j) By 32 weeks of pregnancy, there is _____ % increase in the blood volume of the pregnant patient.

SECTION - III

Answer any five of the following.

10x5=50

- (a) What are the causes of shivering in the post-operative recovery room ? How will you manage such a patient ?
 - (b) What are the complications of TURP ? Compare regional anaesthesia and general anaesthesia for TURP.
 - (c) How will you assist the anaesthesiologist for a case of re-exploration of a post-tonsillectomy bleeding patient ?
 - (d) List the equipment to be kept ready in an emergency theatre and describe rapid sequence induction.
 - (e) Describe various methods to provide anaesthesia during labour.
 - (f) What are the anaesthesia requirements for ophthalmic surgery ? What are the different types of anaesthesia that can be used ?
 - (g) What is Mendelsons syndrome ? How will you prevent it ?
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