

Anesthesiology. Reanimation. Intensive care

1. Combitube is used for:
 - a. Ventilation
 - b. Feeding
 - c. TURP
 - d. Cholestomy
2. Laryngeal Mask Airway (LMA) is used for:
 - a. Maintenance of the airway
 - b. Facilitating laryngeal surgery
 - c. Prevention of aspiration
 - d. Removing oral secretions
3. A patient is on mechanical ventilation in Intensive Care unit (ICU), ventilator shows alarms for increase in both peak and plateau pressure during inspiration. This indicates:
 - a. Obstruction of tracheal tube
 - b. Decrease in distensibility of lungs and chest wall
 - c. Acute bronchospasm
 - d. Increase compliance of lungs
4. Oxygen cylinder color:
 - a. Black body white shoulder
 - b. White body black shoulder
 - c. Brown body and shoulder
 - d. Blue body and shoulder
5. Pin index system for oxygen
 - a. 1,5
 - b. 2,5
 - c. 4,5
 - d. 3,5
6. Pin index system for nitrous oxide:
 - a. 1,6
 - b. 2,5
 - c. 3,5
 - d. 1,5
7. Pin index safety mechanism in anesthesia machines are basically used to:
 - a. Prevent wrong attachment of cylinder
 - b. Prevent incorrect attachment of anesthesia machines
 - c. Prevent wrong inhalational drug delivery

- d. Prevent incorrect anesthesia face mask attachment
8. Endotracheal tube is not useful for:
- a. Pneumothorax
 - b. Pulmonary toilet
 - c. Obstruction
 - d. Decreased level of consciousness
9. American society of anesthesiologist scores assess:
- a. Oral cavity for intubation
 - b. Overall health status of patient
 - c. Risk factor
 - d. Pain scale
10. Local anesthesia acts by blocking
- a. Ca channel
 - b. Sodium channel
 - c. Both sodium and calcium
 - d. None
11. Local anesthetics block which ion channel:
- a. K
 - b. Ca
 - c. Na
 - d. Cl
12. In local anesthesia fibres first affected are:
- a. A fibres
 - b. B fibres
 - c. C fibres
 - d. D fibres
13. Anesthetic agent with vasoconstrictor is contraindicated in:
- a. Spinal block
 - b. Regional block
 - c. Epidural block
 - d. Finger block
14. Which of the following doesn't belong to ester group of local anaesthetics:
- a. Chloroprocaine
 - b. Tetracaine
 - c. Benzocaine
 - d. Dibucaine

15.Which of the following is an ester:

- a. Chloroprocaine
- b. Bupivacaine
- c. Dibucaine
- d. Prilocaine

16.Which of the following is an ester:

- a. Prilocaine
- b. Bupivacaine
- c. Lignocaine
- d. Procaine

17.All are esters except:

- a. Prilocaine
- b. Cocaine
- c. Tetracaine
- d. Chloroprocaine

18.Which of the following statement is true about diethyl ether as an anesthetic agent:

- a. Used with muscle relaxant
- b. Slow induction
- c. High risk of cardiac arrhythmia
- d. Recovery faster

19.Most cardiotoxic local anaesthetic:

- a. Dibucaine
- b. Bupivacaine
- c. Lignocaine
- d. Chloroprocaine

20.Side effect of alfentanil:

- a. Chest wall rigidity
- b. Hypertension
- c. Convulsion
- d. Hallucination

21.Which of the drugs belongs to opioids:

- a. Succinylcholine
- b. Lignocaine
- c. Fentanyl
- d. Lorazepam

22.Which of the following drug causes malignant hyperthermia:

