



OPEN)

Received: 21 January, 2022 - Accepted: 24 January, 2022 - Online first: 23 March, 2022

Questions and answers

Preguntas y respuestas

Fernando Raffán-Sanabria a-c 🕞

- ^a Anesthesiologist, intensivist, Hospital Universitario Fundación Santa Fe de Bogotá. Bogotá, Colombia
- ^b Professor, School of Medicine, Universidad El Bosque. Bogotá, Colombia
- ^cProfessor, Universidad de los Andes. Bogotá, Colombia

Correspondence: Sociedad Colombiana de Anestesiología y Reanimación (S.C.A.R.E.). Carrera 15A # 120-74. Bogotá, Colombia. **E-mail:** raffanmago@gmail.com

How to quote this article:

Raffán-Sanabria F. Questions and answers. Colombian Journal of Anesthesiology. 2022;50:e1027.

- **1.** The recertification diploma in Anesthesiology in Colombia is issued by (1):
 - **a.** The Colombian Society of Anesthesiology and Resuscitation (S.C.A.R.E.).
 - **b.** The National Academy of Medicine.
 - c. Colombian College of Medical Accreditation and Recertification.
 - **d.** All of the above are entitled to issue the diploma.
- **2.** The assessment of acute pain with the LLANTO instrument in pediatric patients, includes the following, except (2):
 - a. Breathing.
 - **b.** Facial observation.
 - c. Postural tone.
 - d. Heart rate.
- 3. When referring to in-hospital cardiac arrest of the adult patient (3):
 - a. Defibrillation rhythms are more frequent in females.
 - **b.** In developed countries, it is statistically more frequent in hospital wards.
 - c. Overall survival is close to 13%.
 - d. A and B are true.

- **4.** Which of the following phenomena is **NOT** described as present in post-cardiac arrest syndrome? (3)
 - **a.** Molecular reactive oxygen species circulation when the flood flow is reestablished.
 - **b.** Significant reduction in calcium load.
 - c. Opening of the MPT pore.
 - d. Endothelial dysfunction.
- **5.** The Advanced Life Support Task Force of the International Liaison Committee on Resuscitation makes the following recommendation for post-resuscitation temperature control (3):
 - **a.** Target between 32 $^{\circ}$ C 36 $^{\circ}$ C over the next 24 hours.
 - **b.** Target between 32 $^{\circ}$ C 34 $^{\circ}$ C over the next 24 and 72 hours.
 - **c.** A target between 32 °C 36 °C over the next 24 and 72 hours would lead to a relative estimated 35 % improvement in patient survival, and in short and medium-term neurological outcomes.
 - d. B and C are true.
- **6.** A hypercoagulability status in patients with COVID-19 is associated with the following, **except** (4):
 - a. A reduction in fibrinolysis.
 - **b.** Vascular endothelial dysfunction.
 - **c.** Upregulation of the procoagulant pathways due to the virus-induced inflammatory response.
 - d. Protein Cincrease.

- **7.** The viral hypothesis in the etiology of the bilateral vocal fold paralysis is described as secondary to infections of all the following viruses, EXCEPT (5):
 - a. Varicella Zoster.
 - **b.** Epstein-Barr.
 - **c.** H1N1.
 - d. Herpes simplex.
- **8.** The most common etiology of bilateral vocal fold paralysis is (5):
 - **a.** Neurological.
 - b. Traumatic.
 - c. Neoplastic.
 - d. Viral.
- **9.** Bronchial thermoplasty is a procedure indicated for the management (6):
 - a. Bronchial cancer.
 - **b.** Tracheal stenosis.
 - c. Severe asthma.
 - d. Bronchiectasis.
- **10.** The study conducted by Parada-Zúñiga et al. on early obstetric analgesia (neuraxial technique at ≤ 4 centimeters of cervical

dilatation) in January 2022, reported the following findings, except (7):

- a. In patients receiving early analgesia
 a longer than expected analgesia –
 delivery time was observed.
- **b.** The analgesia-delivery time was longer than expected in multiparous women (57.3 % vs. 37.3 %; p = 0.005).
- **c.** The incidence of post-puncture headache increased in a statistically significant manner when the puncture was done after 6 cm of cervical dilatation.
- d. There was no statistically significant difference in terms of the presence of postoperative nausea and vomiting when comparing the early vs. late analgesia groups.

REFERENCES

- Gómez-Buitrago LM. How are we doing with anesthesiology recertification in Colombia? Colombian Journal of Anesthesiology. 2022;50:e1019. doi: https://doi.org/10.5554/22562087.e1019
- Quintero-Castellanos JM, Hernández Á, Parra T. Pain prevalence in infants and preschool children in a Colombian hospital. Colombian Journal of Anesthesiology. 2022;50:e1000. doi: https://doi.org/10.5554/22562087.e1000
- 3. Acosta-Gutiérrez EG, Alba-Amaya AM, Roncancio-Rodríguez S, Navarro-Vargas JR. Post-cardiac arrest syndrome in adult hospitalized patients. Co-

- lombian Journal of Anesthesiology. 2022;50:e972. doi: https://doi.org/10.5554/22562087.e972
- Sreedharan R, Factora F, Trombetta C, Khanna S. Hypercoagulability resulting in Adrenal Hemorrhage in COVID-19. Colombian Journal of Anesthesiology. 2022;50:e992. doi: https://doi.org/10.5554/22562087.e992
- Correa Barrera JJ, Gómez del Pulgar Vázquez B, Orozco Vinasco A, Sánchez Zamora P, Sánchez Solano S, Martos Gisber N, et al. Bilateral vocal fold paralysis after COVID-19 infection. Another neuro-invasive manifestation? Case series. Colombian Journal of Anesthesiology. 2022;50:e978. doi: https://doi.org/10.5554/22562087.e978
- 6. Sanabria Botello CF, Fernández Trujillo ÁM, Palacios I, Ocampo CE. Complications of bronchial thermoplasty using laryngeal mask: case series. Colombian Journal of Anesthesiology. 2022;50:e1008. doi: https://doi.org/10.5554/22562087.e1008
- 7. Parada Zuluaga JS, Bastidas Palacios DA, Colina Vargas YA, Socha García NI, Barrientos Gómez JG, de la Peña Silva AJ. Assessing the duration of obstetric analgesia and the time elapsed between analgesia and delivery -Observational trial. Colombian Journal of Anesthesiology. 2022;50:e1005. doi: https://doi.org/10.5554/22562087.e1005

ANSWERS

- 1. C.
- **2.** D.
- **3.** C.
- **4.** B. **5.** C.
- **6.** D.
- **7.** C.
- **8.** B. **9.** C.
- 10. C.