1. Pressure in epidural space during active labor is:
   - (a) Positive
   - (b) Negative
   - (c) Zero
   - (d) Sub atmospheric pressure

2. Sellick's maneuver is done to:
   - (a) Prevent aspiration
   - (b) Prevent hypoxia
   - (c) Facilitate intubation
   - (d) Expel foreign body

3. Delirium involuntary movements and emergence hallucination is due to:
   - (a) Ketamine
   - (b) Halothane
   - (c) Ether
   - (d) Nitric Oxide

4. Cryoanalgesia is done at:
   - (a) –20°C
   - (b) –40°C
   - (c) –70°C
   - (d) –50°C

5. Fastest induction and recovery occurs with which anesthetic agent:
   - (a) Desflurane
   - (b) Sevoflurane
   - (c) Isoflurane
   - (d) Enflurane

6. All of the following occurs in spinal anesthesia except:
   - (a) Hypotension
   - (b) Hypertension
   - (c) Headache
   - (d) Retention of urine

7. Postoperative headache is seen in:
   - (a) Spinal anesthesia
   - (b) Balanced anesthesia
   - (c) Hypotension following induction
   - (d) Arrhythmia with inhalation anesthesia

8. Duration of epidural anesthesia with 20 ml 0.5% Bupivacaine is:
   - (a) 60–110 minutes
   - (b) 90–120 minutes
   - (c) 160–225 minutes
   - (d) 120–200 minutes

9. Intraocular tension is increased in all, except:
   - (a) Ketamine
   - (b) Endotracheal intubation
   - (c) Succinylcholine
   - (d) Thiopentone sodium

10. Color of oxygen cylinder is:
    - (a) Black
    - (b) Blue
    - (c) Grey
    - (d) Yellow

11. Ringer lactate contains all, except:
    - (a) Na<sup>+</sup>
    - (b) K<sup>+</sup>
    - (c) Cl<sup>−</sup>
    - (d) HCO<sub>3</sub>⁻

12. Concentration of lignocaine used for nerve block is:
    - (a) 0.5%
    - (b) 1%
    - (c) 2%
    - (d) 5%
13. All are true about thiopentone Except:
   (a) Cerebroprotective
   (b) Used for induction during general anesthesia
   (c) Malignant hyperthermia
   (d) Decreases IOP

14. Malignant hyperthermia is caused by all, except:
   (a) Thiopentone sodium
   (b) Succinylcholine
   (c) Halothane
   (d) None of the above

15. In ‘hypertensive emergency’—drug not used nowa-days:
   (a) Sodium nitroprusside
   (b) S/L nifedipine
   (c) Labetalol
   (d) Phentolamine

16. Maximum resistance is offered by:
   (a) Trachea
   (b) Bronchus
   (c) Medium sized airway
   (d) Terminal bronchiole

17. Malignant hyperthermia is caused by:
   (a) Halothane
   (b) N₂O
   (c) Propofol
   (d) Thiopentone Sodium

18. Most potent analgesic:
   (a) Ketamine
   (b) Thiopentone
   (c) Opioids
   (d) Propofol

19. Shortest acting local anesthetic:
   (a) Lignocaine
   (b) Bupivacaine
   (c) Ropivacaine
   (d) Etidocaine

20. Rapid induction of anesthesia depends on:
   (a) Low solubility
   (b) High solubility
   (c) High protein binding
   (d) Low protein binding

21. Stages of anesthesia were described by Guedel with:
   (a) Ether
   (b) Chloroform
   (c) N₂O
   (d) Halothane

22. Which of the following drugs is not water soluble?
   (a) Methohexitone
   (b) Propofol
   (c) Thiopentone
   (d) Ketamine

23. Maximum fall in blood pressure is with:
   (a) Nitrous oxide
   (b) Halothane
   (c) Ketamine
   (d) Isoflurane

24. Which of the following is contraindicated in obstetric anesthesia?
   (a) Morphine
   (b) Pethidine
   (c) Fentanyl
   (d) Ketamine

25. Maximum systemic absorption of local anesthesia occurs with:
   (a) Axillary block
   (b) Caudal block
   (c) Intercostal block
   (d) Femoral vein block

26. Thiopentone is contraindicated in:
   (a) Acute intermittent porphyria
   (b) Malignant hyperthermia
   (c) Raised ICT
   (d) Raised IOP
27. Laudanosine is the metabolite of:
   (a) Suxamethonium
   (b) Pancuronium
   (c) Atracurium
   (d) Vecuronium

28. Correct statement about thiopentone all, except:
   (a) It can cause malignant hypertension.
   (b) Induction of anesthesia.
   (c) Raised ICT.
   (d) It can cause asthma.