- a. Mivacurium

- b. Pancuronium
 - c. Succinylcholine
 - d. Atracurium
23. Malignant hyperthermia is caused by:
- a. Ryanodine receptor
 - b. Nicotinic receptor
 - c. Muscarinic receptor
 - d. NMDA receptor
24. All are true about Succinylcholine except:
- a. Shortest acting muscle relaxant
 - b. Neostigmine antagonizes its action
 - c. Responsible for post-op muscle pain
 - d. All are true
25. Which of the following is shortest acting non depolarizing Muscle Relaxant:
- a. Vecuronium
 - b. Mivacurium
 - c. Succinylcholine
 - d. Atracurium
26. Which of the following is not an effect of suxamethonium:
- a. Hyperkalemia
 - b. Increased intragastric pressure
 - c. Histamine release
 - d. Myalgia
27. Longest acting neuromuscular blocking agent is
- a. Atracurium
 - b. Vecuronium
 - c. Doxacuronium
 - d. Pancuronium
28. Drug used to control secretions in GA:
- a. Hyoscine
 - b. Diphenhydramine
 - c. Pethidine
 - d. Lorazepam
29. Anesthesia of choice in pediatric patients:
- a. Ketamine
 - b. Desflurane
 - c. Sevoflurane

- d. Propofol

30. Best anaesthetic drug to be given in day care surgery:

- a. Ketamine
- b. Sevoflurane
- c. Desflurane
- d. Propofol

31. Regarding propofol, which one of the following is false:

- a. It is used as an induction agent
- b. It possess anti-pruritic action
- c. It is painful on injecting intravenously
- d. It has strong tendency to cause vomiting

32. Post-anesthetic nausea and vomiting is uncommon with:

- a. Propofol
- b. Halothane
- c. Fentanyl
- d. Sufentanil

33. Which one of the following is the fastest acting inhalational agent?

- a. Halothane
- b. Ether
- c. Isoflurane
- d. Sevoflurane

34. In renal failure, IV anesthetic used:

- a. Atracurium
- b. Vivacurium
- c. Pancuronium
- d. Cisatracurium

35. All of the following drug will cause malignant hyperthermia except:

- a. Nitrous oxide
- b. Desflurane
- c. Isoflurane
- d. Sevoflurane

36. Drug producing dissociative anesthesia:

- a. Propofol
- b. Enflurane
- c. Ketamine
- d. Sevoflurane

37. All of the following are pharmacological effects of ketamine except:

- a. It causes profound analgesia
- b. It causes severe fall in blood pressure
- c. It causes amnesia
- d. It increases cerebral blood flow

38. Which of the following anesthetic agent is contraindicated in a patient with raised intracranial pressure:

- a. Etomidate
- b. Thiopentone
- c. Propofol
- d. Ketamine

39. Ketamine NOT used in:

- a. Increased intragastric pressure
- b. Increased ICP
- c. Pediatric patient
- d. Asthma patient

40. Which anesthetic agent is contraindicated in porphyria:

- a. Propofol
- b. Ketamine
- c. Thiopentone
- d. Etomidate

41. Absolute contraindication to thiopentone:

- a. Cardiotoxicity
- b. Acute intermittent phorphyrina
- c. Malignant hyperthermia
- d. Methhemoglobinemia

42. Chloroform is:

- a. Hepatotoxic
- b. Cardiotoxic
- c. Both
- d. None

43. High spinal anaesthesia is characterized by:

- a. Hypertension, tachycardia
- b. Hypertension, bradycardia
- c. Hypotension, tachycardia
- d. Hypotension, bradycardia

44. Which is NOT a complication of giving anaesthesia to a chronic smoker:

- a. Less mucosal secretion
- b. Increased mucosal clearance
- c. Atelectasis
- d. Hyporeactive airway

45. Instructions for prevention the tongue obstructing the upper airways are all except:

- a. Head tilt
- b. Chin lift
- c. Cricoids pressure
- d. Jaw thrust

46. According to ASA what is the initial management for cardiac arrest:

- a. Breathing
- b. Carotid pulse palpation
- c. IV adrenaline
- d. Cardiac compression

47. Sellick's maneuver is used for

- a. To prevent alveolar collapse
- b. To prevent gastric aspiration
- c. To facilitate Respiration
- d. To reduce dead space

