

MCQ Anaesthetics

1. If adrenaline is used with local anesthetic in a finger block, which drug can be used to reverse vasospasm?
 - a) aramine
 - b) GTN
 - c) Hydrallazine
 - d) Phentolamine
 - e) Theophylline

2. The absorption from highest to lowest is
 - a) intercostals, peripheral nerve, subcutaneous
 - b) subcutaneous, peripheral nerve, intercostals
 - c) peripheral nerve, intercostals, subcutaneous
 - d) intercostals, subcutaneous, peripheral nerve
 - e) they are all the same

3. The recommended local anesthetic dose for intercostals blocks is what percentage of maximum for peripheral blocks?
 - a) 50
 - b) 25
 - c) 15
 - d) 10
 - e) 5

4. For a median nerve block at the wrist the needle is inserted
 - a) lateral to flexor carpi radialis
 - b) directly lateral to palmaris longus
 - c) at the medial border of palmaris longus
 - d) through palmaris longus
 - e) none of the above

5. Which statement is incorrect with regards to ulnar nerve blocks at the wrist
 - a) the ulnar nerve lies lateral to the artery
 - b) the ulnar nerve lies lateral to flexor carpi ulnaris
 - c) the site of needle insertion is directly lateral to flexor carpi ulnaris
 - d) lignocaine with adrenaline can be used safely
 - e) if lignocaine is used the block lasts for 1-2 hours

6. Which statement is incorrect?
 - a) the nail bed of the middle finger is supplied by the median nerve
 - b) the nail bed of the fifth finger is supplied by the ulnar nerve
 - c) the total anaesthetic agent which should be used in a finger block is 4 ml
 - d) the palmar and dorsal digital nerves are superficial to their arteries
 - e) the dorsum of the whole hand distal to the DIP is supplied by the radial nerve

7. Which statement is incorrect with regards to the plantar surface of the foot?
 - a) it is mostly supplied by the posterior tibial nerve
 - b) the saphenous nerve is blocked between the medial malleolus and tibialis anterior
 - c) often two nerves need to be anaesthetised for an adequate block
 - d) for a posterior tibial nerve block anaesthetic is injected lateral to the posterior tibial artery at the upper border of the medial malleolus
 - e) the sural nerve is blocked inferior to the lateral malleolus

8. With regards to local anesthesia of the oral region which is incorrect?
 - a) to anaesthetise the chin and lower lip a mental nerve block or an inferior alveolar nerve block can be done

- b) an intra oral mental nerve block is done where the lip meets the gum at the level of the first pre molar
- c) an external mental nerve block can be done in the same region
- d) local anaesthetic with adrenaline should not be used
- e) a midline laceration may need a bilateral block

9. Which is false with regards to intra oral nerve blocks?

- a) the technique is similar to that for a lingual nerve block
- b) and inferior alveolar nerve block will anaesthetise the chin and lower lip
- c) a lingual nerve block will anaesthetise the anterior two thirds of the tongue plus the floor of the mouth and the gums
- d) in such block the needle is inserted two cm along the lateral border of the ramus of the mandible
- e) the site of needle insertion is 1 cm above the third molar

10. which is true with regard to a laceration of the pinna of the ear?

- a) direct infiltration is a safe option
- b) adequate regional block is achieved by injecting LA from both a superior and inferior direction anterior to the ear
- c) adequate regional block is achieved by injecting LA from both superior and inferior directions posterior to the ear
- d) adequate regional block requires both an anterior and posterior block
- e) an intraoral approach provides the longest anaesthesia

11. Which is not true with regional blockade of the infraorbital nerve?

- a) it is found one cm inferior to the mid point of the lower margin of the orbit
- b) anesthesia by an percutaneous route lasts longer than an intraoral route
- c) it anaesthetises the upper lip
- d) it anaesthetises the lower eyelid
- e) it anaesthetises the lateral side of the nose

12. Which is false with regards to a Biers Block?

- a) If regional block lasts for 40 – 60 mins
- b) the minimal duration of cuff inflation is 20 mins
- c) bupivacaine can be used at a smaller dose of 1/mg/kg, but the cuff must remain up for at least 40 mins
- d) lignocaine can be used safely
- e) it is contraindicated in patients with sickle cell disease and Raynauds disease

13. Which is false of methoxyflourane?

- a) it is found in the green sticks used for pain control in the ambulance
- b) its is an ether like substance
- c) it produces good analgesia with no anaesthesia
- d) adverse effects include delirium, hypotension, arrhythmias, and respiratory depression
- e) it is flammable
- f) it is contraindicated if there is a history of jaundice after halogenated anaesthetics

14. Which is a false statement with regards to nitrous oxide?

- a) when supplied as Entonox, it is 30% oxygen and 70% nitrous oxide
- b) it does not cause hypoxia when used as entonox
- c) it does not cause significant depression or loss of airway reflexes
- d) it is a clear, odourless gas
- e) it supports combustion but is not explosive

15. which of these induction agents increases ICP?

- a) ketamine
- b) thiopentone
- c) propofol
- d) fentanyl

e) midazolam

16. Which is not a complication of succinylcholine?

- a) increased intragastric pressure
- b) histamine release
- c) masseter spasm
- d) malignant hyperthermia
- e) hypotension

17. Which is not a feature of the non-depolarising neuromuscular relaxant mentioned?

- a) pancuronium – tachycardia, long half life
- b) atracurium - short half life
- c) rocuronium – short duration of onset (1-3 mins)
- d) vecuronium – brief increase ICP
- e) vecuronium – lack of haemodynamic alterations

18. Which statement is false?

- a) lignocaine 1mg/kg may blunt the increase in ICP with instrumentation of the larynx.
- b) In this setting lignocaine should be given no more than 20 secs prior to other agents
- c) The standard adult blade for intubation is called the Macintosh blade
- d) The straight blade for paediatric intubation is the Miller blade
- e) The adult blade with a hinged tip that lifts the epiglottis is the McCoy blade

19. Which is an incorrect statement with regards to TAC?

- a) it is much more effective on scalp and facial wounds than extremities
- b) application is for 1 hour minutes to achieve sufficient local anaesthesia
- c) It must be kept in a locked cupboard
- d) It should not be used in wounds where adrenaline is contraindicated
- e) Significant toxicity through mucous membranes occurs, though low dose application on mucous membranes can occur safely
- f) LAT is as efficacious, can be used in the same way and does not require special storage

20. With regards to non invasive ventilation, CPAP, which is false?

- a) it recruits collapsed alveoli
- b) it prevents alveoli collapse
- c) it increases FEV1
- d) it improves FRC
- e) it improves alveolar fluid distribution

21. Which is the least likely adverse effect of CPAP?

- a) increase ICP
- b) barotrauma
- c) hypertension
- d) increase CO2
- e) hypoxia

ANSWERS

1)D	2)A	3)D	4)B	5)C	6)E
7)E	8)D	9)D	10)D	11)B	12)B
13)E	14)A	15)A	16)E	17)D	18)B
19)B	20)C	21)C			