29. Most rapid acting is:
   (a) Ramifentanil
   (b) Sulfentanil
   (c) Alfentanil
   (d) Fentanyl

30. Epidural analgesia in labor not given in condition of:
   (a) Aortic stenosis
   (b) Eisenmenger syndrome
   (c) Past H/O AMI
   (d) HOCM

31. Truth about Epidural anesthesia, true is A/e:
   (a) 1 : 2,00,000 of adrenaline is given
   (b) Can be given anywhere
   (c) Loss of resistance technique
   (d) It is affected by patient position

32. Glucose is added to stored blood:
   (a) To provide nutrition
   (b) To increase 2,3 DPG
   (c) To prevent hemolysis
   (d) To increase survival of red blood cell

33. Stages of anesthesia as described by Guedel:
   (a) Refers to unpremeditated patients
   (b) Refers to patients breathing ether
   (c) Are divided into four planes
   (d) Include measurement of arterial pressure and heart rate

34. In acute intermittent porphyria absolute C/I is:
   (a) Propofol
   (b) Thiopentone
   (c) Etomidate
   (d) ALL

35. Intravenous induction agent of choice for day care surgery is:
   (a) Propofol
   (b) Ketamine
   (c) Desflurane
   (d) Etomidate

36. Relating Thromboelastography (TEG) all are truth except:
   (a) 0.36 ml of blood is used.
   (b) Used in cardiac transplant and liver transplant surgery.
   (c) Bed side procedure.
   (d) Cost effective procedure.

37. Which one of the following anesthetic agent is contraindicated in closed circuit?
   (a) Nitrous oxide
   (b) Either
   (c) Trichloroethylene
   (d) Cyclopropane

38. Post-spinal headache is prevented by:
   (a) Use of thinner needle
   (b) NSAIDs
   (c) Preanesthetic medication
   (d) Plenty of oral fluids

39. Mechanism of action of d-tubocurarine is:
   (a) Depolarising
   (b) Non-depolarising
   (c) Blockage of sodium channels
   (d) Blockage of potassium influx

40. Pulse oximeter is used to measure:
   (a) Oxygen tension
   (b) Oxygen saturation
   (c) Partial pressure of Oxygen
   (d) Oxygen dissolution capacity
41. The most common postoperative cause of pulmonary complication includes:
   (a) Pulmonary embolism
   (b) Atelectasis
   (c) Pentup secretions
   (d) Pneumonia

42. All of the following are vasodilators, except:
   (a) Cocaine
   (b) Lignocaine
   (c) Bupivocaine
   (d) None

43. Concerning anesthesia apparatus:
   (a) An Oxygen failure warning device operate even in the absence of Nitrous oxide
   (b) The Boyle machine can be classed as an intermittent flow device
   (c) Rotameter reading may not get affected by static electricity
   (d) Rotameter reading may not get affected by water condensation inside the tube

44. Thiopentone is contraindicated in:
   (a) Atracurium
   (b) Mivacurium
   (c) Scoline
   (d) Pancuronium

45. The longest acting neuromuscular blocker is:
   (a) Atracurium
   (b) Mivacurium
   (c) Scoline
   (d) Pancuronium

46. The Following agent is contraindicated in renal failure:
   (a) Tubocurarine
   (b) Halothane
   (c) Scoline
   (d) Gallamine

47. Depolarizing muscle relaxant includes:
   (a) Suxamethonium
   (b) Neostigmine
   (c) Pancuronium
   (d) Vecuronium

48. Post operative rigors are caused by:
   (a) Halothane
   (b) Ether
   (c) Cyclopropane
   (d) Nitrous oxide

49. Muscle pain is a common side effect of the following muscle relaxant:
   (a) Suxamethonium
   (b) Pancuronium
   (c) D-Tubocurarine
   (d) Gallamine

50. Truth about Ketamine is:
   (a) Analgesic
   (b) ↓ Hypertension
   (c) Muscle relaxant
   (d) ↓ Intracranial tension
1. Physiological antidote for atropine poisoning is:
   - (a) Physostigmine
   - (b) Neostigmine
   - (c) Flumazenil
   - (d) Amylnitrate