48. Factors favouring fat embolism in a patient with major trauma:

- a. Hypovolemic shock
- b. Respiratory failure
- c. Diabetes
- d. Mobility of fracture

49. Hallucination is seen with:

- a. Propofol
- b. Sevoflurane
- c. Ketamine
- d. Isoflurane

50. Succinylcholine causes:

- a. Severe hyperkalemia
- b. Paraplegia
- c. Liver failure
- d. Renal failure

51. Mendelson's syndrome is due to:

- a. Hypersensitivity reaction to anesthetic agent
- b. Gastric aspiration

- c. Faulty intubation
- d. Asphyxia due to tracheal stenosis

52. Anaesthetic agent not metabolized by body is:

- a. N₂O
- b. Gallamine
- c. Sevofluorane
- d. Halothane

53. Compression depth in CPR in Adults is:

- a. 1-51 inch
- b. 2 inch
- c. 3 inch
- d. 4 inch

54. What is true about laryngeal mask airway:

- a. Prevents aspiration
- b. Used in oral surgeries
- c. Used in laryngeal surgeries
- d. Maintains airway

55. Lignocaine for anaesthesia is used as:

- a. 0.5 – 2 % injection
- b. 1 – 4 % injection
- c. 2 – 5 % injection
- d. 5 – 10 % injection

56. PIN index of nitrous oxide is:

- a. 1-5
- b. 2-5
- c. 3-5
- d. 1-6

57. Dose of adrenalin during cardiopulmonary resuscitation:

- a. 1 mg / 3 – 5 min
- b. 0,1 mg / 3 – 5 min
- c. 1 mg / 5 – 10 min
- d. 0,1 mg / 5 – 10 min

58. Fastest onset skeletal muscle relaxant is:

- a. Vecuronium
- b. Rocuronium
- c. Mivacurium
- d. Atracurium

59.What is normal level of potassium in the blood (mmol/l):

- a. 2,5 – 4,5
- b. 3,5 – 5,5
- c. 4,5 – 6,5
- d. 5,5 – 7,5

60.All are true about halothane except:

- a. Amber coloured bottles
- b. Arrythmogenic
- c. Hepatitis
- d. Bronchospasm

61.Mallampati classification in which tonsillar pillars, uvula is not seen:

- a. Class I
- b. Class II
- c. Class III
- d. Class IV

62.Normal tidle volume (Vt) for ventilation is:

- a. 1 – 5 ml/kg
- b. 5 – 8 ml/kg
- c. 8 – 12 ml/kg
- d. 12 – 15 ml/kg

63.Shortest acting spinal anaesthetic agent:

- a. Lidocaine
- b. Bupivacaine
- c. Tetracaine
- d. Ropivacaine

64.High spinal anaesthesia leads to:

- a. Bradycardia and decreased BP
- b. Bradycardia and increased BP
- c. Tachycardia and increased BP
- d. Tachycardia and decreased BP

65.Meyer Overton rule is for :

- a. Inhalational anaesthetics
- b. Local anaesthetics
- c. Depolarising neuromuscular blockade
- d. Non depolarising neuromuscular blockade

66.Celiac block is given for:

- a. Abdominal malignant growth
- b. Chest pain

- c. Sciatica
- d. Perineal pain

67. Which of these antiarrhythmic drugs belongs to the beta blockers:

- a. Amiodarone
- b. Sotalol
- c. Lidocaine
- d. verapamil

68. Most common rib fracture in CPR

- a. 2-3 rd
- b. 3-4th
- c. 5-7th
- d. 9-11th

69. Oxygen cylinder color:

- a. Black body white shoulder
- b. White body black shoulder
- c. Brown body and shoulder
- d. Blue body are shoulder

70. Normal fraction of inspired oxygen (FiO₂) is

- a. 10
- b. 21
- c. 35
- d. 52

71. American society of anaesthesiologist scores assess:

- a. Oral cavity for intubation
- b. Overall health status of patient
- c. Risk factor
- d. Pain scale

