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**PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY (CBRT)**

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**Instructions / સૂચના**

**Candidate must ensure compliance to the instructions mentioned below, else objections shall not be considered: -**

- (1) All the suggestion should be submitted in prescribed format of suggestion sheet Physically.
- (2) Question wise suggestion to be submitted in the prescribed format (Suggestion Sheet) published on the website.
- (3) All suggestions are to be submitted with reference to the Master Question Paper with provisional answer key (Master Question Paper), published herewith on the website. Objections should be sent referring to the Question, Question No. & options of the Master Question Paper.
- (4) Suggestions regarding question nos. and options other than provisional answer key (Master Question Paper) shall not be considered.
- (5) Objections and answers suggested by the candidate should be in compliance with the responses given by him in his answer sheet. Objections shall not be considered, in case, if responses given in the answer sheet /response sheet and submitted suggestions are differed.
- (6) Objection for each question shall be made on separate sheet. Objection for more than one question in single sheet shall not be considered & treated as cancelled.

**ઉમેદવારે નીચેની સૂચનાઓનું પાલન કરવાની તકેદારી રાખવી, અન્યથા વાંધા-સૂચન અંગે કરેલ રજૂઆતો ધ્યાને લેવાશે નહીં**

- (1) ઉમેદવારે વાંધા-સૂચનો નિયત કરવામાં આવેલ વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રકથી રજૂ કરવાના રહેશે.
- (2) ઉમેદવારે પ્રશ્નપ્રમાણે વાંધા-સૂચનો રજૂ કરવા વેબસાઇટ પર પ્રસિધ્ધ થયેલ નિયત વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રકના નમૂનાનો જ ઉપયોગ કરવો.
- (3) ઉમેદવારે પોતાને પરીક્ષામાં મળેલ પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકામાં છપાયેલ પ્રશ્નક્રમાંક મુજબ વાંધા-સૂચનો રજૂ ન કરતા તમામ વાંધા-સૂચનો વેબસાઇટ પર પ્રસિધ્ધ થયેલ પ્રોવિઝનલ આન્સર કી (માસ્ટર પ્રશ્નપત્ર)ના પ્રશ્ન ક્રમાંક મુજબ અને તે સંદર્ભમાં રજૂ કરવા.
- (4) માસ્ટર પ્રશ્નપત્ર માં નિર્દિષ્ટ પ્રશ્ન અને વિકલ્પ સિવાયના વાંધા-સૂચન ધ્યાને લેવામાં આવશે નહીં.
- (5) ઉમેદવારે જે પ્રશ્નના વિકલ્પ પર વાંધો રજૂ કરેલ છે અને વિકલ્પ રૂપે જે જવાબ સૂચવેલ છે એ જવાબ ઉમેદવારે પોતાની ઉત્તરવહીમાં આપેલ હોવો જોઈએ. ઉમેદવારે સૂચવેલ જવાબ અને ઉત્તરવહીનો જવાબ ભિન્ન હશે તો ઉમેદવારે રજૂ કરેલ વાંધા-સૂચન ધ્યાનમાં લેવાશે નહીં.
- (6) એક પ્રશ્ન માટે એક જ વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રક વાપરવું. એક જ વાંધા-સૂચન પત્રકમાં એકથી વધારે પ્રશ્નોની રજૂઆત કરેલ હશે તો તે અંગેના વાંધા-સૂચનો ધ્યાને લેવાશે નહીં.

001. Which one of the following is false about the complications in paediatric regional anaesthesia
- (A) Blood patch is contraindicated in paediatric population.
  - (B) Plasma levels of 4.0 µg/mL of bupivacaine are toxic.
  - (C) Warning signals during toxicity are absent in paediatric population.
  - (D) Cardiac toxicity is rare.
002. Complications in acute pain management:
- (A) Patient controlled epidural analgesia is not associated with hypotension.
  - (B) Ropivacaine causes more blockade than bupivacaine.
  - (C) Lumbar catheters cause more motor blockade than thoracic catheter.
  - (D) Lumbar epidural is beneficial in cardiac insufficiency patients.
003. Cauda equina syndrome:
- (A) Positioning during surgery may precipitate it.
  - (B) Ischaemia is more damaging than compression.
  - (C) Mostly involves L5/S1 nerve roots causing saddle anaesthesia.
  - (D) Numbness is only seen in the perineum.
004. Spinal hematoma:
- (A) Mostly presents as acute pain.
  - (B) Hematomas that develop higher in the spinal cord have better prognosis than lumbosacral region.
  - (C) Complete recovery is seen in only 10% of patients.
  - (D) Treatment of steroids increase the risk of spinal hematoma.
005. Which of the following respiratory parameters increases in obese individuals compared to lean individuals?
- (A) Tidal volume
  - (B) Functional Residual capacity
  - (C) Oxygen consumption
  - (D) Upper airway respiratory tone
006. Which of the following anaesthetics has the least risk of perioperative adverse events?
- (A) General anaesthesia without the use of paralytics for cerebral aneurysm clipping
  - (B) Administration of rocuronium for laparoscopic cholecystectomy
  - (C) Premedication of an anxious patient for endoscopic sinus surgery
  - (D) Supraclavicular block placement and administration of IV Tylenol for AV fistula in the left arm
007. Which of the following is not a component of standard ASA monitoring?
- (A) Temperature
  - (B) ECG Monitoring
  - (C) Anaesthetic depth
  - (D) Oxygen content of fresh gas
008. Regarding electrolyte administration in the adult the following are true EXCEPT:
- (A) Infusion of potassium should not normally exceed 40mmol/h.
  - (B) Daily sodium requirement is 1-2mmol/kg.
  - (C) Most calcium in the extracellular fluid is protein-bound.
  - (D) 1g of magnesium sulphate contains 4mmol magnesium.

