1. A size "E" compressed-gas cylinder many liters? A. 1160 L C. 1590 L	er completely filled with $N_2O$ contains how B. 1470 L D. 1640 L
cylinders?  A. Fail-safe valve	Pents transfilling between compressed-gas  B. Check valve  PeD. Adjustable pressure-limiting valve
-	orizers (e.g., GE-Datex-Ohmeda Tec 4, Tec 5, 00 series) are described as having all of the B. Variable bypass D. Temperature compensated
<ul><li>4. A ventilator pressure-relief valve st</li><li>A. Barotrauma</li><li>C. Hyperventilation</li></ul>	B. Hypoventilation D. Low breathing circuit pressure
5. Which of the following systems equipment to the wrong type of ga A. Pin index safety system C. Fail-safe system	
6. The minimum macroshock current A. 1 mA C. 100 mA	required to elicit ventricular fibrillation is: B. 10 mA D. 500 mA
magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) A. Electrodes should be as close magnetic field B. Electrodes should be as close field	ectrodes are placed for a patient undergoing a scan, which of the following is true? e as possible and in the periphery of the e as possible and in the center of the magnetic ive to field is not important as long as they uring an MRI scan
8. Which of the following arrangement manifold is safest with left-to-right A. O2, CO2, N2O, air C. Air, CO2, O2, N2O	ents of rotameters on the anesthesia machine gas flow? B. CO2, O2, N2O, air D. Air, CO2, N2O, O2

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<ul><li>9. The fundamental difference between mic</li><li>A. Location of shock</li><li>C. Voltage</li></ul>	roshock and macros B. Duration D. Lethality	shock is related to:
10. The correct location for placement of the A. Midclavicular line, third intercosta B. Anterior axillary line, fourth intercosta C. Midclavicular line, fifth intercosta D. Anterior axillary line, fifth interco	al space costal space l space	
11. The normal FEV1/FVC ratio is: A. 0.95 B. 0.80	C. 0.60	D. 0.50
12. The normal vital capacity for a 70-kg m. A. 1 L B. 2 L	an is: C. 5 L	D. 7 L
13. The diagram below depicts which mode  30 20 10 0	of ventilation?	
<ul><li>A. Spontaneous ventilation</li><li>C. Assisted ventilation</li></ul>	B. Controlled vent D. Assisted/control	
<ul><li>14. Basic Life Support single rescuer car infant, child, and adult victims (excluding A. 10:1</li><li>B. 15:2</li></ul>	_	ventilation ratio for D. 60:2
<ul><li>15. Sedation with which of the following desleep?</li><li>A. Propofol</li><li>C. Dexmedetomidine</li></ul>	lrugs is most likely  B. Midazolam  D. Ketamine	to resemble normal
<ul><li>16. Which of the following muscle relaxants a patient in whom succinylcholine is con A. Atracurium</li><li>C. Vecuronium</li></ul>		or rapid intubation in
17. Frozen erythrocytes can be stored for: A. 1 year B. 3 years	C. 5 years	D. 10 years
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18. Which of the items below would be the most likely to cause sepsis?

A. Packed RBCs C. Platelets		3. Cryoprecipita D. FFP	te	
	splenic sequestra	tion B. It optin tion D. It decre	rature (22° C) is: nizes platelet func eases the incidence rgic reactions	
20. What is the storage (CPD)?	life of whole blo	ood stored with	citrate phosphate	dextrose
A. 14 days	B. 21 days	C. 35 days	D. 42 da	ys
21. A Eutectic Mixture local anesthetics? A. Lidocaine 2.5 B. Lidocaine 2.5 C. Prilocaine 2% D. Lidocaine 4%	% and prilocaine % and benzocaine and benzocaine	e 2.5% ne 2.5%	ream is a mixture	of which
22. Which of the follow patients who are un A. Ulnar nerve C. Radial nerve	<b>O</b> 1 1	thesia? B. Median		injured in
23. A number 6 endotra A. 6-mm interna C. 6-mm externa	l diameter (ID)	B. 6-mm e	xternal diameter nternal circumfere	ence
24. Decreased FEV1, n A. Pulmonary en C. Restrictive pu	nphysema	B. Chronic D. Pulmon	bronchitis ary emphysema a hronic bronchitis	nd
25. Of the measures be Venous Air Emb position?  A. Application of 1	olism during a  0 cm H2O PEEF	neurosurgical  B. Discont	procedure in th inuation of N2O	-
C. Placement of wa				
26. Which of the fo 1:200,000 mixture? A. 0.5 microgram C. 50 microgram	n/mL	B. 5 micro D. 0.5 mg/	gramg/mL	onds to a
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27. The dose range of Adrenaline (Epinephrine) infusion is:

