



Revista Colombiana de Anestesiología

Colombian Journal of Anesthesiology

www.revcolanest.com.co



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 3 of the Colombian Journal of Anesthesiology¹. Accept this challenge to test your reading comprehension and knowledge.

- (1) In patients with massive bleeding, which of the following factors is the best indicator of hospital mortality?
 - (a) Drop in plasma calcium
 - (b) Minimum fibrinogen concentration
 - (c) The degree of acidosis
 - (d) Thrombocytopenia
- (2) As relates to leadership competencies, which of the following management styles is characteristic of the Toyota Lean system?
 - (a) Authority
 - (b) Labour accounting as a major expense
 - (c) Answering questions
 - (d) Asking questions
- (3) Which of the following factors have not been associated with implantable pacemaker malfunction?
 - (a) Metal detectors
 - (b) Mobile phones
 - (c) Non-ionizing radiation
 - (d) Transformers
- (4) The CUSUM graphic model (Cumulative Sum) has proven to be a great tool for assessing psychomotor education in health. Regarding this model, it is false that:
 - (a) The procedures most frequently assessed are oro-tracheal intubation, vascular catheterization and regional anaesthesia
 - (b) It assesses only psychomotor learning
 - (c) It considers failure possibility from the point of view of type 1 and type 2 errors
 - (d) The number of attempts at oro-tracheal intubation after which 75% of the people assessed achieve a 95% success rate is close to 130
- (5) Neira A, Aguirre FC, Gómez MG et al., in their research on the effects of sevoflurane on neuroapoptosis and cognitive function in animals subjected to multiple exposures found that:
 - (a) Repeated exposure to sevoflurane at sub-MAC doses produces significant behavioural disorders associated with anxiety in adult rats
 - (b) In the cerebral cortex of adult rats exposed previously during the neonatal period no extensive foci of neuronal death were found
 - (c) Spatial memory was not affected
 - (d) Caspase 3 is a marker of neuroapoptosis.
- (6) In multiple-trauma patients, which of the following is not considered an independent risk factor for the development of adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)?
 - (a) Femoral fracture
 - (b) APACHE II score
 - (c) Blood transfusion
 - (d) Gender

[☆] Please cite this article as: Sanabria FR. Preguntas y respuestas. Rev Colomb Anesthesiol. 2014;42:335–336. 2256-2087/

-
- (7) According to the work by Pantoja H et al., which of the following classifications has the highest positive predictive value for perioperative cardiovascular events?
- (a) Goldman
 - (b) Detsky
 - (c) Lee
 - (d) ASA
- (8) In relation to the adult anatomy of the upper airway, it is true that:
- (a) The larynx begins at the level of C6 in most patients
 - (b) The right lung upper lobe has four segments
 - (c) The larynx is divided into two structures: nasopharynx and oropharynx
 - (d) The length of the upper airway varies significantly according to age
- (9) Regarding the use of fresh frozen plasma during surgery in patients with craniosynostosis, it is true that:
- (a) It reduces blood loss volume
 - (b) It reduces the number of transfusions
 - (c) It shortens length of stay
 - (d) It does not affect these variables significantly
- (10) Regarding botulinum toxin, it is false that:
- (a) It increases ACH release in the nerve endings
 - (b) The main effector is the motor plate
 - (c) Its therapeutic effect lasts 3-months
 - (d) It only affects motor neurons
-
- Reference**
1. Raffan F. Preguntas y Respuestas. Rev. Colomb. Anesthesiol. 2014;42: July–September (3).
-
- Answers**
- 1. a
 - 2. d
 - 3. c
 - 4. b
 - 5. d
 - 6. d
 - 7. c
 - 8. a
 - 9. d
 - 10. d