009. Which of the following is TRUE concerning vascular access devices?
- (A) The flow of crystalloid through a 16G intravenous cannula is approximately 150ml/min.
  - (B) Laminar flow is proportional to the viscosity of the fluid.
  - (C) Laminar flow is proportional to the square of the radius.
  - (D) A central line is the most effective means of fluid resuscitation for a trauma patient.
010. The following are true regarding sources of error in pulse oximetry EXCEPT:
- (A) Use of local anaesthetic may cause a fall in SpO<sub>2</sub>.
  - (B) Severe tricuspid regurgitation reduces the SpO<sub>2</sub> reading.
  - (C) Readings are unreliable below 70% SpO<sub>2</sub>.
  - (D) Foetal haemoglobin (HbF) causes overestimation of SpO<sub>2</sub>.
011. Which ONE of the following is the most useful indicator when considering a diagnosis of massive pulmonary embolism?
- (A) A fall in end-tidal CO<sub>2</sub> to 1.3kPa.
  - (B) A pulmonary artery pressure of 22/10mmHg.
  - (C) An oxygen saturation of 88% on room air.
  - (D) An arterial blood gas showing a PaO<sub>2</sub> of 6.5kPa on room air.
012. The following statements are true regarding daily interruption of sedation on the ICU EXCEPT:
- (A) Length of ICU stay is reduced.
  - (B) The drug-sparing effect is greater with propofol than midazolam.
  - (C) The period of mechanical ventilation is shorter.
  - (D) In-hospital mortality is unaffected.
013. Regarding the circulatory physiology of pregnancy which statement is FALSE?
- (A) Systemic vascular resistance normally falls in early pregnancy.
  - (B) Hypertension in pregnancy is essentially harmful only to the foetus.
  - (C) Systolic pressure decreases to a lesser extent than diastolic.
  - (D) Hypertension detected in the first trimester is likely to be longstanding.
014. The following are true of outcomes following cardiac arrest EXCEPT:
- (A) There is level 1 evidence that tight glycaemic control improves outcome.
  - (B) Survival to hospital discharge is approximately 8% following out-of-hospital arrest.
  - (C) Absence of a pupillary light reflex 24h post-arrest predicts poor neurological outcome with high specificity.
  - (D) The lower the pH in the first 24h post-arrest the higher the mortality.
015. Regarding acute traumatic cardiac tamponade the following are true EXCEPT:
- (A) It is more common in penetrating than blunt trauma.
  - (B) The jugular venous pressure may be normal.
  - (C) An enlarged cardiac silhouette is seen on the chest X-ray.
  - (D) ECG findings of electrical alternans are pathognomonic of cardiac tamponade.

016. Which statement regarding transfusion-related acute lung injury (TRALI) is TRUE?
- (A) Volume overload is the principal problem.
  - (B) Mortality ranges from 5-25%.
  - (C) It is an immunological diagnosis.
  - (D) TRALI is physiologically distinct from acute lung injury.
017. Which is the TRUE statement regarding the anaesthetic management of a patient with major burns?
- (A) Awake fiberoptic intubation is the technique of choice in the patient with stridor following inhalational injury.
  - (B) A high ventilator minute volume will be required
  - (C) Intramuscular morphine is ideal supplemental analgesia for burns dressing changes.
  - (D) Non-depolarising muscle relaxants should be given in small doses.
018. Regarding the 12-lead ECG the following are true EXCEPT:
- (A) The scale on the vertical axis is 0.1mV/mm.
  - (B) The QT interval is the time from the start of the QRS complex to the end of the T wave.
  - (C) A cardiac monitor has a broader frequency range than an ECG machine.
  - (D) Lead I measures the potential difference between the left and right arms.
019. The following physiological changes occur in the prone patient with acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) EXCEPT:
- (A) Perfusion is largely redistributed to the ventral lung.
  - (B) Ventilation is more homogeneously distributed.
  - (C) Compression of dorsal lung regions by the heart is reduced.
  - (D) Anterior chest wall compliance is decreased.
020. Neonates compared with adults are resistant to suxamethonium because:
- (A) Pseudocholinesterase is 50% more active in neonates
  - (B) Neonates have more motor end plates per kg
  - (C) Suxamethonium is excreted by the neonate
  - (D) Neonates have a larger extracellular volume per kg
021. Regarding coeliac plexus blocks:
- (A) The plexus lies posterior to the aorta
  - (B) The plexus has contributions from the vagus and phrenic nerves
  - (C) Paraplegia occurs in approximately 1:5000
  - (D) Common complications include urinary retention and constipation
022. Which of the following enhance hypoxic pulmonary vasoconstriction?
- (A) Nitrous oxide
  - (B) Thoracic epidural
  - (C) Almitrine
  - (D) Opioids

023. All of the following are true about cleft lip and palate EXCEPT
- (A) History of apnoea during feeds may indicate chronic airway obstruction
  - (B) Bilateral cleft lip predicts difficult laryngoscopy
  - (C) Difficulty with mask ventilation is common
  - (D) Airway obstruction after cleft lip and palate repair may be treated with insertion of a nasopharyngeal airway
024. Peripheral nerve stimulation:
- (A) Long pulse width is an indicator of nerve proximity.
  - (B) Anode is used as stimulating electrode.
  - (C) Lower frequencies should be used for nerve localisation.
  - (D) Impedance measurement is necessary.
025. Which one of the following is accepted strategy to increase the viability and number of transplantable organs:
- (A) Hormone resuscitation
  - (B) Fluid loading to achieve a central venous pressure of 8–12 mmHg
  - (C) Ventilation with a high positive end expiratory pressure of 10–15 cm H<sub>2</sub>O
  - (D) Noradrenaline as a first-line measure in treating hypotension
026. A 30-year-old male is involved in a house fire. Which of the following is true with regards to a total body surface area (TBSA) percentage burn?
- (A) Burns to the anterior surface of his chest, the whole of his right arm, his perineum, and the anterior surface of his right leg would cause a 30% TBSA burn
  - (B) Burns to both arms and his back would result in a 45% TBSA burn
  - (C) Burns to his anterior chest, his back, and his perineum would cause a 37% TBSA burn
  - (D) Burns to his head and perineum would cause a 15% TBSA burn
027. Regarding paediatric day-case services, which of the following is false?
- (A) Ex-premature neonates are not suitable in the first three months of life
  - (B) A centre must have the ability to ventilate children postoperatively
  - (C) Access to paediatricians is essential
  - (D) Anaesthetists should have child protection training
028. With acute fatty liver of pregnancy (AFLP), which is false
- (A) The incidence is higher in multiple pregnancies
  - (B) Regional anaesthesia is contraindicated
  - (C) It can occur concurrently with pre-eclampsia
  - (D) The radiological appearance of the liver may be normal