72. In local anesthesia fibres first affected is

- a. A fibres
- b. B fibres
- c. C fibres
- d. D fibres

73. Which of the following doesn't belong to ester group of local anaesthetics

- a. Chloroprocaine
- b. Tetracaine
- c. Benzocaine
- d. Dibucaine

74. Which of the following is an ester

- a. Chlorprocaine
- b. Bupivacaine
- c. Dibucaine
- d. Prilocaine

75. Most cardiotoxic local anaesthetic

- a. Dibucaine
- b. Bupivacaine
- c. Lignocaine
- d. Chlorprocaine

76. Side effect of alfentanil

- a. Chest wall rigidity
- b. Hypertension
- c. Convulsion
- d. Hallucination

77. What is normal level of sodium in the blood (mmol/l):

- a. 110 – 130
- b. 120 – 140
- c. 130 – 150
- d. 140 – 160

78. Anesthesia of choice in pediatric patients:

- a. Ketamine
- b. Desflurane
- c. Sevoflurane
- d. Propofol

79. Which one of the following is the fastest acting inhalational agent?

- a. Halothane
- b. Ether
- c. Isoflurane
- d. Sevoflurane

80. Normal level of oxygen in arterial blood (PaO₂) is:

- a. 80 – 100
- b. 60 – 80
- c. 40 – 60
- d. 100 – 120

81. Which anaesthetic agent is contraindicated in porphyria

- a. Propofol
- b. Ketamine
- c. Thiopentone
- d. Etomidate

82. Absolute contraindication for thiopentone

- a. Cardiotoxicity
- b. Acute intermittent porphyria
- c. Malignant hyperthermia
- d. Methemoglobinemia

83. What is normal level of chloride ion in the blood (mmol/l):

- a. 90 – 100
- b. 100 – 110
- c. 110 – 120
- d. 120 – 130

84. First sensation to be lost in local anaesthetic use is?

- a. Touch
- b. Pain
- c. Temperature
- d. Pressure

85. Longest acting local anaesthetic drug is?

- a. Procaine
- b. Prilocaine
- c. Lignocaine
- d. Bupivacaine

86. Normal level of carbon dioxide in arterial blood

(PaCO₂) is:

- a. 15 – 25
- b. 25 – 35
- c. 35 – 45
- d. 45 – 55

87. Which day is considered as "World anaesthesia day"?

- a. 16th September
- b. 16th October
- c. 16th November
- d. 16th December

88. Agent causing malignant hyperthermia is?

- a. Succinylcholine
- b. N₂O

- c. Dantrolene sodium
 - d. Gallamine
89. Ketamine is not given in
- a. Hypertensive patients
 - b. Hypovolemic patients
 - c. Septic
 - d. Asthmatic patients
90. Which of these drugs is explosive:
- a. Desflurane
 - b. Nitrous oxide
 - c. Cyclopropane
 - d. Halothane
91. What is the normal level of base excess (BE):
- a. -2,5 – 2,5
 - b. -5,0 – 5,0
 - c. -10,0 – 10,0
 - d. -30,0 – 30,0
92. The absolute indications of a transfer to a ventilator include:
- a. Bronchorea
 - b. Dyspnea more than 36 per min
 - c. Asthmatic status
 - d. Convulsive seizure
93. The absolute indications of a transfer to a ventilator include:
- a. Bronchorea
 - b. Asthmatic status
 - c. Convulsive seizure
 - d. Progressive cyanosis
94. The absolute indications of a transfer to a ventilator include:
- a. Respiratory rate less than 8 per minute
 - b. Bronchorea
 - c. Asthmatic status
 - d. Convulsive seizure
95. The “damaged lung” duct is used during mechanical ventilation
- a. In the second and third stage ARDS
 - b. In the second stage ARDS
 - c. In the third stage ARDS
 - d. In the first stage ARDS

