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Question and answers[☆]

Preguntas y respuestas

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- Which of the following drugs used for chemotherapy induces a change in high and low-density lipoproteins?
 - Tyrosine-kinase inhibitors
 - Bevacizumab
 - Monoclonal antibodies
 - Tamoxifen
- In terms of chemotherapy-induced cardiotoxicity:
 - There are no conclusive data to predict that patients will develop cardiotoxicity
 - Diastolic dysfunction is the most common manifestation
 - No significant impact on mortality has been identified
 - All of the above
- Regarding the use of diagnostic images to predict the prognosis of patients at high risk of chemotherapy-associated cardiotoxicity:
 - The ejection fraction is a sensitive tool as of the early stages of cardiotoxicity.
 - A normal left ventricular ejection fraction rules out the likelihood of late impairment.
 - MRI is the gold standard for evaluating both the systolic and diastolic function.
 - Dobutamine stress echocardiography is not an early predictor of a decline in the ejection fraction following high doses of chemotherapy.
- The Bispectral Index Score (BIS) values are associated with the electroencephalographic activity. In this regard, the following statement is true:
 - The Delta wave is associated with awakening and a BIS of 80 to 100.
 - Under sedation, the range is between 40 and 60.
 - Deep anesthesia produces Beta waves and a range between 20 and 40 on the BIS monitor.
 - A and C are correct.
- The meta-analysis by Punjasawadwong et al. showed:
 - A decline in the use of intravenous anesthetic agents
 - A decrease in MAC levels of inhaled anesthetic agents
 - A shorter extubation time by over 8 minutes
 - A and B are true
- Which of the following parameters defines the “triple low” when addressing length of hospital stay and 30-days mortality?
 - Mean blood pressure (below 65 mm Hg), BIS (below 40) and MAC (under 0.6).
 - Mean blood pressure (below 75 mm Hg), BIS (below 35) and MAC (under 1).
 - Mean blood pressure (below 60 mm Hg), BIS (below 40) and MAC (under 1).
 - Mean blood pressure (below 75 mm Hg), BIS (below 45) and MAC (under 0.8).

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7. With regards to the two types of memory, explicit and implicit, is it true that:
- The explicit or declarative memory refers to behavioral changes or the stimulus response with no knowledge and involves multiple areas of the brain.
 - The amygdala modulates emotional learning on the cortex and the hippocampus and is needed for storing and retrieving memories.
 - Inhaled and intravenous anesthetics affect the implicit memory.
 - The explicit memory is also called automatic or non-declarative.
8. In terms of intraoperative awareness, class 4 according to Mashour means:
- Paralysis (feeling unable to move, speak, or breath)
 - Isolated auditory perceptions
 - Pain
 - Distress (anxiety, suffocation and an imminent dying sensation)
9. Which of the following factors does NOT intensify the susceptibility to intraoperative awareness?
- The use of anticonvulsants
 - Smoking and alcohol use
 - ASA \geq 3 patients
 - Ejection fraction over 40%
10. With regards to peripartum cardiomyopathy the following is true:
- Its etiology and pathogenesis are unknown and the potential causes suggested are viral sources or autoimmune response.
 - Mortality is associated with more than 3 parities and black race.
 - Implantation of cardiac defibrillators in patients with an ejection fraction of less than 30% has been suggested.
 - All of the above.
11. Which of the following characteristics is associated with Takotsubo's cardiomyopathy?
- Basal and mid-ventricular akinesia
 - Basal hyperkinesia
 - Transient right and left ventricular dysfunction
 - A and C are true
12. In terms of Mg ion, the truth is that:
- It modulates and stabilizes the Na and K flow inside the plasma membranes
 - It's a calcium antagonist at the intracellular level
 - Increases catecholamine release from the adrenal medulla
 - A and B are true
13. Pheochromocytoma-induced cardiomyopathy is characterized by the following, except for:
- Intracellular K overload as the key injury
 - Ischemic-reperfusion type lesion with free radicals
 - Vasospasm
 - Hypertrophic or dilated cardiac dysfunction
14. The recommendation for mitral valve prolapse patients undergoing anesthesia is:
- Using vasoconstrictors to maintain blood pressure
 - Administering short-acting beta-blockers to control heart rate
 - Preferably maintain high heart rates
 - A and B are true
15. X-fragile syndrome (SXF) is the most frequent cause of hereditary mental retardation and it is associated with mitral valve prolapse. Regarding this syndrome, is it true that:
- Its prevalence in males is significantly lower than in females
 - It is Y-chromosome-linked
 - Has an increased difficult airway risk
 - All of the above

Reference

Raffán F. Preguntas y respuestas. Rev Colomb Anestesiología. 2016;44:1-82.

Answers

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