029. A 60-year-old male is ventilated on the ICU with a presumed diagnosis of Guillain–Barré syndrome (GBS). Which of the following is true?
- (A) The early administration of antibiotics improves outcome in these patients
  - (B) Autonomic disturbance is a common feature in patients with more than five days of symptoms
  - (C) Exposure to Epstein–Barr virus is a risk factor in the development of GBS
  - (D) Ventilatory support is required in the majority of patients with GBS
030. Which one of the following volumes of local anaesthetic boluses are appropriate in a 60 kg man:
- (A) 20 ml of 2% lignocaine in an epidural top-up
  - (B) 15 ml of 0.5% levobupivacaine in a femoral block
  - (C) 10 ml of hyperbaric prilocaine 2% in spinal anaesthesia for a hip replacement
  - (D) 10 ml of lignocaine 1% with adrenaline for a ring block
031. The most valid single test for post-thoracotomy respiratory complications is the predicted postoperative FEV1 percentage (ppo FEV1%). Regarding the ppo FEV1%:
- (A) For lobectomy, the calculation uses the number of bronchopulmonary segments removed compared with the total number in one lung
  - (B) The percentage predicted volumes are corrected for age and sex, but not height
  - (C) Absolute limits for ppo FEV1 of 0.8 l is always used as the lower limit of acceptability for resection
  - (D) Patients with ppo FEV1% < 30% should never have lung resection
032. You are urgently called to delivery suite to assist in the resuscitation of a neonate. Physiology of the neonate is characterized by all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) Obligatory nose breathing
  - (B) Relatively fixed stroke volume
  - (C) Low levels of vitamin-K-dependent clotting factors at birth
  - (D) Normal maintenance fluid requirement of 80 ml/kg/h
033. During an elective orthopaedic operating list a patient is scheduled to have an achilles tendon repair for which the patient has to be placed in the prone position. Complications directly from prone positioning includes all EXCEPT
- (A) Compartment syndrome
  - (B) Hypotension
  - (C) Visual loss
  - (D) Neuropraxia
034. A 29-year-old patient is listed for an ORIF of the wrist. He asks about the possibility of surgery under local anaesthetic and you discuss a brachial plexus block. Which one of the following is FALSE about the anatomy of the brachial plexus
- (A) The median nerve receives supply from both the medial and lateral cord
  - (B) The radial nerve has no sensory supply in the arm
  - (C) The suprascapular nerve is a branch of the upper trunk
  - (D) The musculocutaneous nerve is a branch of the posterior cord

035. All of the following signs or symptoms form part of the criteria for the diagnosis of complex regional pain syndrome EXCEPT
- (A) Tremor (B) Hypoaesthesia  
(C) Hypohydrosis (D) Oedema
036. In a resection of a small bowel tumour, suspected to be carcinoid. Which of the following statement is FALSE
- (A) The patient is at high risk of mitral valve disease  
(B) Ingestion of blue cheese or chocolate may precipitate a carcinoid attack  
(C) Atracurium should be avoided  
(D) Noradrenaline infusion may cause hypotension
037. Which one of the following is NOT TRUE with regard to the management of meningitis in children (over three months)
- (A) Early empirical antibiotic therapy is with ceftriaxone  
(B) Neuroimaging is mandatory for all cases  
(C) Signs of raised ICP in children may include abnormal posturing, focal neurological defects and doll's eye movements  
(D) Large resuscitative fluid requirement is an indication for intubation
038. Regarding airway assessment, which will not form part of Wilson's criteria
- (A) Obesity (B) Restricted jaw movement  
(C) Thyromental distance <6 cm (D) Receding mandible
039. A 60 kg previously fit and well adult patient was admitted to ICU with severe sepsis secondary to pneumonia. He has been started on increasing doses of both noradrenaline and adrenaline following fluid resuscitation. His CVP is 12 cm H<sub>2</sub>O and MAP is maintained at 70 mmHg with a HR of 130/ min. His serum lactate however has been doubled to 5 mmol/lover the last 6 hours. He is passing about 35 ml of urine hourly. The following measures may help reduce his rising serum lactate.
- (A) Start vasopressin infusion to achieve a MAP of 75 mmHg  
(B) Increase noradrenaline infusion rate to achieve a MAP of 75 mmHg  
(C) Increase adrenaline infusion rate to achieve a MAP of 75 mmHg  
(D) Reduce adrenaline infusion rate and increase the noradrenaline if needed
040. Complications and physiological changes associated with malignant hyperpyrexia includes all EXCEPT
- (A) Hyperkalaemia (B) Vasodilatation  
(C) Disseminated intravascular coagulation (D) Compartment syndrome
041. When using low-frequency jet ventilation (LFJV) for airway surgery
- (A) Gas is normally delivered intermittently at a rate of 20–30 breaths per minute  
(B) LFJV utilizes the Venturi effect  
(C) It is useful for patients who have upper airway obstruction  
(D) Adequacy of ventilation is best assessed using ETCO<sub>2</sub>

042. A male baby is born at 29 weeks' gestation, three weeks after spontaneous rupture of membranes. His breathing effort is poor, requiring assisted ventilation. After intubation, his umbilical artery blood gas sample shows: pH 7.18, PaCO<sub>2</sub> 8.5 kPa, PaO<sub>2</sub> 6.5 kPa, despite high FiO<sub>2</sub> of 0.8. Which of the following is not appropriate in his management:
- (A) Echocardiogram (B) Increasing PEEP  
(C) Intravenous antibiotics (D) Surfactant
043. Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) is a recognized treatment modality in cases of severe or medication-resistant depression. Regarding ECT:
- (A) An initial tachycardia and rise in blood pressure is common  
(B) Propofol is the preferred induction agent as it allows the longest seizure duration  
(C) Etomidate is contraindicated as an induction agent as it raises the seizure threshold  
(D) An increased dose of suxamethonium may be required in cachectic patients
044. A 72-year-old female complains of 12 months of right-sided facial pain below the eye. She describes the 'stabbing' pain as brief but severe and that it can be provoked by a light touch to the skin. Which of the following would be an appropriate first line in her management?
- (A) Acyclovir (B) 5% lidocaine plaster  
(C) Carbamazepine (D) Gabapentin
045. You have been asked to anaesthetize a patient for a laparoscopic cholecystectomy. His medical history is remarkable for pulmonary hypertension (PH) and moderate COPD. Concerning PH:
- (A) Milrinone and dobutamine are safe to use in PH  
(B) Central neuraxial anaesthesia is not recommended in PH  
(C) Maintaining a normal SVR is essential in safely anaesthetizing a patient with PH  
(D) Metaraminol is contraindicated due to hypersensitive pulmonary  $\alpha$ -1 receptors
046. Thyrotoxic storm may be treated using:
- (A) Hydrocortisone  
(B) Lugol's solution via the Jod-Basedow mechanism  
(C) Amiodarone  
(D) Ibuprofen
047. The effects of smoking includes all EXCEPT
- (A) Reduction in postoperative nausea and vomiting  
(B) Increased airway reactivity  
(C) Hepatic enzyme inhibition  
(D) Hypertension
048. In the patient undergoing elective surgery who has atrial fibrillation:
- (A) A slow ventricular response may be an indication for pacemaker insertion  
(B) Routine  $\beta$ -blockers should be omitted due to the risk of hypotension intraoperatively  
(C) Patients receiving digoxin should have their levels measured on the day of surgery  
(D) All medications should be converted to intravenous on the day of surgery



