

- What group of anaesthetic agents this drug belongs to?
- What is the main indication for its use?
- Mention the cardiovascular complications of its use ?



Slide # 21

Identify each of the following pieces of equipment

1-

1



2-

2



3-

3



4-

4



Slide # 22

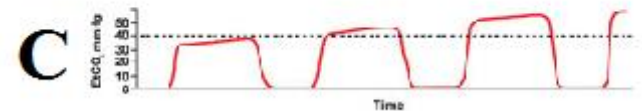
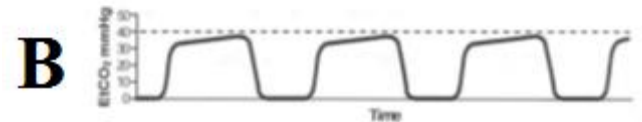
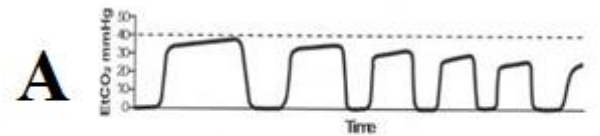
Examine the provided waveform strips.

1- What is this waveform called?

.....

2- What does waveform **C** reflect?

.....



Slide # 23

Inspect the drug shown to you

1. What is the main indication for use of this drug?

2. Mention two important two side effects of this drug.

1- -----

2- -----



Slide # 24

Mention the number of airway device that best matches airway management in each of the following Scenarios:

General Anesthesia for cystoscopy:

General Anesthesia for mandibular surgery:

Can't intubate can't ventilate condition:

Anesthesia for Maxillary surgery:

1



2



3



4



Slide # 25

What is the **maximum** FiO_2 that can be clinically provided by these equipment of Oxygen therapy ?

1-%

2-%

3-.....%

4-.....%

1



2



3



4



Slide # 26

Mention the solute constituents of this bag of crystalloid solution.

1-

2-.....

3-

4-



Slide # 27

Inspect this Chest X-Ray.

1- What is wrong with left lung?

.....

2- What is the likely cause?

.....



Slide # 28

Inspect the chain of survival.

1- What do rings 1 & 3 stand for in the chain?

Ring 1:

Ring 3:

2- What is the importance of rings 1 & 3?

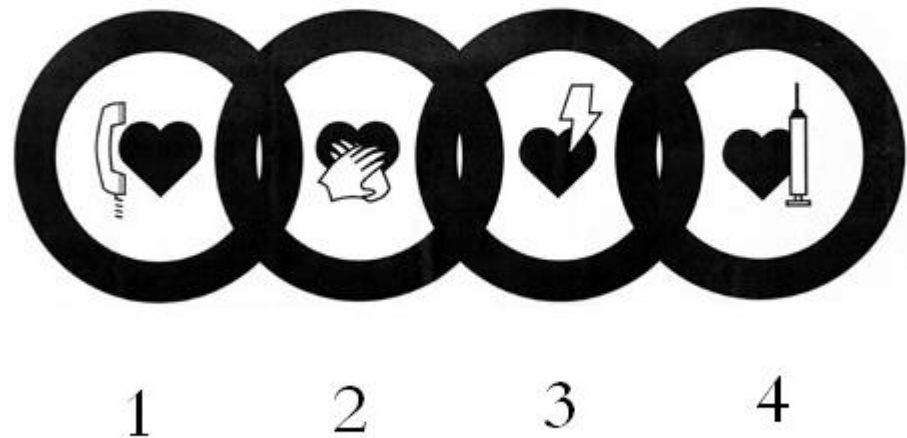
Ring 1:

Ring 3:

CHAIN

OF

SURVIVAL



Slide # 29

Inspect this picture from ICU

1. Identify the machine indicated by the arrow.

2. Mention two indications for its use.



Slide # 30

Inspect the attached picture.

1. Identify this piece of anesthesia equipment:

2. How much fresh gas flow is needed
to prevent re-breathing during spontaneous
ventilation when using it?



Anesthesia Mini-OSCE Exam

2nd Rotation – 6th Group

25/10/2018

10:30 A.M.

Form A

Slide # 1



1- Calculate the Heart Rate:

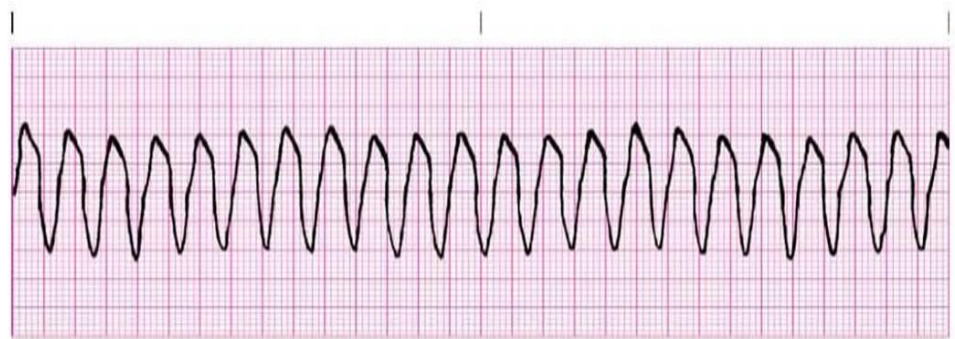
3- Mention three drugs used to treat the condition:

1-----

2-----

3-----

Slide # 2



You were summoned as an ICU doctor to resuscitate Mrs. Layla, a 65 years old patient, who was admitted earlier in the morning for management of acute respiratory failure, and put on mechanical ventilator an hour ago with central venous line inserted. She suddenly showed the attached rhythm on her monitor and had no pulse. The nursing staff had already started the Basic Life Support protocol.

A- What is the type of cardiac arrest in this case scenario?

B- Mention (in order) the first 3 steps that you should do after confirmation of this type of cardiac arrest:

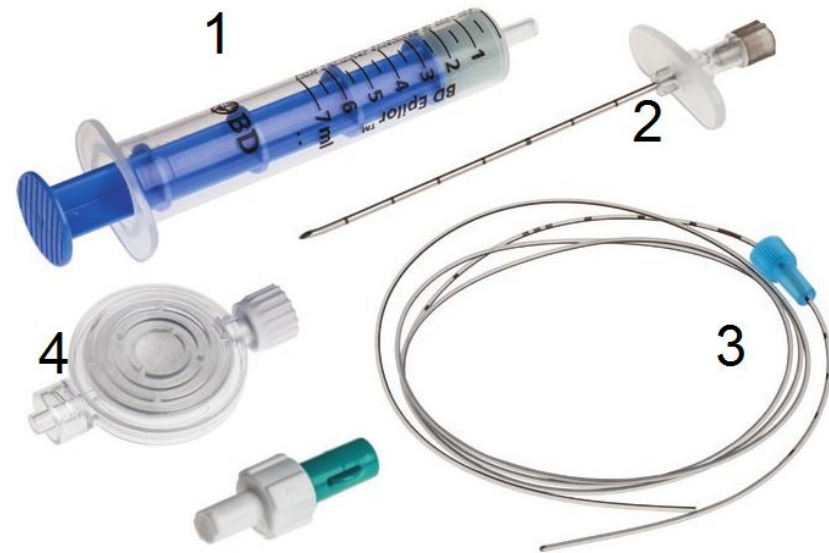
1st step:-----

2nd step: -----

3rd step: -----

Slide # 3

The attached figure shows the contents of a one of the kits used In anesthesia practice.



A- Describe the part numbered 1:

B-Identify part No. 2:

C- What dermatomal levels can be covered using part 3?

D- What is part No. 4 used for?

Slide # 4

Inspect the attached photo.



Mention 4 patient criteria adopted for deciding on the use of this ventilatory technique:

- 1- -----
- 2- -----
- 3- -----
- 4- -----

Slide # 5

Mention the amount of each of the following solutes in the shown crystalloid solution:

Potassium (K^+): ----- mmol/L.

Sodium (Na^+): ----- mmol/L.

Calcium (Ca^{++}): ----- mmol/L

Chloride (Cl^-): ----- mmol/L



Slide: 6

1- What is this machine used for during Anesthesia care?

B- Mention 3 possible problems that are prevented by its use.

1:-----

2:-----

3:-----



Slide # 7

This 9 year old boy is receiving general anesthesia for endoscopic ureteral stone extraction in lithotomy position. His airway is non-invasively maintained.

1- What is the airway device used in this patient?

2- Mention two disadvantages of the use of it?

3- Is mechanical ventilation a must in this case?



Slide # 8

Assistant5			Operator :	هاشم المومني					
Order	File	Patient	P Adm	Room No	Age	Diagnosis	Operation	op. Room	Ga
	8	صالح	6	853	8	constipation	rectal biopsy	9	تخدير عام

Examine the O/R list snapshot shown above. Saleh weighs 40 kg, and had been fasting for 8 hours before his operation.

1- What is his estimated fluid deficit?

2- What endotracheal tube size likely suits this patient ?

3- At what depth should his endotracheal tube be taped at the lips?

Slide # 9

Inspect the attached photo and complete the following sentences based on medical gas colour-coding system:

A- Cylinder ----- is for Oxygen.

2- Cylinder ----- is for Air.

3- Cylinder ----- is for Nitrous oxide.

4- Cylinder ----- is for Carbon dioxide.



Slide # 10



1- What is the operator doing with his non-dominant hand?

2- Mention the next three steps in inserting the cannula (in order)

1-----

2-----

3-----

Slide # 11

This patient is a victim of Road traffic accident.
He was suffering from respiratory compromise
and his blood pressure started to drop.

1- What is your spot diagnosis?

2- What will your immediate management be?