2. Ultrashort action of Thiopentone is due to:
   - (a) Rapid excretion
   - (b) Rapid metabolism
   - (c) Early redistribution
   - (d) All of the above

3. Acetylcholine is not useful as therapeutics because:
   - (a) Its indefinite action
   - (b) It is rapidly metabolized
   - (c) It is more effective at neuromuscular junction
   - (d) All of the above

4. Epidural space is located between:
   - (a) Dura and arachnoid space
   - (b) Two layers of dura
   - (c) Vertebral body and posterior longitudinal ligament
   - (d) Pie and arachnoid space

5. The potency of an anesthetic is known by its:
   - (a) Reid index
   - (b) MAC value
   - (c) Dosage
   - (d) Potency

6. In first aid ABE stands for:
   - (a) Airway, Bleeding, Evacuation
   - (b) Airway, Breathing, Evacuation
   - (c) Airway, Bleeding, Elimination
   - (d) Airway, Breathing, Elimination

7. The longest acting local anaesthetic is:
   - (a) Procaine
   - (b) Xylocaine
   - (c) Prilocaine
   - (d) Dibucaine

8. Inflammable anesthetic agent:
   - (a) Halothane
   - (b) Ether
   - (c) Nitrous oxide
   - (d) Isoflurane

9. All are true of malignant hyperthermia, except:
   - (a) Tachycardia
   - (b) Hypotension
   - (c) Dantrolene is the treatment of choice
   - (d) None

10. First fibres to be blocked at spinal anesthesia is:
    - (a) Afferent motor nerve
    - (b) Efferent motor nerves
    - (c) Sympathetic preganglionic
    - (d) Sensory fibres

11. Dissociative anesthesia is seen with:
    - (a) Halothane
    - (b) Ketamine
    - (c) Isoflurane
    - (d) Enflurane

12. Cerebral oxygen demand is increased by:
    - (a) Halothane
    - (b) Ketamine
    - (c) Propofol
    - (d) Enflurane

13. Adrenaline is added for its vasoconstrictor effect along with anesthetic in local anesthesia for the purpose of all, except:
    - (a) Rapid onset of action
    - (b) Reduce systemic toxicity
    - (c) Delay absorption of anaesthetic
    - (d) Prolong the anesthetic action
### 14. The advantages of Isoflurane for general anaesthesia in a cardiovascular patient are all, except:

- (a) Decreased incidence of arrhythmias
- (b) Vasodilatory effect
- (c) Early recovery
- (d) ↑ ICT

### 15. Succinylcholine induced apnoea is due to absence of:

- (a) Pseudocholinesterase
- (b) Superoxide dismutase
- (c) Both
- (d) None

### 16. Following manoeuvre is contraindicated in a patient with cervical injury:

- (a) Extension of head
- (b) Nasotracheal intubation
- (c) Oropharyngeal intubation
- (d) All of the above

### 17. Adrenaline should not be given along with:

- (a) Penile nerve block
- (b) Brachial plexus block
- (c) Epidural block
- (d) Subarachnoid block

### 18. Which of the following is an ester:

- (a) Lidocaine
- (b) Bupivacaine
- (c) Etidocaine
- (d) Chloroprocaine

### 19. Which one of the following is the true about nitrous oxide?

- (a) It is good analgesic.
- (b) It is good muscle relaxant.
- (c) Amnesia.
- (d) It diffuses more rapidly into closed air filled cavities and increases the pressure.

### 20. Which of the following has low blood gas coefficient?

- (a) Desflurane
- (b) Isoflurane

### 21. In Day care surgery which of the following is not correct?

- (a) We have to choose patient
- (b) Social circumstances should be considered
- (c) General anesthesia can be given
- (d) None

### 22. CO₂ absorption in anesthesia circuit is:

- (a) Circle system
- (b) Mapleson A
- (c) Ayre T-piece
- (d) Bain circuit

### 23. Venous Air Embolism is common in which position?

- (a) Sitting
- (b) Supine
- (c) Prone
- (d) Left lateral

### 24. All of the following Drugs are associated with Hypothermia, except:

- (a) Morphine
- (b) Alcohol
- (c) Amphetamine
- (d) Chlorpromazine

### 25. Which of the following is used in severe cases of ARDS?

- (a) Prone ventilation
- (b) Inverse ratio ventilation
- (c) High frequency ventilation
- (d) Extra corporeal gas exchange