049. All of the following are adverse effects of opioids EXCEPT
- (A) Are dose dependent.
  - (B) Constipation is due to delayed gastric emptying.
  - (C) Opioid agonists are helpful in refractory constipation.
  - (D) Risk factors for constipation include advanced age, immobility, abdominal disease, concurrent medications.
050. Which one of the following is false about the systemic actions of local anaesthetics
- (A) Local anaesthetics have anticonvulsant properties.
  - (B) Numbness of tongue is due to direct depressant effects of CNS.
  - (C) Sedation may be seen as part of toxicity.
  - (D) Increased PCO<sub>2</sub> levels increase the toxicity.
051. The femoral nerve
- (A) Gives off a branch to the skin of the scrotum
  - (B) Lies Lateral to the femoral vein
  - (C) Lies within the femoral sheath with artery, vein and lymph node.
  - (D) When blocked provides suitable anaesthesia for reduction of a fractured neck of femur
052. Which of the following nerves supply the intrinsic muscles of the larynx
- (A) Internal laryngeal
  - (B) Hypoglossal
  - (C) Those originating in the nucleus ambiguus
  - (D) None of the above
053. In a pressure cycled ventilator
- (A) The cycling pressure is determined by the patients compliance
  - (B) The inspiratory time is fixed
  - (C) It is a minute volume divider
  - (D) The expiratory period may be time cycled
054. Rapid sequence induction
- (A) Is always accompanied by an intravenous opioid
  - (B) Requires titration of anaesthetic agent until loss of consciousness is achieved
  - (C) Is not required in elective operations
  - (D) Is frequently modified to suit clinical circumstances
055. Cyanosis
- (A) Occurs when blood contains over 5 g/dl of carbaminohaemoglobin
  - (B) Is more readily detected in anaemia
  - (C) Can be produced by 1.5 g/dl of methaemoglobin
  - (D) Is common in carbon monoxide poisoning

056. Which one of the following is parasympathetic ganglion
- (A) Stellate ganglion (B) Coeliac ganglion  
(C) Ciliary ganglion (D) Gasserian ganglion
057. At birth, the following are true
- (A) The right ventricular wall is thicker than the left  
(B) The increased flow of blood to the left atrium causes the ductus arteriosus to close  
(C) The haemoglobin concentration is approximately 10 g/dl  
(D) Myelination of the nervous system is complete
058. The following factors predispose to pulmonary oedema EXCEPT
- (A) Low pulmonary capillary pressure (B) Decreased oncotic pressure  
(C) Increased capillary permeability (D) Impairment of lymphatic drainage
059. The following describes an optimal arrangement for efficiency and economy in a circle absorber system EXCEPT
- (A) The fresh gas inlet is positioned in the inspired gas stream proximal to the inspiratory valve  
(B) Expired gas is vented via the overflow valve from the circuit upstream of the soda lime canister  
(C) The soda lime is positioned before the fresh gas inlet  
(D) The overflow valve is positioned between the soda lime canister and fresh gas inlet
060. Which one of the following anaesthetic agents cause direct sympathetic stimulation?
- (A) enflurane (B) sevoflurane  
(C) desflurane (D) isoflurane
061. High-quality CPR should produce a CO<sub>2</sub> between
- (A) 20 to 30 mmHg. (B) 30 to 40 mmHg.  
(C) 10 to 20 mmHg. (D) None of the above
062. All of the following are appropriate in asystole cardiac arrest EXCEPT
- (A) IV atropine 0.5 mg (B) Chest compression  
(C) IV Epinephrine every 3-5 minutes (D) Consider capnography
063. What is the recommended method to monitor breathing during ACLS care?
- (A) Look, listen, and feel (B) Capnography  
(C) Venous blood gas (D) Monitoring chest rise

064. Which one of the following is present in normal adult venous blood
- (A) 3% COHb (B) 5% MetHb  
(C) 70% OxyHb (D) 2% free Hb
065. All are characteristics of opioid receptors EXCEPT
- (A) All mediate analgesia.  
(B) When activated cause an increase in neurotransmitter release.  
(C) May be found in the knee joint.  
(D) Possess their own endogenous ligands.
066. Which one of the following drugs can cause significant histamine release
- (A) Pancuronium. (B) Amitryptilline.  
(C) Ketamine. (D) Pethidine.
067. Regarding the smoking of tobacco which one is true
- (A) Smoking is associated with oxyhaemoglobin desaturation in recovery in children of smokers.  
(B) Carboxyhaemoglobin may be distinguished from oxyhaemoglobin by pulse oximetry.  
(C) Carboxyhaemoglobin level of 15% will reduce the maximal haemoglobin saturation to 85% on room air.  
(D) Abstinence from smoking for 12 hours restores airway sensitivity to that of the non-smoker.
068. Compensation to acute haemorrhage includes
- (A) Increased baroreceptor stretch.  
(B) Cerebral vasoconstriction.  
(C) Renal efferent arteriolar vasoconstriction.  
(D) Reduced chemoreceptor discharge.
069. Which one of the following is false about heat-moisture exchanger (HME)
- (A) Is more effective at higher tidal volumes.  
(B) Contains a mesh on which exhaled humidity can condense.  
(C) May be bactericidal.  
(D) Can help prevent passage of viral particles.
070. All of the following are true about nocturnal sleep EXCEPT
- (A) Periods of rapid eye movement are accompanied by 3 Hz spikes and waves on the EEG.  
(B) Dreams tend to occur during periods of rapid eye movement.  
(C) Delta waves on the EEG are associated with deep sleep.  
(D) Core temperature typically drops half a degree Celsius.

071. Concerning nerve conduction, which one is not true  
(A) A-beta fibres exhibit saltatory conduction  
(B) C fibres are unmyelinated  
(C) A-alpha fibres conduct at 70120 m/s  
(D) A-gamma fibres are sensory to muscle spindles
072. 2 litre reservoir bags  
(A) Are made from carbon-impregnated rubber  
(B) Hold 2 litres when fully distended  
(C) Are designed to allow the internal pressure to reach no more than 80 cm H<sub>2</sub>O  
(D) Often have a loop on the end in order to help drying after cleaning
073. Concerning desflurane  
(A) It is a chlorinated methyl ethyl ether  
(B) It has a boiling point approximately the same as that of isoflurane  
(C) It has a molecular weight which is the same as that of enflurane  
(D) It is stable in soda lime
074. Which one of the following is not true about restrictive lung disease  
(A) A fall in FEV<sub>1</sub> (B) A fall in arterial PO<sub>2</sub>  
(C) A fall in FEV<sub>1</sub>/FVC ratio (D) A fall in vital capacity
075. The Larynx is composed of \_\_\_\_\_ cartilages.  
(A) 6 (B) 8  
(C) 9 (D) None of the above
076. During normal inspiration the surface tension of the liquid in the lung increases to  
(A) 40 mN/m (B) 22 mN/m  
(C) 19 mN/m (D) 54 mN/m
077. Which one of the following can be measured with simple spirometer  
(A) FRC (B) Residual volume  
(C) Vital Capacity (D) Total Lung Capacity
078. In describing the anatomy of the airways  
(A) There are 24 generations of passages  
(B) The total cross-sectional area of the alveoli is approximately 12000 cm<sup>2</sup>  
(C) Gas exchange occurs only in the alveoli  
(D) The respiratory bronchioles are part of the first 16 generations
079. In trauma patients, the treatment of acute pain is associated with which of the following?  
(A) Decreased incidence of pulmonary complications  
(B) Increased muscle spasm  
(C) Improved identification of clinical signs  
(D) Increased metabolic processes