Slide 12

For discharge from Post-Anesthesia Care Unit, how much should the patient score in :

1: -----

2:- -----

①			②											
Activity	2	Able to move 4 extremities voluntarily or on command												
	1	Able to move 2 extremities voluntarily or on command												
	0	Able to move 0 extremities voluntarily or on command												
Respiration	2	Able to deep breathe and cough freely												
	1	Dyspnea or limited breathing												
	0	Apneic												
Circulation	2	B/P +/- 20 of Pre-anesthetic Level	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	1	B/P +/- 20 to 50 of Pre-anesthetic Level												
	0	B/P +/- >50 of Pre-anesthetic Level												
Consciousness	2	Fully Awake	③											
	1	Arousable on Calling												
	0	Not Responding												
Color	2	Pink												
	1	Pale, Dusky, Blutchy, Jaundiced, Other												
	0	Cyanotic												
			0	2	4	6	8	10						

Slide 13

Mention 4 possible clinical indicators that may indicate to the rescuers the possibility of cervical spine injury.



1:-----

2:-----

3:-----

4:-----

Slide # 14

1- What is the probe in A used for?

2:- What is the probe in B used for?

3-Which one gives immediate indication of ventilation problem?

4:- Which one uses infrared technology in its function?



Slide # 15

Inspect the attached photo.

1- Which drug has the fastest onset of action?

2- Which drug is not dependent on renal excretion?

3- How is the residual effects of drug 3 reversed?

4- Which drug is associated with indirect muscarinic stimulation

1



2



3



4



University of Jordan
Faculty of Medicine
Department of Anesthesia and
Intensive Care

End-of-Rotation Anesthesia Exam

6th group

9/3/2017

Form A

Slide #: 1

1) What is this test used for?

2) What is the score in this patient?



Slide #: 2

1. What is the Resuscitator doing?

2. Describe the position of her hands.

3. How deep should she move the chest wall?

4. How often should she give breaths to patient?



Slide #: 3

1. Identify this equipment?

2. What class of breathing equipment it belongs to?



Slide #: 4

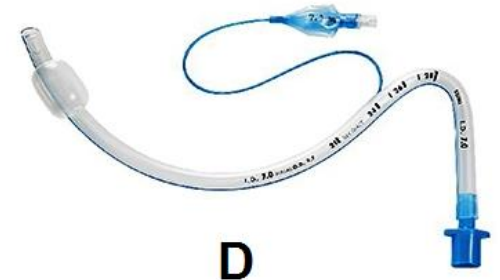
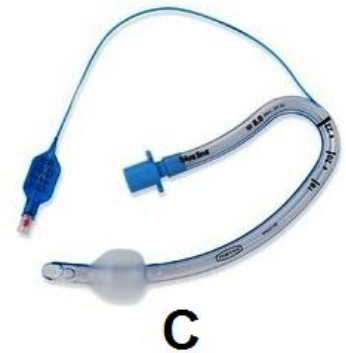
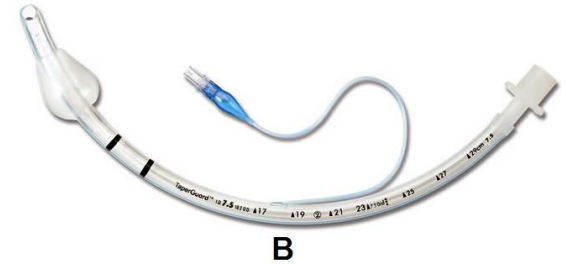
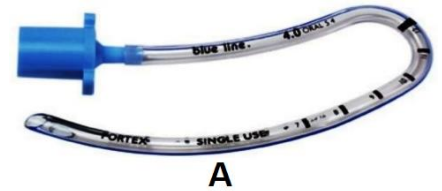
Match each Endotracheal tube in the attached figures with the intended operation:

1. Nasal surgery in adult.

2. Mandibular surgery in adult.

3. Laparoscopic cholecystectomy.

4. Tonsillectomy for a child



Slide #: 5

1. Name the tool numbered (1) and mention what it is used for.

Tool: -----

Used for: -----

2. What is the main function of the non dominant hand ?

3. What is the next step after seeing the blood in the blood collecting chamber of the canula.



Slide #: 6

Examine these two drugs used in anesthesia.

- 1. What are they commonly used for?

- 2. Which one is less pungent?

- 3. Which one is associated with more cardiovascular stability?

- 4. Which one is more expensive?



Slide #: 7

A 66-year-old woman is brought to the **Recovery Room** after cholecystectomy operation.



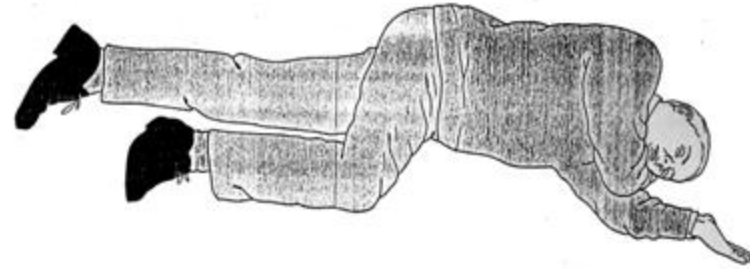
Although the patient was apparently breathing normally on arrival, her tidal volume progressively diminished. Arterial blood gas measurements on 50% FiO₂ revealed a PaCO₂ of 62mmHg, PaO₂ of 110 mmHg, and a pH of 7.26.

- 1. What is the diagnosis?
.....
- 2. Mention two possible causes?
.....
.....

Slide #: 8

1. Which group of patients are put in this position after CPR?

2. What are the objectives of putting patient in this position after CPR?



Slide #: 9

This patient is being rushed into O/R. he had a car accident three hours ago one hour after having his lunch in a nearby restaurant. What are the measures that you would take to protect his airways from aspiration?

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----



Slide #: 10

State two main priorities in treating a bleeding patient.

1. -----

2. -----



Slide #: 11

What screening tests are done on the contents of this bag before use?

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----



Slide #: 12

#	Name	File #	Age	Gender	Surgery	Surgeon
1	Ahmad XX	67087x	8	male	Rt Inguinal Hernia	Mah. Ali

Examine this excerpt from a pediatric surgery list.

1. If this patient weighs 40 kg and started fasting at 11 :00 PM and his surgery starts at 09:00 AM next morning, what is his estimated fluid deficit?

2. What is the estimated proper endotracheal tube size for this patient?

Slide #: 13

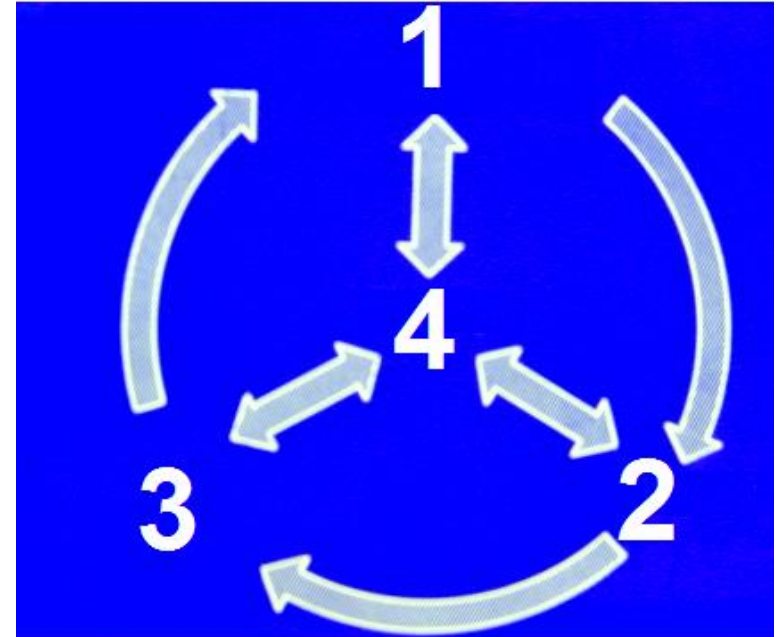
This diagram summarizes the interaction between Pain and its psychological side issues : anxiety, sleep deprivation, and “fear and helplessness”. Match each one with its corresponding location number.

Pain : -----

Anxiety: -----

Sleep deprivation: -----

Fear and helplessness: -----



Slide #: 14

Mention Four clinical parameters used to evaluate the adequacy of recovery from the effect of this drug.

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----



Slide #:15

Based on the Data in the attached preoperative note, What is the ASA risk class of this 65 year old male patient planned for Cystoscopy?

A- History

Previous Anesthesia: <i>No</i>	Cardiovascular: <i>Ischemic heart disease 5yrs with limitation from heavy exercise.</i>	Weight <i>80</i> kg Height: <i>170</i> cm
Complications? <i>—</i>	<i>No palpitations. - No chest pain</i>	Other: <i>- X-smoker 7yrs ago</i>
Airway Difficulty? <i>—</i>	Respiratory: <i>- No dyspnea</i>	<i>- Diabetic on oral R</i>
Allergies: <i>Nil</i>	<i>- No URTI</i>	<i>FBS 90mg/dl</i>
	<i>- morning sputum.</i>	
Medications:	<i>Atenolol 40mg x1 / glibenclamide 5mg x2</i>	

B- Physical Examination

Vital Signs:	Cardiovascular:	Other:
B/P <i>125/85</i>	<i>Regular S₁ S₂ No murmur</i>	<i>- good Venous access sites</i>
Pulse <i>60/min</i>	Respiratory:	
Temp <i>36.5°C</i>	<i>mild hyperbreathing</i>	
R/R <i>12/min</i>	Airway: <i>H&N movement: 35°</i>	
Pain <i>—</i>	<i>Mouth Opening: 4cm Tracheal Shift? No</i>	
	<i>Mallampati class: I Thyromental Distance: 7cm</i>	
	<i>Teeth: ok. Other:</i>	

Anesthesia Mini-OSCE Exam

5th Rotation – 1st Group

31/01/2019

12:30 MD

Form A

Slide # 1

Inspect the attached photo of some anesthetic agents: -

A:- Which one is most potent agent?

