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Questions and answers[☆]

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 2 of the *Colombian Journal of Anesthesiology*. Accept this challenge to test your reading comprehension and knowledge.

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

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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:
- Diagnosis
 - Procedure guidance
 - Screening
 - Quantitative ultrasound
9. Regarding simulation as a tool for safety initiatives, it has been found that:
- It has been used to train staff regarding safety and teamwork
 - Organizational and human factors have been proposed as limitations for the effect of many methodologies adopted
 - New concepts sometimes go against established ideas and emotions of the medical and other staff regarding healthcare functioning
 - All of the above are true
10. Epidermolysis bullosa is a genetically determined mechanical blistering disease. About this disease, it is false that:
- It always produces severe dysfunction and patient survival is less than one year
 - One of its histologic form is dermolytic or dystrophic
 - The absence of laminin 5 protein is responsible for Herlitz epidermolysis bullosa
 - Locoregional technique is preferred over general anaesthesia as far as the intraoperative pharmacological treatment is concerned

Reference

Raffan F. Preguntas y Respuestas. Rev Colomb Anestesiología. 2014;42: April-June(2).

Answers

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