080. The following statements regarding intravenous solutions are correct
- (A) Normal saline contains 180 mmol/l of sodium
  - (B) Sodium bicarbonate 8.4% is a hypo osmolar solution
  - (C) 0.18 saline in 4.0% dextrose is appropriate for the initial management of an infant with signs of peripheral circulatory failure
  - (D) Normal saline with added potassium is appropriate therapy to correct a non-respiratory alkalosis
081. Which of the following statements is true concerning halothane ?
- (A) Increases the cardiac output
  - (B) Is anti-arrhythmic
  - (C) Reduces portal vein blood flow
  - (D) Produces an atropine resistant bradycardia
082. With respect to local anaesthetic agents which of the following statements is false?
- (A) Consist of hydrophilic and hydrophobic units
  - (B) Levobupivacaine is an R enantiomer
  - (C) Peak plasma levels are seen after intercostal block
  - (D) Rapidity of onset is related to pKa
083. The diffusing capacity of the lung for carbon monoxide is increased by
- (A) Emphysema, which causes loss of pulmonary capillaries
  - (B) Asbestosis, which causes thickening of the blood-gas barrier.
  - (C) Pulmonary embolism, which cuts off the blood supply to part of the lung.
  - (D) Exercise in a normal subject.
084. Hypoxic pulmonary vasoconstriction
- (A) Depends more on the PO<sub>2</sub> of mixed venous blood than alveolar gas.
  - (B) Is released in the transition from placental to air respiration
  - (C) Involves CO<sub>2</sub> uptake in vascular smooth muscle
  - (D) Partly diverts blood flow from well-ventilated regions of diseased lungs
085. Regarding the ASA classification of physical status, which of the following is true?
- (A) ASA 3 patients have moderate systemic disease
  - (B) ASA 4 patients have severe systemic disease that is life threatening
  - (C) The E suffix indicates that the patient required an elective operation
  - (D) Was introduced by the Anesthesiology Society of America (ASA) in 1963
086. Which of the following is true regarding a fat embolism?
- (A) Causes a rise in arterial PCO<sub>2</sub>
  - (B) Fat appears in the urine
  - (C) Is invariably fatal
  - (D) Cannot be associated with a skin rash
087. Clonidine:
- (A) reduces the minimal alveolar concentration of volatile anaesthetic agents
  - (B) sudden withdrawal is associated with hypotension
  - (C) stimulates the release of catecholamines
  - (D) is an alpha adrenergic receptor antagonist

088. Which one of the following is false regarding esophageal intubation:
- (A) cannot be reliably detected using a stethoscope
  - (B) is unlikely if the coloured membrane in a fenem carbon dioxide detector is purple
  - (C) SPO<sub>2</sub> may fall after sometime
  - (D) Diagnosis can be confirmed by using fiberoptic bronchoscope
089. Lidocaine:
- (A) can cross the blood brain barrier
  - (B) has mild vasoconstrictor properties
  - (C) is metabolised by pseudocholinesterase
  - (D) is a class IV antiarrhythmic drug
090. The laminar flow of a gas through a tube is
- (A) Proportional to the square root of the pressure drop along the tube
  - (B) Proportional to the length of the tube
  - (C) Proportional to the fourth power of the diameter
  - (D) Inversely proportional to the square of the viscosity of the gas
091. Concerning pulse oximetry
- (A) Oxyhaemoglobin and deoxyhaemoglobin light absorption is equal at the isobestic point of 660 nm
  - (B) Measurements are accurate in the presence of carboxyhaemoglobin
  - (C) Measurements are accurate in the presence of pigmented skin
  - (D) Saturation of venous blood may be recorded
092. With regard to capnography
- (A) End-tidal carbon dioxide concentration exceeds arteria
  - (B) Most clinical instruments are based on infrared spectrophotometry
  - (C) Sidestream capnographs sample at 600 ml/min
  - (D) In sidestream capnographs the head is the sampling chamber
093. Mallampati classification II of airway :
- (A) Only the soft and hard palates are visible.
  - (B) The upper part of the faucial pillars and most of the uvula are visible.
  - (C) The entire palatal arch, including the bilateral faucial pillars, is visible down to the bases of the pillars.
  - (D) Only the hard palate is visible.
094. Which one of the following is not a relative contraindication for laryngeal mask airway (LMA)?
- (A) Restrictive airway disease
  - (B) Pharyngeal abscess
  - (C) Short surgery on fore arm
  - (D) Pregnancy
095. MAC (Minimum alveolar concentration) value of sevoflurane in infant is
- (A) 2
  - (B) 3.2
  - (C) 1.2
  - (D) 1.6

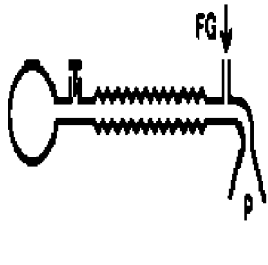
096. **Atracurium**  
 (A) Not degraded by ester hydrolysis  
 (B) In high doses acts faster than suxamethonium  
 (C) Is potentiated by alkalosis  
 (D) Is potentiated by alpha-adrenergic antagonists
097. **Compared with halothane, enflurane has**  
 (A) A Lower boiling point (B) A lower SVP ( Saturated vapour pressure)  
 (C) A lower MAC (D) A higher molecular weight
098. **Dantrolene**  
 (A) Has been used as a respiratory stimulant  
 (B) Is only used in the treatment of malignant hyperpyrexia  
 (C) Antagonises non-depolarising block  
 (D) Is supplied mixed with mannitol in ampoules
099. **Propofol**  
 (A) Is a pale straw coloured liquid at room temperature  
 (B) Has a molecular weight of 178 dalton  
 (C) Anaesthesia is normally maintained at blood levels of 0.5–1 mcg/kg  
 (D) It contains 20% soyabean oil
100. **The following are reduced in the elderly patient EXCEPT**  
 (A) Functional residual capacity (FRC) (B) Arterial oxygen tension  
 (C) Alveolar oxygen tension (D) MAC of halothane
101. **Post dural puncture headache:**  
 (A) Dexamethasone decreases the risk of headache.  
 (B) Early mobilisation increases the risk of PDPH.  
 (C) Increased oral hydration decreases the risk of PDPH.  
 (D) Continuous spinal anaesthesia increases the risk of PDPH.
102. **Best anaesthesia for status Asthmaticus is**  
 (A) Thiopentone (B) Ether  
 (C) Ketamine (D) N<sub>2</sub>O
103. **You are anaesthetizing an 82-year-old female for a revision hip replacement. You are using a cell saver system. Complications of cell salvage include:**  
 (A) Amniotic fluid embolism (B) Fluid overload  
 (C) Haemolysis (D) Thromboembolism
104. **Colour coding of medical CARBON DIOXIDE gas cylinders?**  
 (A) Grey Body; Grey Shoulder (B) Grey Body; White Shoulder  
 (C) Blue body; Grey Shoulder (D) Grey Body; Blue Shoulder
105. **The rate of CSF formation in humans is**  
 (A) 0.1 ml / minute (B) 1.0 ml / minute  
 (C) 0.4 ml / minute (D) 4 ml / minute

