

LOCAL ANESTHETICS AND INSTRUMENTS

1. What is this instrument 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 show 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. ETT 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. By blocking 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. Chlorprocaine
- b. Tetracaine
- c. Benzocaine
- d. Dibucaine

15. Which of the following is an ester:

- a. Chlorprocaine
- 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. Chlorprocaine
18. Which of the following statement is true about 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. Chlorprocaine

MUSCLE RELAXANTS AND ANALGESICS

20. Side effect of alfentanil:
 a. Chest wall rigidity b. Hypertension
 c. Convulsion d. Hallucination
21. Muscle rigidity by fentanyl is due to which receptor:
 a. μ (mu) b. κ (kappa)
 c. δ (delta) d. σ (sigma)
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. Doxacurium d. Pancuronium

GENERAL ANESTHETIC, IV/INHALATION AGENTS

28. Drug used to control secretions in GA:
 a. Hyoscine b. Glycopyrrolate
 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. Full stomach b. Increased ICT
 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 porphyria
 c. Malignant hyperthermia
 d. Methemoglobinemia
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

PRE-OP ANESTHETIC PREPARATION**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

INTRA-OP AND POST-OP PATIENT CARE**45. Instructions for intubation are all EXCEPT:**

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

BOARD REVIEW QUESTIONS**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 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 is used as?

- a. 0.5% jelly, 1 % injection
- b. 1% jelly, 2 % injection
- c. 2% jelly, 4% injection
- d. 4% jelly, 5% injection

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. Resp. failure
- c. Diabetes
- d. Mobility of fracture

56. PIN index of nitrous oxide is?

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

57. The muscle relaxant that can be given in renal disease is?

- a. Doxacurium
- b. Pancuronium
- c. Vecuronium
- d. Gallium

58. Fastest onset skeletal muscle relaxant is?

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

59. Hoffman elimination is seen in

- a. Cisatracurium
- b. Mivacurium
- c. Pipecuronium
- d. Vecuronium

60. All are true about halothane except?

- a. Amber coloured bottles
- b. Arrhythmogenic
- 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. Most efficient Mapelson circuit for spontaneous ventilation?

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

- 63. Shortest acting spinal anaesthetic agent?**
 a. Lidocaine
 b. Bupivacaine
 c. Tetracaine
 d. Ropivacaine
- 64. High spinal anaesthesia leads to**
 a. Bradycardia and Hypotension
 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. DC shock for Ventricular tachycardia**
 a. 50 J biphasic
 b. 100 J biphasic
 c. 120 J biphasic
 d. 200 J biphasic
- 68. Most common rib fracture in CPR?**
 a. 2-3 rd
 b. 3-4th
 c. 5-7th
 d. 9-11th
- 69. Oxygen cylinder color:**
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 b. White body black shoulder
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 c. IV adrenaline
 d. Cardiac compression
- 84. First sensation to be lost in local anesthetic 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. Hoffmann elimination is seen with?**
 a. Gallamine
 b. Thiopentone
 c. Atracurium
 d. Lignocaine
- 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. N_2O
 c. Dantrolene sodium
 d. Gallamine
- 89. Ketamine is not given in?**
 a. Hypertensive patients
 b. Hypovolemic patients
 c. Septic
 d. Asthmatic patients

IMAGE BASED QUESTIONS

90. The image shows which cylinder?



- a. Oxygen Cylinder
- b. Nitrous oxide cylinder
- c. Cyclopropane cylinder
- d. Halothane cylinder

91. The image shows?



- a. Tru-cut Biopsy needle
- b. Veress Needle
- c. Lumbar puncture needle
- d. Hypodermic needle

Answers to Image based questions are given at the end of explained questions