B:- Which one is not suitable for inhalational induction of anesthesia?

C:- Mention 2 factors that decrease MAC for these agents

1:- -----

2:- -----

A



B



C



Slide # 2

This is a screen-shot from an ICU monitor of a 65 year old male patient.

A:- Mention 2 abnormal readings of non-invasive measurements.

B:- Mention 2 abnormal readings of invasive measurements.



Slide # 3

The Patient in the bottom was rescued unconscious by the firemen above before his room was caught on fire. He had pulse and was tachypnic.

A:- What type of oxygenation disturbance does he likely have?

B:- What will your first line management be?

C:- What will his pulse oximeter reading show?



Slide # 4

This 55 year old tourist lady with history of bronchial asthma presented to the E/R department in *Aqaba* city with shortness of breath. She was given O₂ therapy by venturi mask 60%.

Please calculate her alveolar oxygen pressure if her PaCO₂ is 60mmHg:



Slide # 5

You happened to be passing by when this gentleman fell down the stairs. You were concerned about the possibility of cervical spine injury.



A:- What symptoms of cervical spine injury will you ask him about?

:B- Mention one sign of cervical injury:

C:- If he proved to have cervical injury and needed urgent surgery for a concurrent tibial bone fracture under general anesthesia, how will carry out his endotracheal intubation

Slide: 6

Inspect the two gas source cylinders used during Anesthesia.

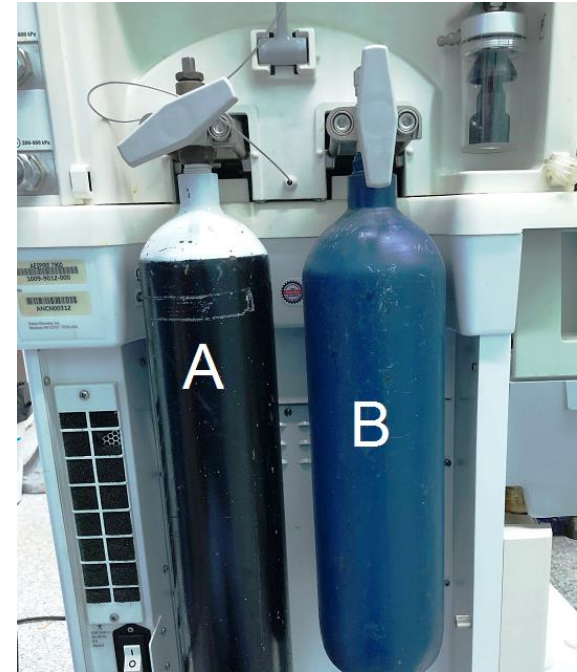
1:- Mention the name of gas in each cylinder.

A:- -----

B:- -----

2:- Which Cylinder has its content in both gas and liquid states?

3:- What anesthetic properties does the gas Cylinder B have?



Slide # 7

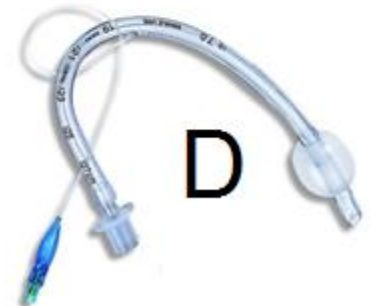
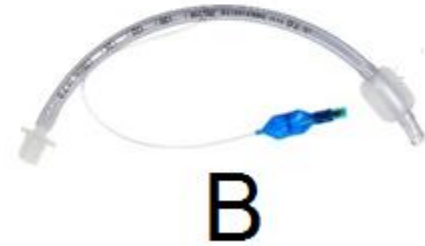
Match each of the shown endotracheal tubes with the type of surgery they are best used in:

1- Gastric sleeve surgery:-----

2- Adult Nasal septal surgery: -----

3- lower jaw wisdom teeth extraction:-----

4- Tonsillectomy in a 3 year old.:-----



Slide # 8

The contents of this drug vial were withdrawn into this syringe to put a 50 Kg patient to sleep.

A:- Based on the used volume, what was the dose given in mg/Kg?

B:- Mention two advantages of this drug over other hypnotics used in anesthesia:



Slide # 9

During your half day rotation in the patient holding area, you came across this male patient note shown below

What does his risk class assessment tell you about his medical condition:



Arterial Blood Gases:		ECG:	
		[Signature]	
D- Assessment Outcome:			
AS/ [Signature]	Possible Modalities of Anesthesia: LA	Anesthesia & Pain management Plan discussed with Patient/ Family? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	Consent taken yet? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
E- PLAN:			

Slide # 10

Inspect the attached machine photo.

A:- What is it used for?

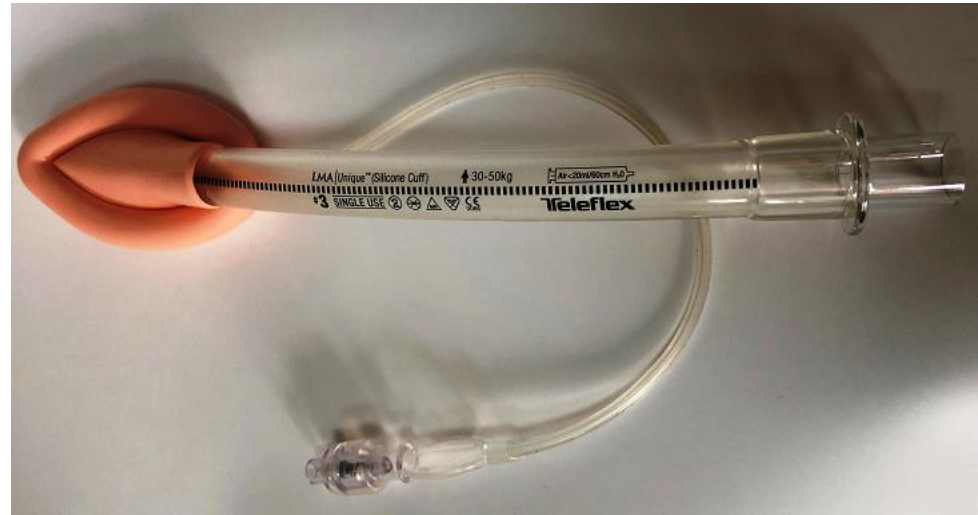
B:- Mention two types of this machine:

C:- When is it used in synchronized out mode?



Slide # 11

Inspect the attached anesthesia equipment:



A:- Mention two Disadvantages of it?

B:- What patient size is it suitable for?

Slide 12

Identify the numbered items in the attached photo.

1:- -----

2:- -----

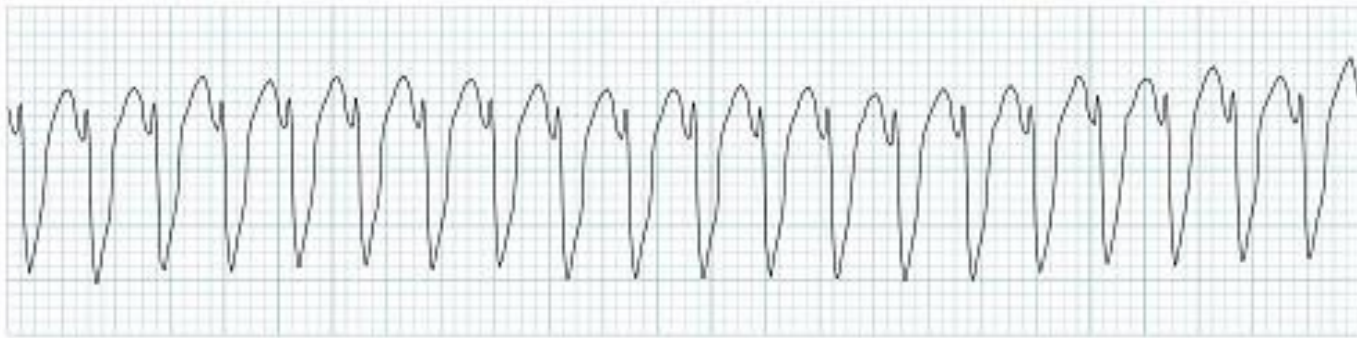
3:- -----

4:- -----



Slide 13

A 45 year old male patient, smoker and diabetic on insulin, was admitted to the ICU with chest pain. **Monitoring and I.V. access were secured.** Suddenly afterwards, the patient stopped talking and became apneic and pulseless. The nursing team started chest compression and called for your help. They **managed to insert an endotracheal tube before you arrive.** Upon your arrival the ECG monitor was showing the following trace:



Based on the above:

A- What is the type of cardiac arrest?

B- Mention the first three steps that you should do

1:-----

2:-----

3:-----

Slide # 14

Inspect the attached diagram.

1:- Name the type of mechanical ventilation used for this ICU patient:

2:- Mention three indications for its use for ICU patients.



Slide # 15

Inspect the attached drug vial.

1:- To which group of its kind does this drug belong?

2:- Mention one side effect of this drug?

3:- What is the maximum allowed dose (in milliliters) for infiltration of this drug in a 100 Kg man?



Slide #:

1) What is this test used for?

2) What is the score in this patient?