106. The most preferred vein for central venous cannulation is  
 (A) Subclavian vein (B) Internal jugular vein  
 (C) Femoral vein (D) External jugular vein
107. What is Entonox/Equanox?  
 (A) Oxygen 25% and Nitrous Oxide 75% (B) Medical Air and 50% Oxygen 50%  
 (C) Oxygen 50% and Nitrous Oxide 50% (D) Surgical Air and 50% Oxygen 50%
108. What material is a medical gas pipeline system made from?  
 (A) Copper (B) Brass  
 (C) Plastic (D) Tin
109. The formula for measuring cardiac output is  
 (A) Cardiac output = heart rate  $\times$  stroke volume  
 (B) Cardiac output = heart rate  $\times$  pulse pressure  
 (C) Cardiac output = heart rate  $\times$  blood pressure  
 (D) Cardiac output = heart rate  $\times$  mean arterial pressure
110. Allen's test is performed prior to  
 (A) Central venous pressure line insertion (B) Arterial cannulation  
 (C) Endotracheal intubation (D) Chest tube insertion
111. Which amongst the following is a crystalloid  
 (A) Gelatin (B) Dextran  
 (C) Hetastarch (D) Ringer lactate
112. Contraindication for using atropine is  
 (A) Asystole (B) Complete heart block  
 (C) Bradycardia (D) Organophosphorus poisoning
113. Each unit of PRBC will increase the hemoglobin level by  
 (A) 2% (B) 1%  
 (C) 3% (D) 4%
114. Which of the following clinical finding indicates the patient is experiencing hypokalemia?  
 (A) Edema (B) Muscle spasms  
 (C) Kussmaul breathing (D) Abdominal distention
115. Best indicator for soda lime exhaustion is  
 (A) Colour indicator (B) Decrease Inspiratory CO<sub>2</sub>  
 (C) Increase Inspiratory CO<sub>2</sub> (D) Increase Inspiratory O<sub>2</sub>
116. Which of the following is a better agent for disinfection of fiberoptic bronchoscope  
 (A) Ethylene oxide (B) Alcohol  
 (C) Glutaraldehyde (D) Gas plasma
117. Colour of Nitrous oxide cylinder is  
 (A) Black body and white shoulders (B) Blue  
 (C) Grey (D) Brown



118. Depth of Anaesthesia is measured by  
 (A) Bispectral index (BIS)                       (B) EtCO<sub>2</sub>  
 (C) Train of Four (TOF)                       (D) SpO<sub>2</sub>

119. Following figure shows which of the following circuit

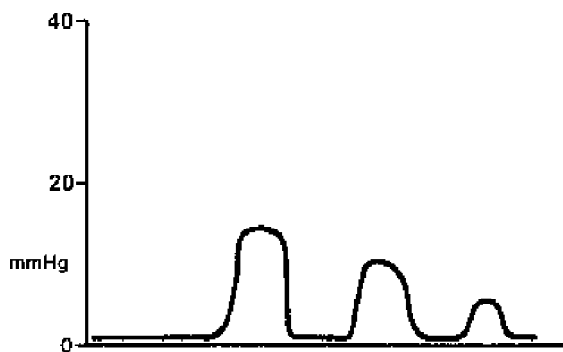


- (A) Mapelson A                                       (B) Mapelson B  
 (C) Mapelson C                                       (D) Mapelson D
120. Which of the following formula can be used as a guide for selection of tube size in children below 6 years  
 (A) Weight (kg.) / 4 + 3.5 mm                       (B) Age (Yrs.) / 3 + 3.5 mm  
 (C) Age (Yrs.) / 2 + 3.5 mm                       (D) Age (Yrs.) × 2 + 4.5 mm
121. Zeroing in invasive arterial BP is done at the level of  
 (A) Sternum     (B) Heart  
 (C) Spine     (D) Angle of mandible
122. All are true regarding Pulse oximetry readings except  
 (A) Red Nail polish affect maximally                       (B) Based on spectrophotometry  
 (C) Can be applied at earlobe                       (D) Give false reading in shock
123. MRI compatible oxygen cylinder are made up of  
 (A) Molybdenum steel                                       (B) Aluminum  
 (C) Carbon fiber steel                                       (D) Zinc
124. Vaporizer colour coding for sevoflurane is  
 (A) Orange     (B) Red  
 (C) Purple     (D) Yellow
125. Difficult airway cart includes  
 (A) Laryngeal mask airway                                       (B) Videolaryngoscope  
 (C) Ventilating bougie                                       (D) All of the above
126. Which of the following is a method used for sterilization of Laryngeal mask airway  
 (A) Ethylene oxide (ETO)                                       (B) Glutaraldehyde  
 (C) Formaldehyde                                       (D) Autoclave
127. Which of the following can be used in one lung anaesthesia  
 (A) Double Lumen tube                                       (B) Single lumen tube  
 (C) Bronchial blocker                                       (D) All of the above

