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Questions and answers[☆]

Preguntas y Respuestas

Fernando Raffan Sanabria^{a,b,*}

^a Anesthesiologist and Intensivist, University Hospital Fundación Santa Fe de Bogotá, Colombia

^b Professor, Universidad el Bosque and Universidad de los Andes, Bogotá, Colombia

This section includes questions prepared on the basis of the contents of the articles published in volume 42, number 2 of the *Colombian Journal of Anesthesiology*. Accept this challenge to test your reading comprehension and knowledge.

- All of the following relate to the term “medical error” except:
 - The inability to complete an action plan as expected
 - Most of the time it is the result of carelessness
 - The most serious events are associated with problems that are inherent (latent) to the processes used
 - Use of the wrong plan for achieving a goal
- Ventricular ejection time:
 - Is the period of time between the opening and closing of the aortic valve
 - Is independent from contractility
 - Is significantly reduced by mechanical ventilation
 - Does not change with changes in afterload
- Which of the following tools are less accurate for assessing cardiac volumes?
 - Nuclear Magnetic Resonance
 - Echocardiography
 - Thermodilution
 - Systolic variability
- Of the following dietary supplements, which has the lowest level of recommendation:
 - Melatonin
 - Co-enzyme Q10
 - Ginkgo biloba
 - Ginger
- In post cardiac arrest syndrome, all of the following are true, except:
 - When the mechanism is pulseless electrical activity, progression to neurological damage is faster and the prognosis is worse than when defibrillation can be used
 - Hypothermia between 32 and 34 °C is the gold standard in post cardiac arrest care
 - Neurological damage after 56 minutes of cardiac arrest with no care is almost always irreversible
 - Better neurological results are seen when oxygen arterial pressure is greater than 200 mm of mercury
- In the management of hypothermia in post-cardiac arrest syndrome it is true that:
 - The induction phase must be started within two hours after spontaneous return of circulation
 - Magnesium sulphate administration has been suggested for the prevention of shivering from cold
 - During the induction phase, hypertension and hyperkalemia are the most destabilizing factors for the patient
 - It is recommended to initiate hypothermia only after spontaneous cardiac activity returns
- During the rewarming phase in the management of post-cardiac arrest the following is false:
 - Rewarming must be done at a rate of 0.2 to 0.3 degrees centigrade per hour until normothermia is achieved
 - Prophylactic antibiotics must be given early on while hypothermia is maintained

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* Corresponding author at: Calle 119 núm. 7-75, Bogotá, Colombia.

E-mail address: raffanmago@gmail.com

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- c. The presence of seizures, hypertension and cerebral oedema has been described
 - d. QT interval prolongation, hypomagnesaemia and hypophosphatemia have been described
8. The use of ultrasound by anaesthetists has shown to be effective in all of the following, except for:
- a. Diagnosis
 - b. Procedure guidance
 - c. Screening
 - d. Quantitative ultrasound
9. Regarding simulation as a tool for safety initiatives, it has been found that:
- a. It has been used to train staff regarding safety and teamwork
 - b. Organizational and human factors have been proposed as limitations for the effect of many methodologies adopted
 - c. New concepts sometimes go against established ideas and emotions of the medical and other staff regarding healthcare functioning
 - d. All of the above are true
10. Epidermolysis bullosa is a genetically determined mechanical blistering disease. About this disease, it is false that:
- a. It always produces severe dysfunction and patient survival is less than one year
 - b. One of its histologic form is dermolytic or dystrophic
 - c. The absence of laminin 5 protein is responsible for Herlitz epidermolysis bullosa
 - d. Locoregional technique is preferred over general anaesthesia as far as the intraoperative pharmacological treatment is concerned
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- ### Reference
- Raffan F. Preguntas y Respuestas. Rev Colomb Anesthesiol. 2014;42: April-June(2).
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- ### Answers
- 1. b
 - 2. a
 - 3. d
 - 4. c
 - 5. d
 - 6. b
 - 7. b
 - 8. d
 - 9. d
 - 10. a