THE APOLLO UNIVERSITY Saketa, Chittoor, AP AHS- V Semester End Examination, June-2024 Paper-I- AOTT 3501 – SPECIALIZED ANAESTHESIA - I Time: 3 hours Max. Marks: 60 Section – A (10x2–20 marks)

Section –A (10x2=20 marks) Answer all Questions

- 1. What does the Glasgow Coma Scale assess?
- 2. Define 'induction' in anesthesia and name two drugs commonly used for induction.
- 3. What are two key cardiovascular changes that occur during pregnancy?
- 4. What are the five components of the APGAR score?
- 5. Why is it important to have a pediatric-specific theatre setup?
- 6. What are the differences in anesthesia management between pediatric and adult patients?
- 7. What are the two primary goals of anesthesia for adenotonsillectomy?
- 8. What are the common indications for esophagoscopy?
- 9. What does the NYHA classification system assess?
- 10. Name two complications of cardiopulmonary bypass.

Section –B (5X8=40 marks) Answer all Questions either A or B in 400 words each

11. A) Discuss the objectives of premedication in surgical patients and list common classes of drugs used, providing examples.

OR

B) Describe the pathophysiology of elevated intracranial pressure (ICP) and its clinical significance.

12. A) Discuss the anatomical changes that occur during pregnancy and their implications for anesthesia management.

OR

B) Describe the APGAR score, including its components and how it is used to assess the health of a newborn.

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13. A) Describe the main considerations for setting up an operating theatre specifically for paediatric patients, including equipment and environmental adjustments.

OR

B) Outline the process of reversing anesthesia in paediatric patients, including the use of reversal agents and monitoring requirements.

14. A) Describe the anesthetic considerations for performing an adenotonsillectomy in paediatric patients, including preoperative assessment, induction, maintenance, and recovery.

OR

B) Discuss the techniques for managing difficult airways in ENT anesthesia and the tools and strategies used to ensure patient safety.

15. A) Discuss the common arrhythmias encountered in cardiac anesthesia and their potential impact on surgical outcomes.

OR

B) Explain the process of weaning a patient from cardiopulmonary bypass, including the steps and monitoring required.
