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Questions and answers

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This section includes questions prepared on the basis of the contents of the articles published in volume 40, number 3 of the *Colombian Journal of Anesthesiology*. Accept the challenge to test your reading comprehension and knowledge.

Instructions

This is a multiple-choice questionnaire. Please mark the appropriate answer.

1) The most frequent cause of lumbar facet syndrome is related to:
   A) Disc hernia
   B) Lumbar canal stenosis
   C) Radiculopathy
   D) Degenerative joint disease

2) The most frequent sensitive syndrome of the lumbar facet syndrome is:
   A) Lower limb paresthesia
   B) Lower limb dysesthesia
   C) A combination of aresthesia and dysisthesia
   D) Radiating pain

3) The following characteristics are present in the so called Tokobsubo cardiomyopathy except for:
   A) More frequent in females
   B) Frequently exhibits ST segment elevation in the ECG
   C) Usually associated with coronary disease
   D) Elevation of enzymatic markers

4) The following drugs have been associated with ST segment elevation, except for:
   A) Propofol
   B) Nitroglycerin
   C) Etomidate
   D) Oxitocin

5) The so called facet block for treating the facet syndrome consists in the administration of:
   A) A steroid
   B) A local anesthetic
   C) A 2-drug combination
   D) Absolute alcohol plus steroid administered together

6) The recommended dose volume for the application of a solution for facet block should not exceed:
   A) 1 c.c.
   B) 2 c.c..
   C) 3 c.c..
   D) 4 c.c.

7) Which of the following mechanisms has been attributed to the genesis of coronary spasm:
   A) Decrease of serotonin endogenous ligands
   B) Stimulation of the nitric oxide synthase enzyme
   C) Activation of the K ATP channels
   D) Calcium channels genetic mutation

8) Among the strategies to prevent a new intraoperative coronary spasm event, the following are included, except for:
   A) IV calcium administration
   B) IV magnesium
   C) ACE inhibitors
   D) Clopidogrel

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9) Cesarean delivery morbidity and mortality studies under general anesthesia (GA) vs. regional anesthesia (RA) have shown that:
   A) Maternal mortality is significantly higher with GA than with RA
   B) The percentage of patients who ambulate before 24 h following C-section is higher with GA than with RA.
   C) The umbilical vein pH is lower with GA versus RA
   D) The neurological adaptive ability of the newborn is significantly lower with GA versus RA

10) The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) of the United States recommends classifying drugs during pregnancy in terms of a risk: benefit determination. Such classification establishes that the following drug falls in the **X** category
    A) Diazepam
    B) Diclofenac
    C) Naloxone
    D) Ergot byproducts

11) In terms of the new cell model of coagulation, the following statements are true:
    A) The interaction between Factor VIII and the tissue factor is the key process in the initiation phase
    B) During the amplification phase the negative feedback system is activated through natural anticoagulants such as protein C and antithrombin
    C) During the propagation phase, the prothrombin complex is inhibited due to factor X activation

D) Platelet activation increases the permeability of the membrane as a result of Na releasing Factor VII and phospholipids

12) Which of the following parameters account for a higher thrombin output in the thromboelastogram:
    A) R interval
    B) K interval
    C) Alpha angle
    D) Maximum amplitude

Reference

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Answers:
1) D
2) A
3) C
4) C
5) C
6) A
7) C
8) A
9) C
10) D
11) B
12) A