

June 2012 – Anaesthetics

CPD questionnaires must be completed online via www.cpdjournals.co.za
After submission you can check the answers and print your certificate.

SAFE SEDATION IN GENERAL PRACTICE

- 1. True (A) or false (B):**
According to sedation guidelines the operator-sedationist may use advanced sedation techniques.
- 2. Which one of the following is false?**
 - A. The use of drugs like diazepam and pethidine for sedation is outdated
 - B. Nitrous oxide (N₂O) in oxygen for inhalational sedation can be increased to 80%
 - C. Patients need to be accompanied home after use of advanced sedation techniques
 - D. Sedation providers who use advanced techniques will benefit from an anaesthesia background
 - E. A medical questionnaire is important for pre-procedure evaluation of the patient.
- 3. True (A) or false (B):**
Verbal contact with the patient is important for determination of level of sedation.

ACUTE INCIDENTS DURING ANAESTHESIA

- 4. Chest compressions in cardiac arrest must be performed at (choose one):**
 - A. 100 compressions per minute
 - B. 30 compressions per minute
 - C. 15 compressions per minute
 - D. 10 compressions per minute
 - E. 200 compressions per minute.
- 5. The following will not cause laryngospasm (choose one):**
 - A. Light plain of anaesthesia during extubation
 - B. Blood in the hypopharynx
 - C. Adequate level of anaesthesia before intubation
 - D. Surgical debris after a tonsillectomy
 - E. Secretions and suctioning of the airway on emergence.
- 6. True (A) or false (B):**
During anaesthesia antibiotics are the drugs that cause the largest percentage of intraoperative anaphylactic reactions.

THE 'SIMPLE' GENERAL DENTAL ANAESTHETIC

- 7. Dysrhythmias typically occurring during dental anaesthesia are most likely caused by (choose one):**
 - A. Ether anaesthetic vapours
 - B. Intense sympathetic discharge
 - C. Local anaesthetic agents
 - D. Propofol as induction agent
 - E. Severe blood loss intraoperatively.
- 8. Anaesthesia-related deaths associated with general anaesthesia for dental procedures occur in more than 50% (choose one):**
 - A. In the operating theatre
 - B. During transport to the recovery room
 - C. During intubation and extubation
 - D. In the recovery room
 - E. Postoperatively in the ward.
- 9. The requirements for discharge after day-case dental anaesthesia generally exclude (choose one):**
 - A. Recovery of muscle tone
 - B. Proper control of pain
 - C. Passing of adequate urine

- D. Absence of nausea and vomiting
- E. Availability of an escort.

THE SAFE SPINAL ANAESTHETIC

- 10. Spinal anaesthesia should be administered (choose one):**
 - A. At L1/2
 - B. Above S2
 - C. At or below L3/4
 - D. Below L1/2
 - E. In the lumbar subarachnoid space.
- 11. A spinal anaesthetic is indicated (choose one):**
 - A. If drugs and equipment for a general anaesthetic are not available
 - B. For an operation of long duration
 - C. In a patient with a difficult airway
 - D. In cases of caesarean section
 - E. For all elderly patients.
- 12. True (A) or false (B):**
Anaesthesia may take more than 60 minutes after insertion of the spinal anaesthetic to fix finally and the patient should be carefully observed during this period.

ANAESTHESIA FOR TONSILLECTOMY IN HIV-INFECTED CHILDREN WITH PULMONARY ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION

- 13. True (A) or false (B):**
Pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) is defined as the presence of a mean pulmonary arterial pressure (PAP) that exceeds 25 mmHg at rest or 30 mmHg during exercise.
- 14. True (A) or false (B):**
Potential side-effects of antiretroviral drugs are an important component of the history and examination of an HIV-infected child who is being assessed for tonsillectomy.
- 15. True (A) or false (B):**
The ECG in the normal paediatric population may mimic signs of right heart involvement.

LOCAL ANESTHETIC AGENT SYSTEMIC TOXICITY

- 16. True (A) or false (B):**
Approximately 44% of toxic local anaesthetic reactions affect both the neurological and the cardiovascular system.
- 17. True (A) or false (B):**
After local anaesthetic toxicity the patient should be monitored for at least 12 hours because cardiovascular depression can recur after treatment.
- 18. True (A) or false (B):**
During general anaesthesia, the only signs of local anaesthetic overdose might be in the cardiovascular system.

THE NEW CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT AND THE GP ANAESTHETIST

- 19. True (A) or false (B):**
General practitioner anaesthetists are not suppliers of services/goods in terms of the Consumer Protection Act 68 of 2008.
- 20. True (A) or false (B):**
The Consumer Protection Act 68 of 2008 places a responsibility on suppliers for safekeeping of the property of consumers.