Slide #:

1. What is the Resuscitator doing?

2. Describe the position of her hands.

3. How deep should she move the chest wall?

4. How often should she give breaths to patient



Slide #:

1. Identify this equipment?

2. What class of breathing equipment it belongs to?



Slide #:

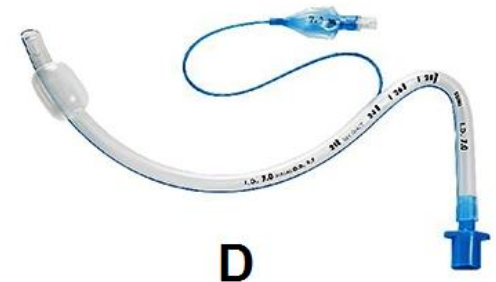
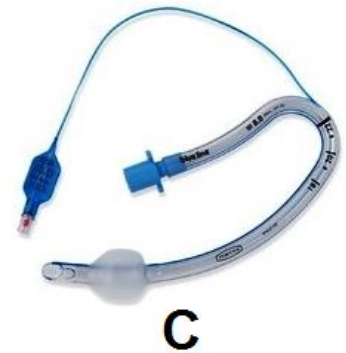
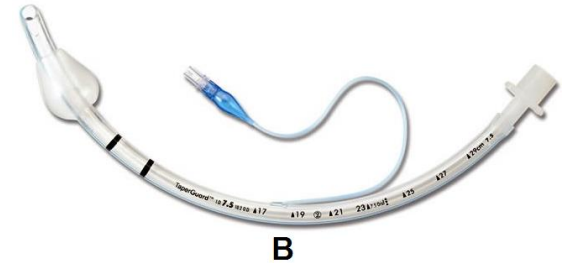
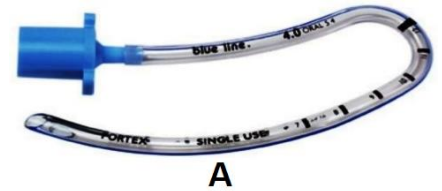
Match each Endotracheal tube in the attached figures with the intended operation:

1. Nasal surgery in adult.

2. Mandibular surgery in adult.

3. Laparoscopic cholecystectomy.

4. Tonsillectomy for a child



Slide #:

1. Name the tool numbered (1) and mention what it is used for.

Tool: -----

Used for: -----

2. what is the main function of the non dominant hand ?

3. What is the next step after seeing the blood in the blood collecting chamber of the canula.



Slide #:

Examine these two drugs used in anesthesia.

1. What are they commonly used for?

2. Which one is less pungent?

3. Which one is associated with more cardiovascular stability?

4. Which one is more expensive?



Slide #:

A 66-year-old woman is brought to the **Recovery Room** after cholecystectomy operation.



Although the patient was apparently breathing normally on arrival, her tidal volume progressively diminished. Arterial blood gas measurements on 50% FiO₂ revealed a PaCO₂ of 62mmHg PaO₂ of 110 mmHg, and a pH of 7.26.

1. What is the diagnosis of her respiratory status?

.....

2. Mention two possible causes?

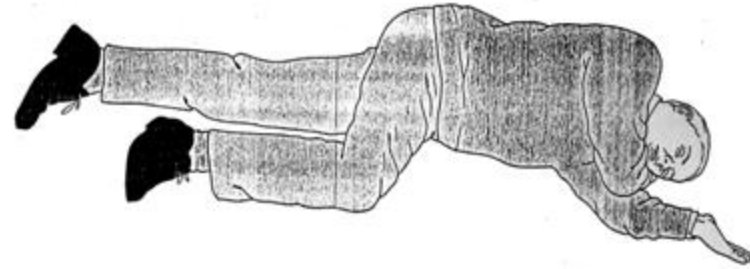
.....

.....

Slide #:

1. Which group of patients are put in this position after CPR?

2. What are the objectives of putting patient in this position after CPR?



Slide #:

This patient is being rushed into O/R. he had a car accident three hours ago one hour after having his lunch in a nearby restaurant. What are the measures that you would take to protect his airways from aspiration?

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----



Slide #:

State two main priorities in treating a bleeding patient.

1. -----

2. -----



Slide #:

What screening tests are done on the contents of this bag before use?

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----



Slide #:

#	Name	File #	Age	Gender	Surgery	Surgeon
1	Ahmad XX	67087x	8	male	Rt Inguinal Hernia	Mah. Ali

Examine this excerpt from a pediatric surgery list.

1. If this patient weighs 40 kg and started fasting at 11 :00 PM and his surgery starts at 09:00 AM next morning, what is his estimated fluid deficit?

2. What is the estimated proper endotracheal tube size for this patient?

Slide #:

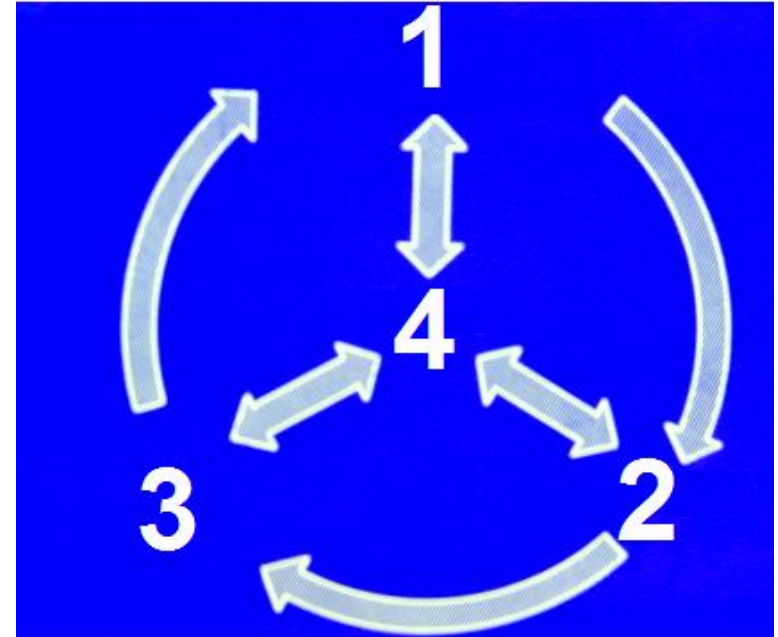
This diagram summarizes the interaction between Pain and its psychological side issues : anxiety, sleep deprivation, and “fear and helplessness”. Match each one with its corresponding location number.

Pain : -----

Anxiety: -----

Sleep deprivation: -----

Fear and helplessness: -----



Slide #:

Mention Four clinical parameters used to evaluate the adequacy of recovery from the effect of this drug.

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----



Slide #:

This ICU patient was admitted as a case of shock after abdominal stab wound injury and is being resuscitated. His estimated weight is 70 kg. His current clinical parameters are shown in the table:

1. Did this patient receive adequate goal directed therapy of his shock? (Yes / No)

2. Justify your answer:



Heart rate	110
Temperature	39 C°
Urine output	30 ml/hr
Blood pressure	100/50
CVP	6 cm H2O
Saturation	80%

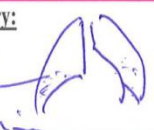
Slide #:

Based on the Data in the attached preoperative note, What is the ASA risk class of this 65 year old male patient planned for Cystoscopy?

A- History

Previous Anesthesia: <i>No</i>	Cardiovascular: <i>Ischemic heart disease 5yrs with limitation from heavy exercise.</i>	Weight <i>80</i> kg Height: <i>170</i> cm
Complications? <i>—</i>	<i>No palpitations. - No chest pain</i>	Other: <i>- X-smoker 7yrs ago</i>
Airway Difficulty? <i>—</i>	Respiratory: <i>- No dyspnea</i>	<i>- Diabetic on oral R</i>
Allergies: <i>Nil</i>	<i>- No URTI</i>	<i>FBS 90mg/dl</i>
	<i>- morning sputum.</i>	
Medications:	<i>Atenolol 40mg x1 / glibenclamide 5mg x2</i>	

B- Physical Examination

Vital Signs:	Cardiovascular:	Other:
B/P <i>125/85</i>	<i>Regular S₁ S₂ No murmur</i>	<i>- good Venous access sites</i>
Pulse <i>60/min</i>	Respiratory:	
Temp <i>36.5°C</i>	<i>mild hyperbreathing</i> 	
R/R <i>12/min</i>	Airway: H&N movement: <i>35°</i>	
Pain <i>—</i>	Mouth Opening: <i>4cm</i> Tracheal Shift? <i>No</i>	
	Mallampati class: <i>I</i> Thyromental Distance: <i>7cm</i>	
	Teeth: <i>ok.</i> Other:	

University of Jordan
Faculty of Medicine
Department of Anesthesia and
Intensive Care

End-of-Rotation Anesthesia Exam

7th group

6/4/2017

Form C

Slide #: 1

Mention the next four steps (in order)
after the one shown in the figure:

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----

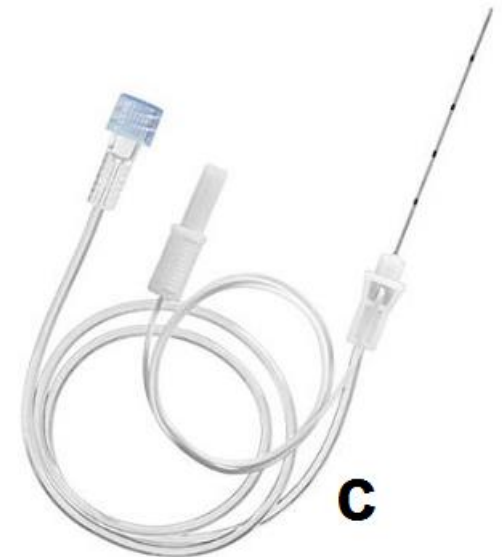
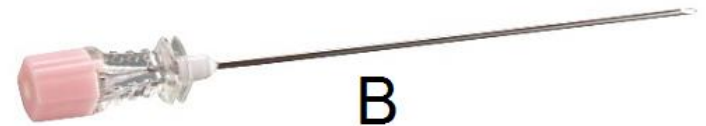


Slide #: 2

Inspect the attached figures.

1. Which one may be associated with post-dural puncture headache?

2. Which one can be used for long term postoperative analgesia?



Slide #: 3

Inspect the monitoring trace indicated by the question mark.

A. Identify this trace.



B. Mention three indications to use it.


1. -----

2. -----

3. -----

Slide #: 4

What is the ASA risk class of this patient?

