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Questions and answers

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This section includes questions prepared on the basis of the contents of the articles published in volume 40, number 3 of the Colombian Journal of Anesthesiology. Accept the challenge to test your reading comprehension and knowledge.

Instructions

This is a multiple-choice questionnaire. Please mark the appropriate answer.

- The most frequent cause of lumbar facet syndrome is related to:
 - A) Disc hernia
 - B) Lumbar canal stenosis
 - C) Radiculopathy
 - D) Degenerative joint disease
- 2) The most frequent sensitive syndrome of the lumbar facet syndrome is:
 - A) Lower limb paresthesia
 - B) Lower limb dysesthesia
 - C) A combination of aresthesia and dysisthesia
 - D) Radiating pain
- 3) The following characteristics are present in the so called Tokobsubo cardiomyopathy except for:
 - A) More frequent in females
 - B) Frequently exhibits ST segment elevation in the ECG
 - C) Usually associated with coronary disease
 - D) Elevation of enzymatic markers
- 4) The following drugs have been associated with ST segment elevation, except for:
 - A) Propofol
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- B) Nitroglycerin
- C) Etomidate
- D) Oxitocin
- 5) The so called facet block for treating the facet syndrome consists in the administration of:
 - A) A steroid
 - B) A local anesthetic
 - C) A 2-drug combination
 - D) Absolute alcohol plus steroid administered together
- 6) The recommended dose volume for the application of a solution for facet block should not exceed:
 - A) 1 c.c.
 - B) 2 c.c..
 - C) 3 c.c..
 - D) 4 c.c.
- 7) Which of the following mechanisms has been attributed to the genesis of coronary spasm:
 - A) Decrease of serotonin endogenous ligands
 - B) Stimulation of the nitric oxide synthase enzyme
 - C) Activation of the K ATP channels
 - D) Calcium channels genetic mutation
- 8) Among the strategies to prevent a new intraoperative coronary spasm event, the following are included, except for:
 - A) IV calcium administration
 - B) IV magnesium
 - C) ACE inhibitors
 - D) Clopidogrel

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- 9) Cesarean delivery morbidity and mortality studies under general anesthesia (GA) vs. regional anesthesia (RA) have shown that:
 - A) Maternal mortality is significantly higher with GA than with RA
 - B) The percentage of patients who ambulate before 24 h following C-section is higher with GA than with RA.
 - C) The umbilical vein pH is lower with GA versus RA
 - D) The neurological adaptive ability of the newborn is significantly lower with GA versus RA
- 10) The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) of the United States recommends classifying drugs during pregnancy in terms of a risk: benefit determination. Such classification establishes that the following drug falls in the X category
 - A) Diazepam
 - B) Diclofenac
 - C) Naloxone
 - D) Ergot byproducts
- 11) In terms of the new cell model of coagulation, the following statements are true:
 - A) The interaction between Factor VIII and the tissue factor is the key process in the initiation phase
 - B) During the amplification phase the negative feedback system is activated through natural anticoagulants such as protein C and antithrombin
 - C) During the propagation phase, the prothrombin complex is inhibited due to factor X activation

- D) Platelet activation increases the permeability of the membrane as a result of Na releasing Factor VII and phospholipids
- 12) Which of the following parameters account for a higher thrombin output in the thromboelastogram:
 - A) Rinterval
 - B) K interval
 - C) Alpha angle
 - D) Maximum amplitude

Reference

Raffán F. Preguntas y respuestas. Rev. colomb. anestesiol. 2012:40(3).

Answers:

- 1) D
- 2) A
- 3) C
- 4) C
- 5) C
- 6) A
- 7) C 8) A
- 9) C 10) D
- 11) B 12) A