Time: Three Hours   Max. Marks: 100 Marks

APPLIED ANAESTHESIA TECHNOLOGY - PAPER – II (RS-2)
Q.P. CODE: 2933
Your answers should be specific to the questions asked
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary

LONG ESSAYS (Answer any Two)   **2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. Compare and contrast thiopentone and propofol.

2. Mention the complications of spinal anaesthesia. Explain the management of hypotension and bradycardia during spinal anaesthesia.

3. Recent advanced cardiac life support (ACLS) guidelines for cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR).

SHORT ESSAYS (Answer any Ten)   **10 x 5 = 50 Marks**

4. Pulseless electrical activity (PEA).

5. What is minimum alveolar concentration (MAC)? Give MAC vales of different inhalational agents.

6. Name five complications you expect in the post-operative period after anaesthesia. Describe the drugs and necessary equipments you need to handle such complications in the recovery room.

7. Compare lignocaine and bupivacaine.

8. Adrenaline.

9. How do you prepare equipments and drugs for administration of spinal and epidural anaesthesia in the operation theatre?

10. Indications, dosage, mechanism of action and uses of Fentanyl.

11. How will you prevent thermal and electrical injuries in the operation theatre in anaesthetized subjects?

12. What are the methods used for performing a nerve block? What are the advantages of using a ultrasound guided nerve block?

13. Non depolarizing muscle relaxants.

14. Isoflurane.

15. Causes of tachycardia under anaesthesia and its management.

SHORT ANSWERS (Answer any Ten)   **10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

16. Different types of hypoxias.

17. Indications of tracheostomy.

18. Methods to confirm endotracheal intubation.

19. Morphine.

20. Classify analgesics and give examples.

21. Drugs used in CPR.

22. Local anaesthetic systemic toxicity (LAST).

23. Short note on brachial plexus block.

24. Causes of Hypercapnia.

25. Causes of increased airway pressure.

26. Midazolam.

27. Equipments used in difficult airway.

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