128. All are correct regarding Laryngeal mask airway (LMA) except  
 (A) Can be used as rescue when intubation fails  
 (B) Air Q is intubating LMA  
 (C) Invented by WTG Morton  
 (D) Can only be used in adequate mouth opening
129. In neonatal CPR, ratio of compression to ventilation is  
 (A) 30:2 (B) 30:1  
 (C) 15:1  (D) 3:1
130. Drug of choice for anaphylactic shock is  
 (A) Hydrocortisone (B) Dopamine  
 (C) Atropine  (D) Adrenaline
131. Nebulizer works on which of the following principle  
 (A) Boyle's law (B) Charle's law  
 (C) Venturi effect (D) Crompton effect
132. "RAMP" is a position associated with  
 (A) Awake craniotomy (B) Cholecystectomy  
 (C) Laparoscopy  (D) Difficult intubation
133. Hypoglycemia in neonates is  
 (A) <40 mg/dl (B) <55 mg/dl  
 (C) <60 mg/dl (D) <70 mg/dl
134. Which of the following USG probe is required for central venous cannulation  
 (A) Curvilinear (B) T-type  
 (C) Phased array  (D) Linear
135. Classical Rapid Sequence Induction (RSI) encompasses all except  
 (A) Fixed dose of induction agent (B) Short acting muscle relaxant  
 (C) Cricoid pressure  (D) Checking bag mask ventilation
136. Drugs required in ACLS protocol 2015 are all except  
 (A) Adrenaline  (B) Morphine  
 (C) Amiodarone (D) Lignocaine
137. The term "Code Blue" is associated with  
 (A) Fire in OT (B) Difficult intubation  
 (C) Cardiac arrest (D) Flood
138. Best modality for fluid administration in hemorrhagic shock is  
 (A) Wide bore cannula (B) CVP line  
 (C) PICC line (D) All are equally effective
139. Method to identify correct fit of NIV mask is  
 (A) Under the lip to nasal bridge, widest mouth width  
 (B) Below chin to nasal bridge, cheek width  
 (C) Height of nose, width of nose  
 (D) Height of nose, mouth width

140. While on your way to the hospital, an elderly male collapsed in the middle of the road, your immediate intervention would be
- (A) Start chest compression (B) Assess consciousness  
 (C) Assess scene safety (D) Call for help
141. All are true regarding capnography except
- (A) Based on spectrophotometry (B) Mainstream prone to clogging  
 (C) Side stream is difficult to sterilize (D) Confirm endotracheal intubation
142. Which of the following is non-channeled videolaryngoscope
- (A) King vision (B) Airtraq  
 (C) C-mac (D) Pentax
143. Most frequent site of infection due to lack of proper hand hygiene is
- (A) Blood-stream infection (B) Surgical site infection  
 (C) Lower Respiratory infection (D) Urinary tract infection
144. Soiled dressings should be disposed in
- (A) Red bag (B)  Yellow bag  
 (C) White bag (D) Black bag
145. During transurethral resection of the prostate, intravascular absorption of glycine irrigant most commonly produces
- (A) alkalosis (B) hemolysis  
 (C) hypertension (D) tachycardia
146. Hypothermia to 29°C will decrease
- (A) hematocrit (B) plasma fibrinogen concentration  
 (C) plasma pH (D) platelet function
147. Each of the following structures may participate in causing acute bradycardia during strabismus surgery EXCEPT the
- (A) globe (B) rectus muscles  
 (C) optic nerve (D) trigeminal nerve
148. A patient undergoes thoracotomy in the lateral decubitus position. Which of the following maneuvers is most likely to increase PaO<sub>2</sub> during one-lung ventilation?
- (A) Applying continuous positive airway pressure to the nondependent lung  
 (B) Applying positive end-expiratory pressure to the dependent lung  
 (C) Increasing inspiratory flow rate  
 (D) Increasing the tidal volume
149. A 50-year-old woman develops stridor 10 hours after undergoing thyroidectomy. The most appropriate management is administration of which of the following drugs?
- (A) Albuterol (B)  Calcium chloride  
 (C) Ipratropium bromide (D) Racemic epinephrine
150. A patient has hoarseness after undergoing surgery involving the aortic arch. The most likely cause is an injury to which of the following nerves?
- (A) Glossopharyngeal (B)  Left recurrent laryngeal  
 (C) Right recurrent laryngeal (D) Left superior laryngeal

151. During general anesthesia, a patient has the acute onset of atrial fibrillation with rapid ventricular response and hypotension to 50 mmHg systolic. The most appropriate treatment is:
- (A) cardioversion (B) digoxin  
(C) esmolol (D) ouabain
152. Following extubation after nasotracheal intubation for seven days, a 35-year-old man has fever, facial pain, nasal stuffiness, and purulent nasal secretions. The most likely cause is
- (A) eustachian tube obstruction (B) frontal sinusitis  
(C) maxillary sinusitis (D) parotiditis
153. Pseudocholinesterase
- (A) is increased in patients with myasthenia gravis  
(B) is inhibited by glycopyrrolate  
(C) is inhibited by pilocarpine  
(D) is synthesized by the liver
154. Which of the following is the most common initial manifestation of malignant hyperthermia?
- (A) Hyperkalemia (B) Increased distal esophageal temperature  
(C) Increased PETCO<sub>2</sub> (D) Red discoloration of urine
155. Which of the following is the most appropriate treatment of methemoglobinemia prior to emergency surgery?
- (A) Hydroxocobalamin (B) Methylene blue  
(C) Oxygen by face mask (D) Packed red blood cells
156. The most likely cause of this capnographic tracing obtained just after laryngoscopy and intubation is



- (A) esophageal intubation (B) partial obstruction of the endotracheal tube  
(C) pulmonary embolus (D) insertion of an endotracheal nasogastric tube
157. Which of the following is the most common initial sign of hemolytic transfusion reaction during general anesthesia?
- (A) Bronchospasm (B) Diffuse bleeding  
(C) Fever (D) Hemoglobinuria

158. Which of the following anesthetic drug can increase ictal activity during electroconvulsive therapy
- (A) propofol (B) methohexital  
 (C) ketamine (D) none of the above
159. Ketamine is the preferred anesthetic for the following EXCEPT :
- (A) Hypertensives (B) Trauma cases that have bled significantly  
 (C) Burn dressing (D) Short operations on asthmatics
160. The segmental level of spinal anesthesia depends on :
- (A) The volume of the local anesthetic injected  
 (B) The specific gravity of the local anesthetic solution  
 (C) The posture of the patient  
 (D) All of the above
161. Epinephrine added to a solution of lignocaine for a peripheral nerve block will :
- (A) Increase the risk of convulsions  
 (B) Increase the duration of action of the local anesthetic  
 (C) Both (A) and (B)  
 (D) None of the above
162. The key features of high quality CPR are all except –
- (A) Chest compression at a rate of 120 compressions/minute to a depth of 5–6 cm.  
 (B) Allow complete chest recoil between compression without lifting hand from the chest  
 (C) Avoid unnecessary interruption of chest compressions.  
 (D) Interrupt chest compression to secure the airway, apply ECG electrodes or defibrillator pads/paddles
163. Which of the following indicates return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC) in a patient of cardiac arrest.
- (A) Dilated Pupil (B) Pulseless electrical activity  
 (C) Motor Response  (D) Abrupt sustained increase in ETCO<sub>2</sub>
164. Which among the following is a reversible cause of adult cardiac arrest
- (A) Hyponatremia (B) Hypocalcemia  
 (C) Hypernatremia (D) Hypokalemia
165. What is the dose of amiodarone in adult cardiac arrest(ACLS) protocol
- (A) 300 mg iv bolus (B) 100 mg iv bolus  
 (C) 75 mg iv bolus (D) 50 mg iv bolus
166. Correct placement of endotracheal tube in a victim of cardiac arrest is confirmed by.
- (A) Chest rise  (B) Capnography  
 (C) Auscultation (D) Moisture in the tube
167. What is the shock energy that is given in a victim of cardiac arrest through a Biphasic defibrillator?
- (A) 360 J  (B) 200 J  
 (C) 50 J (D) 300 J