A. 0.05 - 0.2 microgram/kg/min

B. 0.5 - 2microgram/kg/min

C. 0.05 - 0.2 mg/kg/min

D. 5 - 10 microgram/kg/min

28. Which one of the following is the drug of choice for the treatment of anaphylaxis?

A. Phenylephrine

B.Noradrenaline

C.Adrenaline

D.Steroid

- 29. Which one of the following is the composition of sodalime when dry?
  - A. Calcium hydroxide (94%), sodium hydroxide (5%), potassium hydroxide (1%); silicates, kieselguhr, and indicator dye (<1%)
  - B. Calcium hydroxide (5%), sodium hydroxide (94%), potassium hydroxide (1%); silicates, kieselguhr, and indicator dye (<1%)
  - C. Calcium hydroxide (85%), sodium hydroxide (14%), potassium hydroxide (1%); silicates, kieselguhr, and indicator dye (<1%)
  - D. Calcium hydroxide (85%), sodium hydroxide (5%), potassium hydroxide (10%); silicates, kieselguhr, and indicator dye (<1%)
- 30. Adrenaline ampoule contains:

A. 1 in 1000 solution

B. 1 in 100 solution

C. 1 in 10 solution

D.1 in 10000 solution

- 31. Which one of the following is TRUE?
  - A. Boiling (100°C) for 15 minutes kills bacteria, but spores may escape destruction.
  - B. Australian antigen virus is destroyed by boiling.
  - C. Autoclaving is not useful for metal objects and fabrics.
  - D. Disinfection achieves the same reduction in microbial contamination levels as sterilization
- 32. Regarding Ringer's Lactate, which one of the following is NOT correct?

A.It has 131 mmol/L of sodium

B. It has 111 mmol/L of chloride.

C.It has 29 mmol/L of lactate

D. It has 10 mmol/L of potassium.

- 33. What is the dose of Neostigmine that is used for reversal of neuromuscular relaxant effect?
  - A. 0.04 to 0.08 mg/kg body weight
  - B. 0.4 to 0.8 mg/kg body weight
  - C. 4 to 8 mg/kg body weight
  - D. 5 to 10 mg/kg body weight

- 34. Which one of the following is **FALSE** regarding oxygen E cylinders?
  - A. As the cylinder empties, remaining gauge pressure is not proportionate to the number of liters of oxygen left in the cylinder.
  - B. A full cylinder contains 625 liters of oxygen.
  - C. A full cylinder has a pressure of 2000 PSIG.
  - D. The pressure-reducing valve on the cylinder will allow oxygen to exit at 45 to 51 PSIG.
- 35. Thiopentone is usually prepared for clinical use as a:

A. 2.5% solution

B.5% solution

C.0.5% solution

D.2% solution

- 36. Which one of the following is the dose of ketamine used for the induction of general anaesthesia?
  - A. 0.5-2 mg/kg IV or 4-6 mg/kg IM
  - B. 0.1-0.5 mg/kg IV or 1-2 mg/kg IM
  - C. 4-6 mg/kg IV or 10-15 mg/kg IM
  - D. 10-15 mg/kg IV or 25-30 mg/kg IM
- 37. Which one of the following is the dose of Vecuronium used for endotracheal intubation?

