



# Revista Colombiana de Anestesiología

## Colombian Journal of Anesthesiology

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## Questions and Answers<sup>☆</sup>

### Preguntas y respuestas

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This section includes questions prepared on the basis of the contents of the articles published in volume 42, number 1 of the *Colombian Journal of Anesthesiology*. Accept the challenge to test your reading comprehension and knowledge.

1. The reported incidence of postoperative laryngopharyngeal symptoms following general anesthesia is between 5 and 70% of the patients. Which of the following distractors is not associated with an increased occurrence thereof?
  - a. Use of succinylcholine
  - b. Male gender
  - c. Higher incidence with endotracheal tube versus laryngeal mask
  - d. The presence of blood in the airway device during its removal
2. The effectiveness of caruncular single peribulbar puncture technique in eye surgery after 10 min is approximately:
  - a. 90%
  - b. 80%
  - c. 70%
  - d. 60%
3. Phantom limb pain:
  - a. Is less frequent in elderly versus pediatric patients
  - b. Does not depend on the level of amputation
  - c. Is gender-dependent
  - d. Is neuropathic in origin
4. The following peripheral factors are related with the occurrence of phantom limb pain, except for:
  - a. Sympathetic activation
  - b. Neuroplasticity
  - c. Selective loss of C-fibers
  - d. Development of non-functional connections
5. The systemic local anesthetic toxicity following an inadvertent injection may be life threatening. Thus, a test dose is mandatory for preventing such event. The recommended drug is:
  - a. Lidocaine 2% with epinephrine
  - b. 100 mcg of fentanyl
  - c. 15 mg of 0.5% bupivacaine
  - d. 15 mg lidocaine 0.5% plus 25 mg epinephrine

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6. Super morbid obesity is a patient with a BMI greater than:
- 50 k/m<sup>2</sup>
  - 60 k/m<sup>2</sup>
  - 65 k/m<sup>2</sup>
  - 70 k/m<sup>2</sup>
7. Which of the following risk factors increase postoperative morbidity/mortality in the obese patient:
- Female gender
  - Over 65 years old
  - BMI above 40
  - Asthma
8. In trauma and cardiovascular surgery, lactate and base deficit are both biomarkers that should be quantified very early on and in a serial mode, since they are both independent predictors of mortality within the first 48 h. Which of the following statements is false:
- In the presence of mitochondrial oxygen, 36 ATPs are produced per glucose molecule during oxidative phosphorylation
  - Excess pyruvate converts into lactate via the lactic dehydrogenase enzyme that produces 2 ATP molecules
  - 2 categories of lactic acidosis are currently described: type A in the absence of tissue hypoxia and type B when lactic acidosis occurs with tissue hypoxia
  - Salicylate poisoning may result in lactic acidosis type B
9. All of the following are true with regard to lactate and base deficit measurements, except for:
- The initial lactate value and its early clearance up to 9 h are independent early (less than 48 h) mortality factors
  - Lactate clearance enables the evaluation of the resuscitation process and quantification of the primary lesion
  - Regardless of the systolic pressure number, lactate levels of young patients admitted to the emergency room following blunt or penetrating trauma are predictive of the risk of receiving more than 6 red blood cell units in the first 24 h
  - Base deficit and lactate are correlated in hemorrhagic shock. The former is a sound indicator of the actual effective circulating volume deficit
10. Which of the following factors is not a predictor for difficult airway of the obese patient
- Neck circumference (>40 cm)
  - Obstructive sleep apnea syndrome
  - Cervical mobility
  - Bite test

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## Reference

Raffan F. Preguntas y Respuestas. Rev Colomb Anestesiología. 2013;XLI(1);70-1.

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## Answers

- b
- a
- d
- b
- b
- b
- d
- c
- c
- a