96. The normal value of the PaO₂/FiO₂ ratio

- a. 200-300
- b. More than 300
- c. 100-200
- d. 50-100

97. Ventilation respiratory failure develops with

- a. Pneumonia
- b. Heavy TBI
- c. Pulmonary embolism
- d. ARDS

98. Ventilation respiratory failure develops with

- a. Pneumonia
- b. Pneumothorax
- c. Severe stroke
- d. ARDS

99. Parenchymal respiratory failure develops with

- a. Stroke
- b. Pulmonary embolism
- c. Myasthenia
- d. Encephalitis

100. Non-invasive mechanical ventilation is indicated for all but

- a. Sleep apnea syndrome
- b. COPD
- c. Decompensation of CHF
- d. Acute hypoxia

101. The use of amiodarone is indicated when

- a. Asystole
- b. Full AV blockade
- c. Pulseless electrical activity
- d. Ventricular fibrillation

102. This condition is not among the terminal

- a. Predagonia
- b. Agony
- c. Shock
- d. Clinical death

103. For short muscle relaxants

- a. Listenon
- b. Arduan

- c. Propofol
 - d. Sodium thiopental
104. Reduction in blood pressure - a symptom that occurs after the introduction:
- a. Ketamine
 - b. Diazepam
 - c. Sodium thiopental
 - d. Atropine
105. The indication for the use of hydroxyethyl starch (HES) is
- a. Cardiogenic shock
 - b. Brain edema
 - c. Hypovolemic shock
 - d. Hyperhydratation
106. Distributive shocks include
- a. Arrhythmic shock
 - b. Cardiogenic shock
 - c. Pain shock
 - d. Anaphylactic shock
107. The most pronounced cardiodepressive effect of the drug
- a. Ropivacaine
 - b. Bupivacaine
 - c. Novocaine
 - d. Lidocaine
108. The maximum effect of ketamine after intravenous administration occurs through
- a. 70 s
 - b. 80 s
 - c. 90-100 s
 - d. 60 s
109. With severe traumatic brain injury:
- a. ICP depends on arterial blood pressure
 - b. an increase in ICP is directly proportional to the applied PEEP
 - c. fixed dilated pupils always indicate a severe brain injury.
 - d. treatment includes hyperventilation with PaCO₂ 3.0 kPa (23 mm Hg)
110. Increased PaCO₂ can be expected when
- a. diabetic ketoacidosis
 - b. uremic vomiting
 - c. massive pulmonary embolus

- d. spontaneous pneumothorax
111. Hypoventilation syndrome in obesity is characterized by pathological disorders, including a decrease in
- a. plasma bicarbonate concentration
 - b. compliance of the lungs-chest
 - c. airway resistance
 - d. work breathing
112. The leading syndrome in the treatment of pale toadstool is:
- a. pulmonary edema
 - b. acute renal failure
 - c. acute liver failure
 - d. convulsive syndrome
113. With the development of hypocapnia during mechanical ventilation should be in the first place:
- a. reduce the pressure on the breath
 - b. reduce respiratory rate
 - c. reduce exhalation pressure
 - d. cancel the appointment of sedatives
114. Opioids:
- a. do not affect the cerebral blood flow
 - b. are used to reduce cerebral blood flow and intracranial pressure
 - c. increase the oxygen consumption of the brain
 - d. cause significant changes in EEG
115. For the state of hypovolemia is not typical:
- a. increase in CVP
 - b. lowering blood pressure, tachycardia
 - c. reduction of stroke volume and cardiac output
 - d. decrease in circulating blood volume
116. At the prehospital stage, the use of narcotic analgesics is unacceptable if you suspect:
- a. for pelvic fractures
 - b. for hip fractures
 - c. for compression fractures of the spine
 - d. for traumatic brain injury
117. Contraindications for conducting forced diuresis
- a. hemolysis
 - b. coma
 - c. exotoxic shock