### 26. GCS does not include:

- (a) Eye opening
- (b) Verbal response
- (c) Motor response
- (d) Mouth opening

### 27. Critical temperature of N₂O is:

- (a) −88°C
- (b) −118°C
- (c) +20° – 31°C
- (d) 36.5°C
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28. D-Tubocurarine mostly effect:</td>
<td>(a) Trunk muscles (b) Respiratory muscles (c) Jaw &amp; laryngeal muscles (d) Extra ocular muscles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Which of the following is not an amino steroid derivative?</td>
<td>(a) Alcuronium (b) Vecuronium (c) Pancuronium (d) Pipecuronium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. What is the time gap given in train of four stimulation?</td>
<td>(a) 10 sec (b) 20 sec (c) 40 sec (d) 60 sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Which is the critical temperature of nitrous oxide:</td>
<td>(a) –118°C (b) –88°C (c) 26°C (d) 36.5°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Most common employed sterilization technique?</td>
<td>(a) Pomeroy's (b) Wegener's (c) Irving (d) Uchida</td>
</tr>
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<td>33. Non-depolarizing muscle relaxant metabolized by cholinesterase is:</td>
<td>(a) Mivacurium (b) Pancuronium (c) Tubocurarine (d) None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. In day care anesthesia, of the following which is used?</td>
<td>(a) Propofol (b) Ketamine (c) Halothane (d) N2O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Malignant neuroleptic syndrome is precipitated by which of the following drugs?</td>
<td>(a) Clozapine (b) Dantrolene (c) Haloperidol (d) Succinylcholine</td>
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<td>36. Most Nephrotoxic agent is:</td>
<td>(a) Methoxyflurane (b) Halothane (c) Enflurane (d) Isoflurane</td>
</tr>
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<td>37. Fasciculation are known to be caused by:</td>
<td>(a) Suxamethonium (b) Vecuronium (c) Pancuronium (d) Atracuronium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Maximum analgesic action is seen with:</td>
<td>(a) Catecholamine (b) Propofol (c) Ketamine (d) Thiopentone</td>
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<tr>
<td>39. If thiopentone is injected accidentally into an artery, the first symptom is:</td>
<td>(a) Analgesia (b) Paralysis (c) Skin ulceration (d) Pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. Spinal anesthesia should be injected into the space between:</td>
<td>(a) T12 – L1 (b) L1 – L2 (c) L3 – L4 (d) L5 – S1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Pulse oximetry:</td>
<td>(a) Measures oxygen content (b) Locates the isobestic point of hemoglobin (c) Is inaccurate in the presence of carboxy hemoglobin (d) Is inaccurate in the presence of fetal hemoglobin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
42. Entonox is:
   (a) 50% O₂ + 50% N₂O
   (b) 70% O₂ and 30% N₂O
   (c) 60% O₂ and 40% N₂O
   (d) None

43. Stress free anesthesia:
   (a) Alfentanil
   (b) Sufentanil
   (c) Fentanyl
   (d) Morphine

44. Ether anesthesia was demonstrated publically by:
   (a) Morton
   (b) Bier
   (c) Bacum
   (d) Weill

45. Site of action of ketamine is:
   (a) Spinal cord
   (b) Local nerve fibers
   (c) Primary action on thalamoneocortical projection
   (d) Posterior column

46. In epidural anesthesia all are used except:
   (a) Pentazocine
   (b) Buprenorphine
   (c) Bupivacaine
   (d) Morphine, Fentanyl

47. In venturi mask maximum O₂ concentration attained is:
   (a) 90%
   (b) 100%
   (c) 60%
   (d) 80%

48. In normal anesthesia fresh minimum gas flows) 2 delivery:
   (a) 21%
   (b) 33%
   (c) 51%
   (d) 75%

49. Which of the following has minium MAC?
   (a) Methoxyflurane
   (b) N₂O
   (c) Halothane
   (d) Desflurane

50. Atracurium is degraded by:
   (a) Liver metabolism
   (b) Renal excretion
   (c) Hoffman degradation
   (d) Respiration
1. Malignant hyperthermia is caused by:
   (a) Succinylcholine
   (b) Pancuronium
   (c) Vecuronium
   (d) Mivacurium

2. Which is C/I in closed system anesthesiology:
   (a) Methoxyflurane
   (b) Isoflurane
   (c) Sevoflurane
   (d) Desflurane