Jordan University Hospital Department of Anesthesia Anesthesia Management Record				Patient Name: <u>Levan</u> Age: <u>58</u> yr. Sex: <u>M</u> Hospital No.: <u>XXXXXX</u> Date: <u>6/4/2017</u>
A-CLN 0223				
1- Pre-Operative Assessment Note				
Patient seen in Pre-operative Anesthesia Clinic? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO				
A- History				
<u>Previous Anesthesia:</u> hernia: G/A 15 yrs ago <u>Complications?</u> NO <u>Airway Difficulty?</u> NO <u>Allergies:</u> —	<u>Cardiovascular:</u> - No dyspnea or chest pain moderate exercise tolerance HTN: 5 yrs, NO hx of IHD <u>Respiratory:</u> No dyspnea Morning cough and sputum smoker 10 yrs 20 pack-yr No upper Resp tract infection	Weight <u>80</u> kg Height: <u>160</u> cm <u>Other:</u> Diabetic 4 yrs - No Fever - insured by MOH - lives in Amman		
<u>Medications:</u> indical 10mg X1, Plucophage 750mg X2				
B- Physical Examination				
<u>Vital Signs:</u> B/P <u>180/100</u> Pulse <u>80/min</u> Temp <u>36.5 C</u> R/R <u>12/m</u> Pain —	<u>Cardiovascular:</u> S ₁ S ₂ Normal sinus No murmurs <u>Respiratory:</u> Free <u>Airway:</u> H&N movement: OK Mouth Opening: 3F Tracheal Shift? NO Mallampati class: I Thyromental Distance: 7cm Teeth: OK Other:	<u>Other:</u> - Conscious, alert oriented		
C- Investigations:				
<u>Full Blood Count:</u> ✓ <u>Electrolytes:</u> UEC ✓ F.B.S 180 mg/dl <u>Arterial Blood Gases:</u> —	<u>Chest X Ray:</u> Free <u>ECG:</u> Normal sinus HR 75/min	<u>Other:</u>		

Slide #: 5

1. Identify these two pieces of equipment.

A. -----

B. -----

2. What is the FiO₂ output from equipment A at 15 L/min O₂ flow rate?

3. Which of the two pieces of equipment is a variable performance one?



A



B

Slide #: 6

A. Identify the arrow-indicated machine in the attached figure:

B. Mention two pulmonary and one extra-pulmonary indications for its use.

○ Pulmonary indications:

1. -----

2. -----

○ Extra-pulmonary indication



Slide #: 7

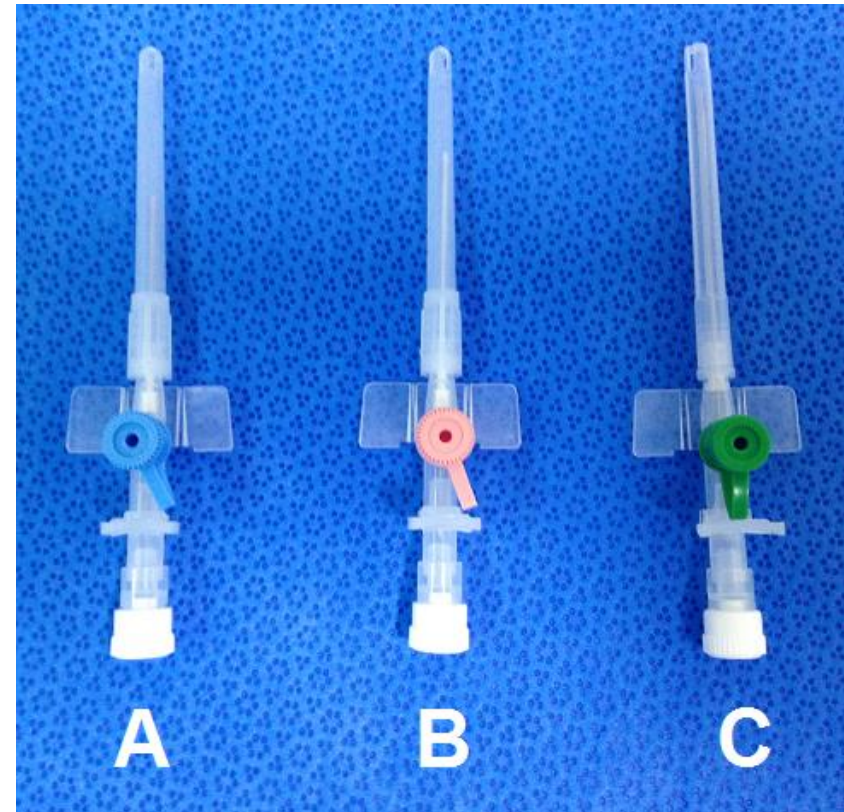
The Following are the maximum flow rates through the IV cannulae in the attached figure.

Match each canula with its correct maximum flow rate:

31 ml/min:

95 ml/min:

54 ml/min:



Slide #: 8

Inspect the two drugs in the attached photos and then match them with following statements:

1. Causes respiratory depression:.....
2. Better for asthmatic patients:.....
3. Can be used in patients with porphyria:.....
4. Avoid in patients with increased intracranial pressure:



A



B

Slide #: 9

Mention the order in which the attached drugs are used during anesthesia management:

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----



A



B

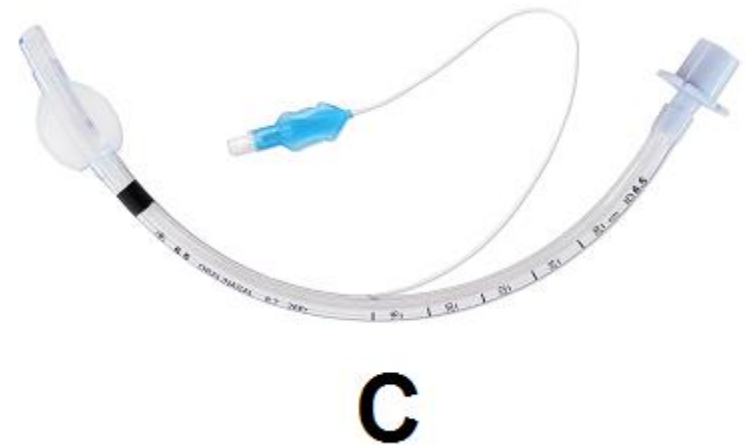
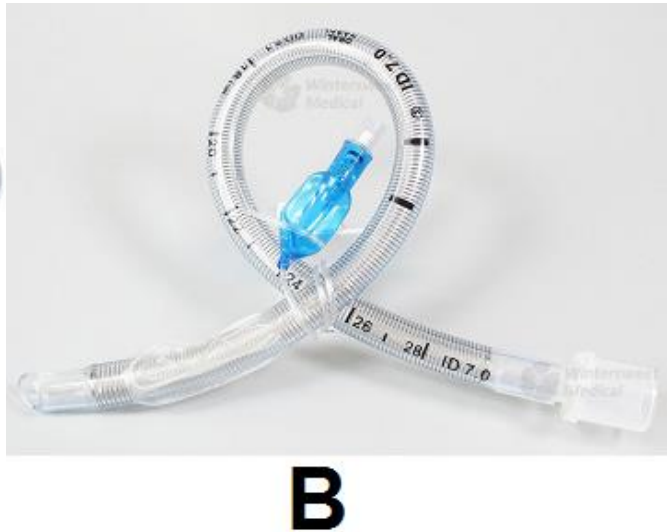
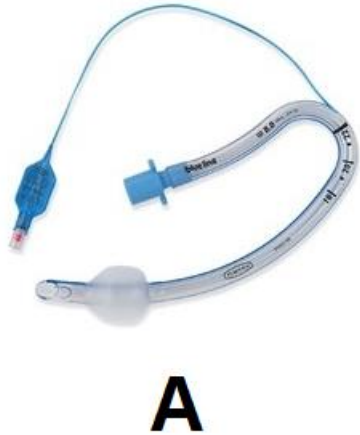


C



D

Slide #: 10



Inspect the attached photos of endotracheal tubes.

1. Which one of them better fits Mandibular surgery? -----
2. What is the maximum pressure advised in their cuffs? -----
3. What is the diameter of their connectors?-----
4. What is the role of the blue outside balloon? -----

Slide #: 11

This patient underwent the procedure indicated by the arrow. After 5 minutes he started to complain of mild shortness of breath and right chest pain.

1. What is this procedure?

2. What is the most likely diagnosis of what has happened to him?

3. What investigation you should first order?

4. What is your immediate treatment?



Slide #: 12



Two of the rings in this chain of survival are evidence-based. What are they?

1. -----
2. -----

Slide #: 13

This patient is scheduled for bilateral inguinal hernia repair.