- d. no contraindications
118. The following substances are anticonvulsants:
- a. midazolam
 - b. suxametonium
 - c. nifedipine
 - d. atracurium
119. Atropine is used as an antidote for poisoning
- a. amitriptyline
 - b. insulin
 - c. organophosphates
 - d. ethylene glycol, methyl alcohol
120. Hypoventilation syndrome in obesity is characterized by pathological disorders, including a decrease in
- a. plasma bicarbonate concentration
 - b. compliance of the lungs-chest
 - c. airway resistance
 - d. work breathing
121. The hormone of the adrenal cortex, largely independent of the effects of the pituitary gland, is
- a. ACTH
 - b. Hydrocortisone
 - c. aldosterone
 - d. cortisone
122. Perioperative oliguria is due to
- a. stimulate the release of aldosterone
 - b. histamine effect
 - c. specific effect of anesthesia on the renal tubules
 - d. release of ADH
123. For thyrotoxic crisis is not typical:
- a. sensation of heat in the body
 - b. abdominal pains
 - c. bronchospasm
 - d. arrhythmia
124. Indications for electrocardioversion are
- a. ventricular tachycardia
 - b. nodal bradycardia
 - c. sinus tachycardia
 - d. electromechanical dissociation

125. For manifestations of severe diabetic ketosis is not typical:
- Ketonuria
 - pH increase
 - plasma hyperosmolarity
 - hyperventilation
126. Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP) reduces
- PaCO₂
 - intrathoracic blood volume
 - functional residual capacity
 - intracranial pressure
127. Left ventricular failure can be caused by:
- insufficient blood flow to the heart
 - blood volume overload
 - hypovolemia
128. Thrombocytopenia may occur:
- with DIC in the stage of consumption coagulopathy
 - with fat embolism
 - for injuries with muscle squeezing
129. In an emergency patient with severe hypovolemia, the anesthetic of choice may be:
- ketamine
 - halothane
 - barbiturates
130. Choose the absolute indication for using mechanical ventilation:
- Bronchorrhea
 - Asthmatic status
 - Consciousness level in The Glasgow Coma Scale < 8 marks
 - Convulsive paroxysm
131. How many days of using mechanical ventilation are allow to call her prolonged?
- 6 days
 - 8 days
 - 5 days
 - 7 days
132. In which stage of adult respiratory distress syndrome is using recruitment maneuver?
- In the second stage

- b. In the first stage
 - c. In the third stage
 - d. In the second and third stage
133. In which case is using inversion of inspiratory-expiratory ratio?
- a. Brain edema
 - b. Obstructive lung disease
 - c. Protocol of the “injured lung”
 - d. Weaning mechanical ventilation
134. There are the absolute indications for using mechanical ventilation.
Let's choose wrong answer.
- a. Bronchorrhea
 - b. Apnea and dyspnoea
 - c. $\text{SpO}_2 < 90\%$, $\text{PaO}_2 < 60 \text{ mm.Hg}$
 - d. Sopor or coma
135. Choose the right meaning of “oxygenation index”
- a. $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$
 - b. SaO_2
 - c. Qs/Qt
 - d. AaDO_2
136. What is the most frequent complication of mechanical ventilation?
- a. Pulmonary thromboembolism
 - b. Pressure damage to the lungs
 - c. Volume damage to the lungs
 - d. Ventilator-associated pneumonia
137. How to change the inspiratory-expiratory ratio in case of obstructive lung disease?
- a. no change
 - b. to increase
 - c. to invers
 - d. to decrease
138. There are indications for using noninvasive ventilation. Let's choose wrong answer.
- a. Sleep apnea syndrome
 - b. Obstructive lung disease
 - c. Decompensation of chronic heart failure
 - d. Coma
139. What position of thenars is using for indirect heart massage?
- a. In the lower third of sternum