A. 1-2 mg//kg body weight

B.0.1-0.2 mg/kg body weight

C.5-10 mg//kg body weight

D.3-4 mg//kg body weight

38. 1 mg of heparin is approximately equivalent to how many units of heparin?

A. 1 unit

B.10 units

C.100 units

**D.1000** units

- 39. The endotracheal tube that is most commonly used in current practice has which one of the following types of cuff?
  - A. Low pressure, high volume
  - B. Low pressure, low volume
  - C. High pressure, high volume
  - D. High pressure, low volume
- 40. Sitting position used during neurosurgical procedures can cause all the following EXCEPT:
  - A. Venous air embolism and paradoxical air embolism
  - B. Circulatory instability
  - C. Macroglossia
  - D. Increased intracranial pressure

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- 41. How should you position a full term pregnant patient coming for caesarean section?
  - A. The patient should be positioned with a left lateral tilt, which displaces the gravid uterus from the inferior vena cava and thus prevents aortocaval compression.
  - B. The patient should be positioned with a head down tilt, which displaces the gravid uterus from the inferior vena cava and thus prevents aortocaval compression.
  - C. The patient should be positioned with a head up tilt, which displaces the gravid uterus from the inferior vena cava and thus prevents aortocaval compression.
  - D. The patient should be placed in the lithotomy position, which displaces the gravid uterus from the inferior vena cava and thus prevents aortocaval compression.
- 42. Which one of the following is Mapleson 'A' circuit?

A. Mc-Intosh circuit

B. Ayre's T piece

C.Jackson-Rees circuit

D.Magill circuit

- 43. Which one of the following statements is **FALSE?** 
  - A. Subarachnoid puncture above the L2-L3 interspace may result in cord injury.
  - B. Epidural anaesthesia involves blockage of nerve roots outside the dura.
  - C. 'Loss of resistance to injection test' is used for subarachnoid block.
  - D. Total central neurological blockade (total spinal analgesia) is a dreaded complication of attempted epidural block.
- 44. The recommended dose of vasopressin for the treatment of refractory pulseless ventricular tachycardia (VT) or ventricular fibrillation (VF) is:

A. 10 IU.

B. 20 IU.

C. 40 IU

D. 80 IU.

45. Which of the following is a **DERIVED** parameter in an automated blood gas analyser without co-oxymetry?

A. pH

B. PO2

C. PCO2

D. SaO2

46. The maximum volume of air that can be exhaled after a maximal inspiration is which one of the following?

A. Functional residual capacity

B. Total lung capacity

C. Expiratory reserve volume

D. Vital capacity

- 47. Identify the INCORRECT statement regarding liquid oxygen.
  - A. Liquid oxygen is stored at a temperature of -150°C to -170°C and at a pressure of 5 to 10 atmospheres.
  - B. Liquid oxygen is stored in a thermally insulated vessel in which vaccum is used as the insulation.
  - C. A safety valve opens at 1700 kPa allowing the gas to escape when there is build-up of pressure within the vessel.
  - D. A liquid oxygen storage vessel should be housed within the main building.
- 48. The distance from the center of the magnet (used for MRI) that is usually considered to be safe for ferromagnetic objects is:

A. Beyond the 2-gauss line

B.Beyond the 3-gauss line

C.Beyond the 4-gauss line

D.Beyond the 5-gauss line

49. An endotracheal tube with an internal diameter (ID) of 2.5 mm equals to which one of the following?

A. 12 French (Fr)

B. 10 French (Fr)

C. 8 French (Fr)

D. 6 French (Fr)

50. During hemodynamic monitoring, the transducer, catheter, and measurement site are usually aligned at the same level. This is done to ensure that the measurements are not affected by the effect of:

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A. Barometric pressure

B. Gravity

C. Fluid level

D. Transducer sensitivity.