3. In pneumoperitoneum which gas used mostly:
   (a) CO$_2$
   (b) N$_2$
   (c) Air
   (d) None

4. Thiopental is contraindicated in:
   (a) Head injury
   (b) Hypertension
   (c) Hypovolumeia
   (d) Seizure

5. For chest X-ray best view is:
   (a) P A view
   (b) A P view
   (c) Lateral view
   (d) None

6. Most radiosensitive tumor is:
   (a) Seminoma
   (b) Melanoma
   (c) Pancreatic carcinoma
   (d) Osteosarcoma

7. Day care anesthesia is:
   (a) Propofol
   (b) Ketamine
   (c) Ether
   (d) Halothane

8. Shortest acting local anesthetic agent:
   (a) Chlorprocaine
   (b) Lignocaine
   (c) Procaine
   (d) Bupivacaine

9. Which is not a muscarinic action of acetylcholine?
   (a) Stimulation of adrenal medulla
   (b) Skeletal Muscle Contraction
   (c) Stimulation of small Intestine
   (d) Stimulation of heart

10. Which one of the following drug cause fasciculations?
    (a) Vecuronium
    (b) Suxamthonium
    (c) Gallamine
    (d) Pancuronium

11. Ultra short acting beta blocker is most commonly used in anesthesia is:
    (a) Atenolol
    (b) Esmolol
    (c) Nadalol
    (d) Propranolol

12. Boyle’s apparatus was first used in:
    (a) 1846
    (b) 1844
    (c) 1917
    (d) 1943

13. Which one of the following injection is painful when given intravenously:
    (a) Ketamine
    (b) Pethidine
    (c) Thiopentone
    (d) Di-isopropyl phenol
### Test Papers for Practice

#### 14. Which one of the following statement is correct about Thiopentone?
- (a) Poor anesthesia
- (b) Good analgesia
- (c) Good muscle relaxant
- (d) Does not irritate our passages

#### 15. “The amount of gas dissolved is directly proportional to the partial pressure of the gas”. This is known as:
- (a) Henry’s law
- (b) Charles’ law
- (c) Graham’s law
- (d) Boyle’s law

#### 16. All of the following drugs are indicated for a ‘normal’ adult of 30 years posted for herniorrhaphy, except:
- (a) Diazepam
- (b) Insulin
- (c) Ranitidine
- (d) Atrophine or glycopyrrolate

#### 17. Depolarizing muscle relaxant is:
- (a) Baclofen
- (b) Mivacurium
- (c) Dantrolene
- (d) Succinylcholine

#### 18. All of the following can be used for surface anesthesia except:
- (a) Dibucaine
- (b) Lignocaine
- (c) Tetracaine
- (d) Procaine

#### 19. Colour of the cylinder used for storing nitrous oxide is:
- (a) Amber
- (b) Blue
- (c) Brown
- (d) Orange

#### 20. All of the following veins are useful CVP monitoring, except:
- (a) Internal jugular vein
- (b) Anterior cubital vein
- (c) Subclavian vein
- (d) Superficial saphenous vein

#### 21. Dissociate anesthesia is described with which of the following?
- (a) Propofol
- (b) Ketamine
- (c) Thiopental
- (d) Halothane

#### 22. MAC refers to:
- (a) Maximum alveolar concentration
- (b) Minimal alveolar concentration
- (c) Maximum anesthetic concentration
- (d) Minimum anesthetic concentration

#### 23. Who demonstrated anesthetic affects of Ether?
- (a) William Thomas Morton
- (b) E. Fischer
- (c) C.W. Suckling
- (d) R.C. Terrell

#### 24. Respiratory obstruction in comatose patients is usually due to:
- (a) Presence of airway
- (b) Presence of Ryle’s tube
- (c) Tracheostomy
- (d) Falling back of tongue

#### 25. The choice of anesthetic in shock is:
- (a) Thiopentone sodium
- (b) Halothane
- (c) Propofal
- (d) Ketamine

#### 26. The following technique is appropriate during reduction of dislocation of the shoulder:
- (a) Bier block
- (b) Axillary branchial plexus block
- (c) Interscalene block
- (d) Spinal anesthesia

#### 27. The general anesthetic of choice in children is:
- (a) Oxygen + N₂O
- (b) N₂O + Halothane
- (c) Oxygen + N₂O + Halothane
- (d) Oxygen + Halothane