1. What is his fluid deficit?

2. What is his expected proper endotracheal tube size?

Jordan University Hospital Department of Anesthesia <u>Anesthesia Management Record</u>			Patient Name: <u>XXX</u>
A-CLN 0223			Age: <u>10</u> Sex: <u>♂</u>
			Hospital No.: <u>XXXXXX</u>
			Date: <u>6/4/2017</u>

1- Pre-Operative Assessment Note

Patient seen in Pre-operative Anesthesia Clinic? ☒ YES ☐ NO

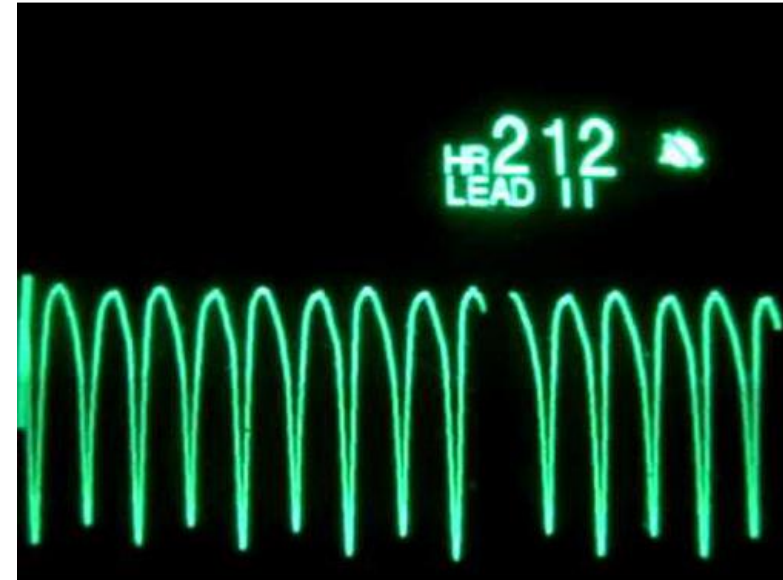
A- History

<u>Previous Anesthesia:</u> <u>NO</u>	<u>Cardiovascular:</u> <u>free</u>	<u>Weight</u> <u>35 kg</u> <u>Height:</u> <u>120 cm</u>
<u>Complications?</u> <u>—</u>		<u>Other:</u> <u>- Active</u> <u>- good school performance</u>
<u>Airway Difficulty?</u> <u>N/A</u>	<u>Respiratory:</u> <u>free</u>	<u>- fasting for 6 hours</u>
<u>Allergies:</u> <u>—</u>		
<u>Medications:</u>		

B- Physical Examination

Slide #: 14

During your ICU round, an intubated ventilated patient developed the attached rhythm. He was found to be pulseless.



A. What is this rhythm?

B. Mention your first three management actions.

1. -----

2. -----

3. -----

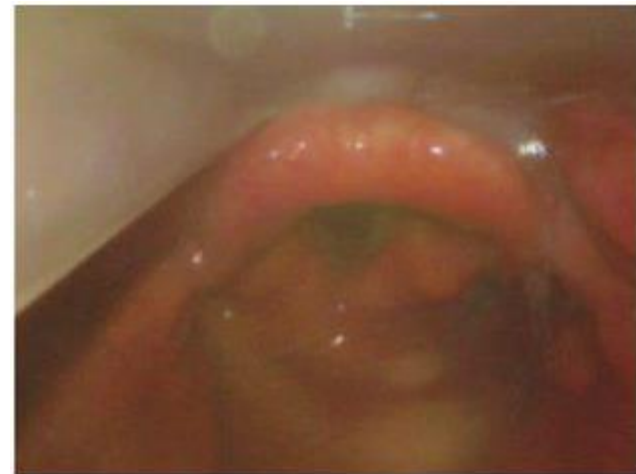
Slide #: 15

What is the Pharyngeal view class in A ?



A

What is the Laryngeal view class in B?



B

Anesthesia Mini-OSCE Exam

5th Rotation – 1st Group

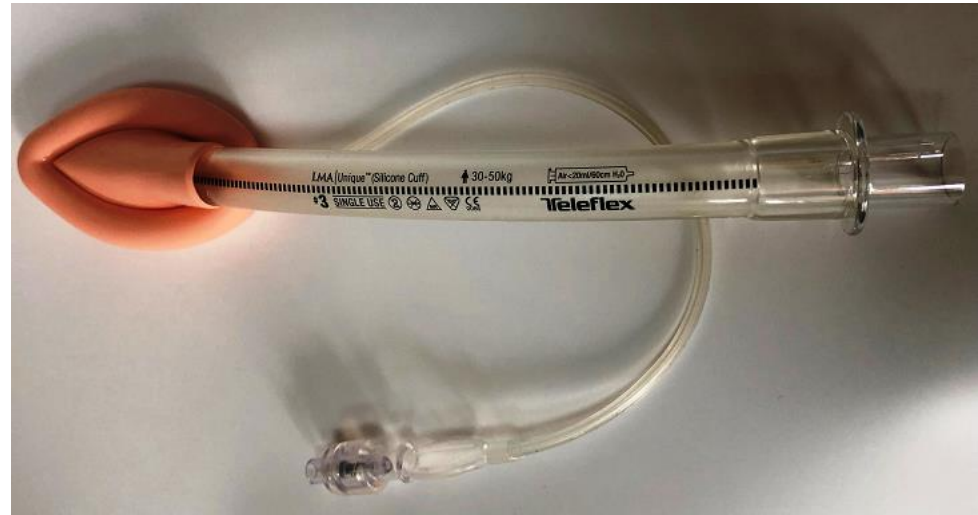
31/01/2019

12:30 MD

Form B

Slide # 1

Inspect the attached anesthesia equipment:



A:- Mention two Disadvantages of it?

B:- What patient size is it suitable for?

Slide

Identify the numbered items in the attached photo.

1:- -----

2:- -----

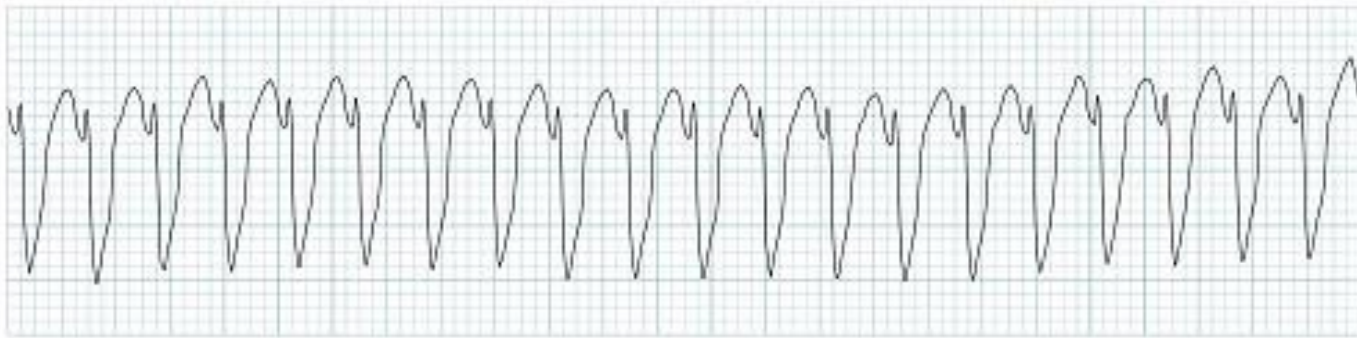
3:- -----

4:- -----



Slide 3

A 45 year old male patient, smoker and diabetic on insulin, was admitted to the ICU with chest pain. **Monitoring and I.V. access were secured.** Suddenly afterwards, the patient stopped talking and became apneic and pulseless. The nursing team started chest compression and called for your help. They **managed to insert an endotracheal tube before you arrive.** Upon your arrival the ECG monitor was showing the following trace:



Based on the above:

A- What is the type of cardiac arrest?

B- Mention the first three steps that you should do

1:-----

2:-----

3:-----

Slide # 4

Inspect the attached diagram.

1:- Name the type of mechanical ventilation used for this ICU patient:

2:- Mention three indications for its use for ICU patients.



Slide # 5

Inspect the attached drug vial.

1:- To which group of its kind does this drug belong?

2:- Mention one side effect of this drug?

3:- What is the maximum allowed dose (in milliliters) for infiltration of this drug in a 100 Kg man?



Slide # 6

Inspect the attached photo of some anesthetic agents: -

A:- Which one is most potent agent?

B:- Which one is not suitable for inhalational induction of anesthesia?

C:- Mention 2 factors that decrease MAC for these agents

1:- -----

2:- -----

A



B



C



Slide # 7

This is a screen-shot from an ICU monitor of a 65 year old male patient.

A:- Mention 2 abnormal readings of non-invasive measurements.

B:- Mention 2 abnormal readings of invasive measurements.



Slide # 8

The Patient in the bottom was rescued unconscious by the firemen above before his room was caught on fire. He had pulse and was tachypnic.

A:- What type of oxygenation disturbance does he likely have?

B:- What will your first line management be?

C:- What will his pulse oximeter reading show?



Slide # 9

This 55 year old tourist lady with history of bronchial asthma presented to the E/R department in *Aqaba* city with shortness of breath. She was given O₂ therapy by venturi mask 60%.

Please calculate her alveolar oxygen pressure if her PaCO₂ is 60mmHg:



Slide # 10

You happened to be passing by when this gentleman fell down the stairs. You were concerned about the possibility of cervical spine injury.



A:- What symptoms of cervical spine injury will you ask him about?

:B- Mention one sign of cervical injury:

C:- If he proved to have cervical injury and needed urgent surgery for a concurrent tibial bone fracture under general anesthesia, how will carry out his endotracheal intubation

Slide: 11

Inspect the two gas source cylinders used during Anesthesia.

1:- Mention the name of gas in each cylinder.

A:-

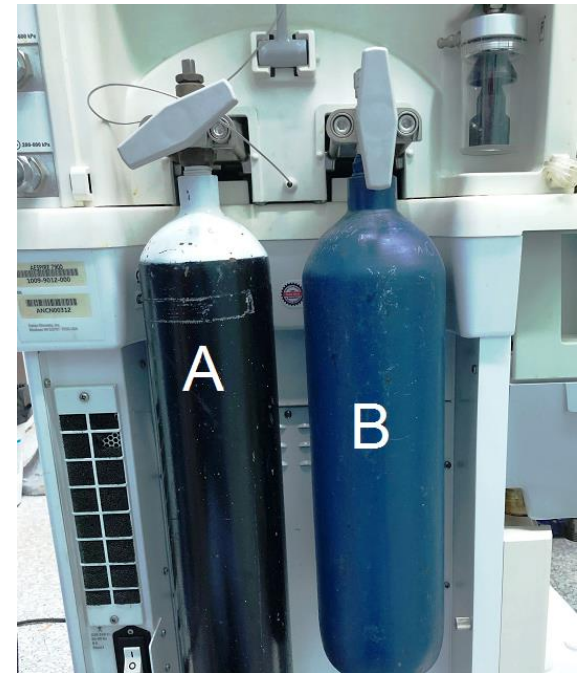
B:-

2:- Which Cylinder has its content in both gas and liquid states?