168. Sine wave pattern is seen in  
 (A) Hyponatremia (B) Hypokalemia  
 (C) Hyperkalemia (D) Hybern timers
169. Which among the following is a shockable rhythm  
 (A) Ventricular fibrillation (B) Asystole  
 (C) Pulseless electrical activity (D) Supraventricular tachycardia
170. Which among the following is contraindicated in patients of acute coronary syndrome  
 (A) Nitroglycerine (B) Aspirin  
 (C) NSAID'S (D) Morphine
171. The lining of the inner walls of the heart's chambers is termed the:  
 (A) visceral pericardium (B) epicardium  
 (C) myocardium  (D) endocardium
172. The heart's natural pacemaker is termed the:  
 (A) sinoatrial node (B) atrioventricular node  
 (C) bundle of His/atrioventricular bundle (D) left and right bundle branches
173. The heart's electrical conduction network found within the ventricular myocardium is termed the:  
 (A) sinoatrial node (B) atrioventricular node  
 (C) bundle of His/atrioventricular bundle  (D) purkinje fibers
174. The exchange of gases and nutrients between blood and tissues is a major function of:  
 (A) arterioles (B) arteries  
 (C) capillaries (D) veins
175. Which of the following statements best describes arteries?  
 (A) all arteries carry oxygenated blood towards the heart  
 (B) all arteries contain valves to prevent the back-flow of blood  
 (C) all arteries carry blood away from the heart  
 (D) only large arteries are lined with endothelium
176. The circulatory pathway that carries blood from the digestive tract towards the liver is termed the:  
 (A) coronary circuit (B) cerebral circuit  
 (C) hepatic portal circuit (D) pulmonary circuit
177. Blood returning to the heart from the inferior vena cava would enter the:  
 (A) left atrium  (B) right atrium  
 (C) left ventricle (D) right ventricle
178. Fetal blood would bypass the pulmonary circuit by flowing through this structure located in the fetal interatrial wall:  
 (A) the tricuspid atrioventricular valve (B) the ductus arteriosus  
 (C) the foramen ovale (D) the pulmonary semilunar valve

179. Which of the following statements about veins is CORRECT?
- (A) venous valves are an extension of the tunica media  
 (B) up to one third of the total blood volume is stored in the venous circulation at any given time  
 (C) veins have a small lumen in relation to the thickness of its wall  
 (D) the flow of venous blood is not a major result of one's blood pressure
180. On a normal ECG/EKG, atrial depolarization occurs during the:
- (A) P wave (B) QRS complex  
 (C) T wave (D) P-Q interval
181. On a normal ECG/EKG, ventricular repolarization occurs during the:
- (A) P wave (B) QRS complex  
 (C) T wave (D) P-Q interval
182. What is the pulse pressure of a person who has an arterial blood pressure of 160/100 mmHg:
- (A) 160 (B) 100  
 (C) 130 (D) 60
183. Where in the body does blood flow travel the fastest?
- (A) capillaries (B) cerebral arteries  
 (C) coronary arteries (D) aorta
184. The most common risk factor for surgical fire is due to:
- (A) Use of Cautery (B) Open delivery of Oxygen  
 (C) Use of laser (D) All of the above
185. The medical gas NOT commonly used:
- (A) Oxygen (B) Nitrous Oxide  
 (C) Helium (D) Nitrogen
186. Size E NITROUS OXIDE cylinders can release:
- (A) 2500 L (B) 1800 L  
 (C) 1200 L (D) 600 L
187. Colour coding of medical OXYGEN gas cylinders:
- (A) Black body; Blue Shoulder (B) Black body; White shoulder  
 (C) Blue Body; white shoulder (D) None of the above
188. Colour coding of medical NITROUS OXIDE gas cylinders:
- (A) Blue body; White Shoulder (B) White body; Blue Shoulder  
 (C) Blue body; Blue Shoulder (D) None of the above
189. Which of the following clinical findings is expected in a patient who has undergone gastric lavage and prolonged vomiting?
- (A) Decreased serum pH (B) Increased serum bicarbonate level  
 (C) Increased serum oxygen level (D) Decreased serum osmotic level
190. Postoperative hypertension may cause
- (A) Coronary ischemia (B) Bronchospasm  
 (C) Laryngospasm (D) Tremors

191. Anaphylactic reaction after administering penicillin indicates  
(A) An acquired atopic sensitization  
(B) Passive immunity to penicillin allergen  
 (C) Antibodies to penicillin developed after earlier use of the drug  
(D) Developed potent bivalent antibodies when given IV administration
192. The maximum cerebral vasodilatory effect is seen with  
 (A) Nitrous oxide (B) Isoflurane  
(C) Desflurane (D) Xenon
193. All of the following are side effects of succinylcholine except  
(A) Histamine release (B) Muscle rigidity  
 (C) Hypokalemia (D) Malignant hyperthermia
194. Which among the following is a hydrophilic opioid  
(A) Sufentanil (B) Fentanyl  
 (C) Morphine (D) Remifenatnil
195. All of the following are low molecular weight heparin except  
(A) Dalteparin (B) Enoxaparin  
(C) Fondaparinux  (D) Protamine
196. Which of the following is the most effective method of thromboprophylaxis  
 (A) Low Molecular Weight Heparin  
(B) Compression stockings  
(C) Intermittent pneumatic compression device  
(D) Aspirin
197. Laryngeal mask airway is made up of  
(A) Latex (B) Medical grade plastic  
 (C) Medical grade silicone (D) Polyvinyl chloride
198. Infusion of large volumes of normal saline results in  
(A) Hypochloremic metabolic alkalosis (B) Hypovolemic shock  
 (C) Hyperchloremic metabolic acidosis (D) Hypokalemia
199. The systemic circulation of human body was first described by  
 (A) William Harvey (B) Charles Darwin  
(C) William Shakespeare (D) Isaac Newton
200. Which organ of the body maintains core body temperature  
(A) Heart (B) Kidney  
(C) Lungs  (D) Brain