- b. In the higher third of sternum
 - c. In the middle of sternum
 - d. In the fifth intercostal space on the left side
140. What algorithm is using two person for cardiopulmonary reanimation?
- a. 30 compression – 2 inspiration
 - b. 2 inspiration - 15 compression
 - c. 1 inspiration - 5 compression
 - d. 2 inspiration - 4-5 compression
141. What periodicity of compression is using for indirect heart massage?
- a. 80 – 100 in 1 minute
 - b. 100 – 120 in 1 minute
 - c. 60 – 80 in 1 minute
 - d. 40 – 60 in 1 minute
142. What maximum dosage of adrenalin is using for cardiopulmonary reanimation?
- a. It is unlimited
 - b. 3 – 5 mg
 - c. 5 – 10 mg
 - d. 10 – 15 mg
143. Choose the absolute indication for using defibrillation:
- a. Ventricular fibrillation and paroxysmal ventricular tachycardia
 - b. Atrium fibrillation
 - c. Asystole
 - d. Idioventricular pulse
144. There are terminal conditions. Let's choose wrong answer:
- a. Post-resuscitation disease
 - b. State before the agony
 - c. Agony
 - d. Clinical death
145. What the first operation is using in case of fibrillation of ventriculairs?
- a. Injection of adrenalin
 - b. Injection of calcium chloride
 - c. Injection of atropine
 - d. Defibrillation
146. What method of investigation is using for consciousness level's determine during operation?
- a. TOF- monitoring
 - b. Cerebral oximetry

- c. Electrocardiogram
 - d. BIS- monitoring
147. What is the normal amount of diuresis for adult weighing 70 kg?
- a. 350 ml/h
 - b. 70 ml/h
 - c. 700 ml/h
 - d. 140 ml/h
148. In what case induction of anesthesia is permissible profound?
- a. Insensibility with sleep's appearance
 - b. Wide pupils
 - c. Falling blood pressure
 - d. Apnea
149. What maximum dosage of Thiopentalum Natrium is using for anesthesia?
- a. 2500 mg
 - b. 500 mg
 - c. 1000 mg
 - d. 100 mg
150. For the prevention of thromboembolic complications use all except:
- a. Leg elastic bandaging
 - b. Nadroparin
 - c. Early mobilization
 - d. Antibacterial therapy
151. What drug is inducing motor stimulation, rising blood pressure, muscular rigidity?
- a. Ketaminum
 - b. Diprivan
 - c. Hexenal
 - d. Thiopental Natrium

1. A	39.B	77.C	115.	A
2. A	40.C	78.A	116.	D
3. B	41.B	79.D	117.	C
4. D	42.C	80.A	118.	A
5. B	43.D	81.C	119.	C
6. C	44.A	82.B	120.	B
7. A	45.C	83.B	121.	C
8. A	46.D	84.B	122.	D
9. B	47.B	85.D	123.	C
10.B	48.D	86.C	124.	A
11.C	49.C	87.B	125.	B
12.B	50.A	88.A	126.	B
13.D	51.B	89.A	127.	B
14.D	52.A	90.C	128.	A
15.A	53.B	91.A	129.	A
16.D	54.D	92.B	130.	C
17.A	55.A	93.D	131.	D
18.B	56.C	94.A	132.	B
19.B	57.A	95.A	133.	C
20.A	58.C	96.B	134.	A
21.C	59.B	97.B	135.	A
22.C	60.D	98.C	136.	D
23.A	61.C	99.B	137.	D
24.B	62.B	100. D	138.	D
25.B	63.A	101. D	139.	C
26.B	64.A	102. C	140.	A
27.C	65.A	103. A	141.	B
28.A	66.A	104. C	142.	A
29.A	67.B	105. C	143.	A
30.A	68.C	106. D	144.	A
31.D	69.D	107. B	145.	D
32.A	70.B	108. D	146.	D
33.D	71.B	109. A	147.	B
34.A	72.B	110. C	148.	A
35.A	73.D	111. B	149.	C
36.C	74.A	112. C	150.	D
37.B	75.B	113. B	151.	A
38.D	76.A	114. A		