.....

3:- What anesthetic properties does the gas Cylinder B have?

.....



Slide # 12

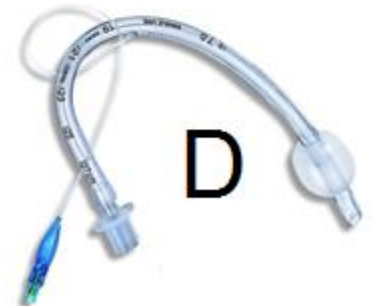
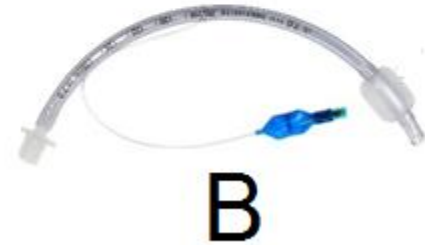
Match each of the shown endotracheal tubes with the type of surgery they are best used in:

1- Gastric sleeve surgery:-----

2- Adult Nasal septal surgery: -----

3- lower jaw wisdom teeth extraction:-----

4- Tonsillectomy in a 3 year old.:-----



Slide # 13

The contents of this drug vial were withdrawn into this syringe to put a 50 Kg patient to sleep.

A:- Based on the used volume, what was the dose given in mg/Kg?

B:- Mention two advantages of this drug over other hypnotics used in anesthesia:



Slide # 14

During your half day rotation in the patient holding area, you came across this male patient note shown below

What does his risk class assessment tell you about his medical condition:



Arterial Blood Gases:		ECG:	
		[Signature]	
D- Assessment Outcome:			
AS/ [Signature]	Possible Modalities of Anesthesia: LA	Anesthesia & Pain management Plan discussed with Patient/ Family? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	Consent taken yet? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
E- PLAN:			

Slide # 15

Inspect the attached machine photo.

A:- What is it used for?

B:- Mention two types of this machine:

C:- When is it used in synchronized out mode?



University of Jordan
Faculty of Medicine
Department of Anesthesia and
Intensive Care

End-of-Rotation Anesthesia Exam

7th group

2/5/2017

Form A

Slide #: 1



During your ICU round, an intubated ventilated patient developed the attached rhythm. He was found to be pulseless.

A. What is this rhythm?

B. Mention your first three management actions.

1. -----

2. -----

3. -----

Slide #: 2

A- Identify this equipment.

B- Which therapy is it used in?

C- Mention two advantages of it:



Slide #: 3

Match Each scenario with the appropriate drug:

Induction of Emergency Anesthesia with history of pseudocholinesterase deficiency:	
Needs concurrent administration of atropine to minimize its side effects:	
Its action not reversed by drug D:	
Induction of elective surgery anesthesia with history of Histamine release	



A



B



C



D

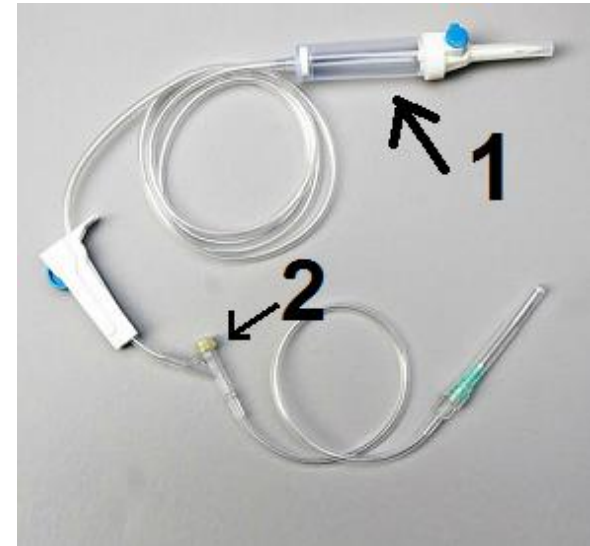
Slide #: 4

Examine the attached figure:

1- Identify the numbered parts

2- How many drops are provided by one milliliter of fluid?

3- How should be modified to be used for blood transfusion?



Slide #: 5

1- Which of these two monitor snapshots refer to a spontaneously breathing patient



A

2- Which one seems to be in a better hydration status?



B

Slide #: 6

A- Identify the machine indicated by the bold arrow.

B- Mention three groups of patients in which its use is highly indicated.

1- -----

2- -----

3- -----



Slide #: 7

1- What is the Pharyngeal view grade in A?

2- What is the Laryngeal View grade in B?



A



B

Slide #: 8

This road traffic accident victim opens his eyes only after pinching his skin and starts uttering incoherent words. Application of painful stimulus to his chest causes him to move his upper limbs towards the pain without touching its site. Mention parameters and scores of his Glasgow Coma Scale:



Parameter	Score
Total?	

Slide #: 9

Match each drug with its correct descriptive statement:

1- Ultra-short acting drug:

2- has some atropine-like effects

3- More nauseating Drug.

4- Is 100 times more potent than drug C.



A



B



C



D

Slide #: 10

A- What are the numbered parts in the attached figure:

1- -----

2- -----

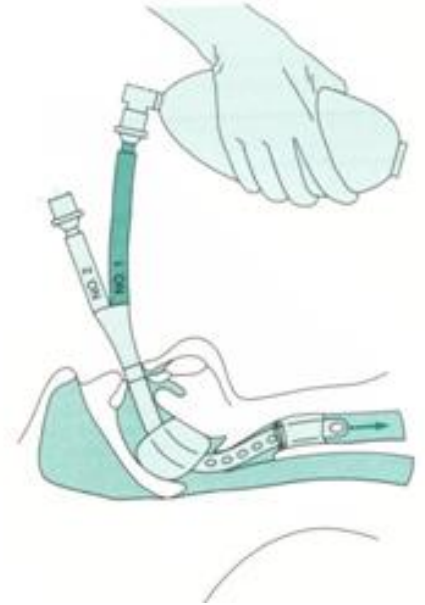
B- What do you check in this equipment before using it?



Slide #: 11

A- What will happen when the operator squeezes the ventilation bag?

B- What is the next step?



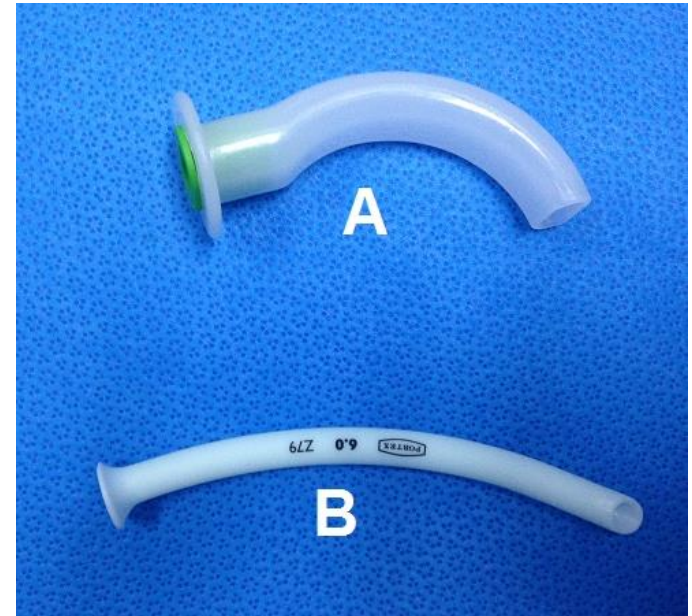
Slide #: 12

1- How do you assess the proper size of each of the two airway devices?

A- -----

B- -----

2- Describe how you insert Device A:



Slide #: 13

This patient was scheduled on the emergency board in the operating theaters. He is a known case of COPD with moderate exacerbation of his condition. His last food intake was at 02:00 PM. He is healthy otherwise with normal laboratory results.

Date	Age	Floor	Name	Diagnosis	Surgery
25/2017	50	455	Mr. N. I.	Femur neck fracture	Partial Hip Replacement

A- At what (earliest) time do you accept to bring him to theater?
----- (AM/ PM)

B- What modality (type) of anesthesia you offer him first?

Slide #: 14

What is the ASA risk class of this patient, assuming that his is free otherwise?

ASA -----

Jordan University Hospital Department of Anesthesia <u>Anesthesia Management Record</u>			Patient Name: <u>X.X.X.X.X</u> Age: <u>63</u> Sex: <u>♂</u> Hospital No.: <u>X.X.X.X.X</u> Date: <u>10.11.2016</u>
A-CLN 0223			

1- Pre-Operative Assessment Note

Patient seen in Pre-operative Anesthesia Clinic? ☐ YES ☒ NO

A- History

<u>Previous Anesthesia:</u> <u>Yes.</u>	<u>Cardiovascular:</u> - No Chest pain or dyspnea - good exercise tolerance. - No palpitation - Hypertension on Rx	Weight <u>70</u> kg Height: <u>178</u> cm <u>Other:</u> - No hx of alcohol ingestion - Insured - lives in Amman.
<u>Complications?</u> <u>No</u>	<u>Respiratory:</u> - No Cough or sputum - No URTI - X-smoker > 10yrs	
<u>Airway Difficulty?</u> <u>No</u>		
<u>Allergies:</u> <u>None</u>		
<u>Medications:</u> <u>- Hypoten 50mg X 1</u>		

B- Physical Examination

<u>Vital Signs:</u> B/P <u>135/85</u> Pulse <u>60/min</u> Temp <u>36.6°C</u> R/R <u>14/min</u> Pain <u>—</u>	<u>Cardiovascular:</u> <u>Regular S₁ S₂</u> <u>No murmurs</u> <u>Respiratory:</u> <u>good Bilateral</u> <u>air entry / No added sounds</u> <u>Airway:</u> <u>H&N movement: free</u> <u>Mouth Opening: ok</u> <u>Tracheal Shift? No</u> <u>Mallampati class: II</u> <u>Thyromental Distance: 7cm</u> <u>Teeth: OK</u> <u>Other: —</u>	<u>Other:</u> <u>- Good Venous accessibility</u> <u>- No Spinal Column deformity noticed</u>
---	---	--

Slide #: 15

During your first attempt of intubating this patient you encountered difficulty in visualizing his larynx. What will your next two steps be?

1- -----

2- -----



University of Jordan
Faculty of Medicine
Department of Anesthesia and
Intensive Care

End-of-Rotation Anesthesia Exam

6th group

9/3/2017

Form B

Slide #: 1

A 66-year-old woman is brought to the **Recovery Room** after cholecystectomy operation.



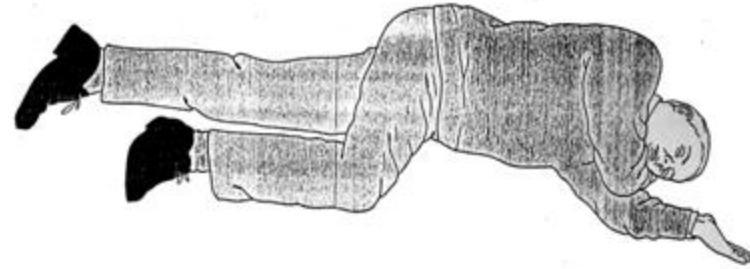
Although the patient was apparently breathing normally on arrival, her tidal volume progressively diminished. Arterial blood gas measurements on 50% FiO₂ revealed a PaCO₂ of 62mmHg, PaO₂ of 110 mmHg, and a pH of 7.26.

- 1. What is the diagnosis?
.....
- 2. Mention two possible causes?
.....
.....

Slide #: 2

1. Which group of patients are put in this position after CPR?

2. What are the objectives of putting patient in this position after CPR?



Slide #: 3

This patient is being rushed into O/R. he had a car accident three hours ago one hour after having his lunch in a nearby restaurant. What are the measures that you would take to protect his airways from aspiration?

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----



Slide #: 4

State two main priorities in treating a bleeding patient.

1. -----

2. -----



Slide #: 5

What screening tests are done on the contents of this bag before use?

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----



Slide #: 6

#	Name	File #	Age	Gender	Surgery	Surgeon
1	Ahmad XX	67087x	8	male	Rt Inguinal Hernia	Mah. Ali

Examine this excerpt from a pediatric surgery list.

1. If this patient weighs 40 kg and started fasting at 11 :00 PM and his surgery starts at 09:00 AM next morning, what is his estimated fluid deficit?

2. What is the estimated proper endotracheal tube size for this patient?

Slide #: 7

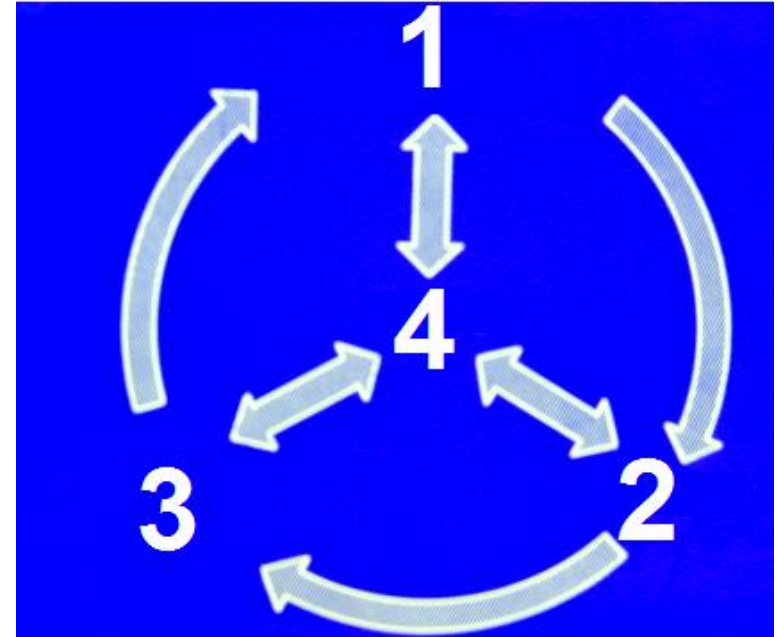
This diagram summarizes the interaction between Pain and its psychological side issues : anxiety, sleep deprivation, and “fear and helplessness”. Match each one with its corresponding location number.

Pain : -----

Anxiety: -----

Sleep deprivation: -----

Fear and helplessness: -----



Slide #: 8

Mention Four clinical parameters used to evaluate the adequacy of recovery from the effect of this drug.

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----



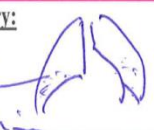
Slide #:9

Based on the Data in the attached preoperative note, What is the ASA risk class of this 65 year old male patient planned for Cystoscopy?

A- History

Previous Anesthesia: <i>No</i>	Cardiovascular: <i>Ischemic heart disease 5yrs with limitation from heavy exercise.</i>	Weight <i>80</i> kg Height: <i>170</i> cm
Complications? <i>—</i>	<i>No palpitations · - No chest pain</i>	Other: <i>- X-smoker 7yrs ago</i>
Airway Difficulty? <i>—</i>	Respiratory: <i>- No dyspnea</i>	<i>- Diabetic on oral R</i>
Allergies: <i>Nil</i>	<i>- No URTI</i>	<i>FBS 90mg/dl</i>
	<i>- morning sputum.</i>	
Medications:	<i>Atenolol 40mg x1 / glibenclamide 5mg x2</i>	

B- Physical Examination

Vital Signs:	Cardiovascular:	Other:
B/P <i>125/85</i>	<i>Regular S₁ S₂ No murmur</i>	<i>- good Venous access sites</i>
Pulse <i>60/min</i>	Respiratory:	
Temp <i>36.5°C</i>	<i>mild hyperbreathing</i> 	
R/R <i>12/min</i>	Airway: H&N movement: <i>35°</i>	
Pain <i>—</i>	Mouth Opening: <i>4cm</i> Tracheal Shift? <i>No</i>	
	Mallampati class: <i>I</i> Thyromental Distance: <i>7cm</i>	
	Teeth: <i>ok.</i> Other:	

Slide #: 10

1) What is this test used for?

2) What is the score in this patient?



Slide #: 11

1. What is the Resuscitator doing?

2. Describe the position of her hands.

3. How deep should she move the chest wall?

4. How often should she give breaths to patient?



Slide #: 12

1. Identify this equipment?

2. What class of breathing equipment it belongs to?



Slide #: 13

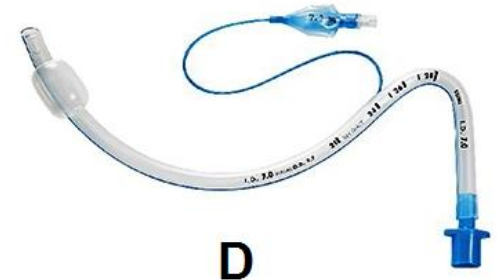
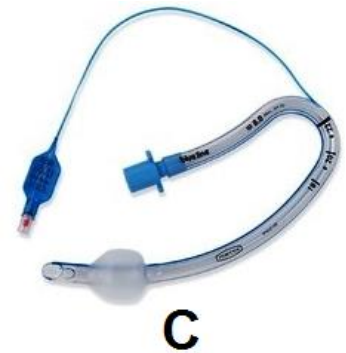
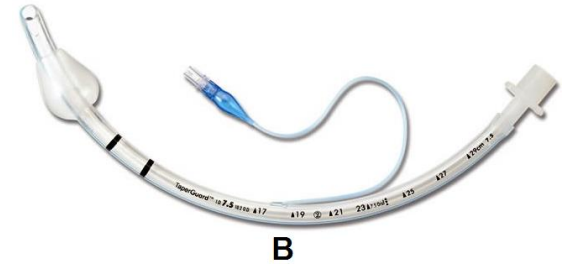
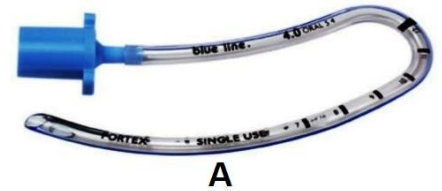
Match each Endotracheal tube in the attached figures with the intended operation:

1. Nasal surgery in adult.

2. Mandibular surgery in adult.

3. Laparoscopic cholecystectomy.

4. Tonsillectomy for a child



Slide #: 14

1. Name the tool numbered (1) and mention what it is used for.

Tool: -----

Used for: -----

2. What is the main function of the non dominant hand ?

3. What is the next step after seeing the blood in the blood collecting chamber of the canula.



Slide #: 15

Examine these two drugs used in anesthesia.

1. What are they commonly used for?

2. Which one is less pungent?

3. Which one is associated with more cardiovascular stability?

4. Which one is more expensive?



University of Jordan
Faculty of Medicine
Department of Anesthesia and
Intensive Care

End-of-Rotation Anesthesia Exam

7th group

6/4/2017

Form A

Slide #: 1

1. Identify these two pieces of equipment.

A. -----

B. -----

2. What is the FiO₂ output from equipment A at 15 L/min O₂ flow rate?

3. Which of the two pieces of equipment is a variable performance one?



A



B

Slide #: 2

A. Identify the arrow-indicated machine in the attached figure:

B. Mention two pulmonary and one extra-pulmonary indications for its use.

○ Pulmonary indications:

1. -----

2. -----

○ Extra-pulmonary indication



Slide #: 3

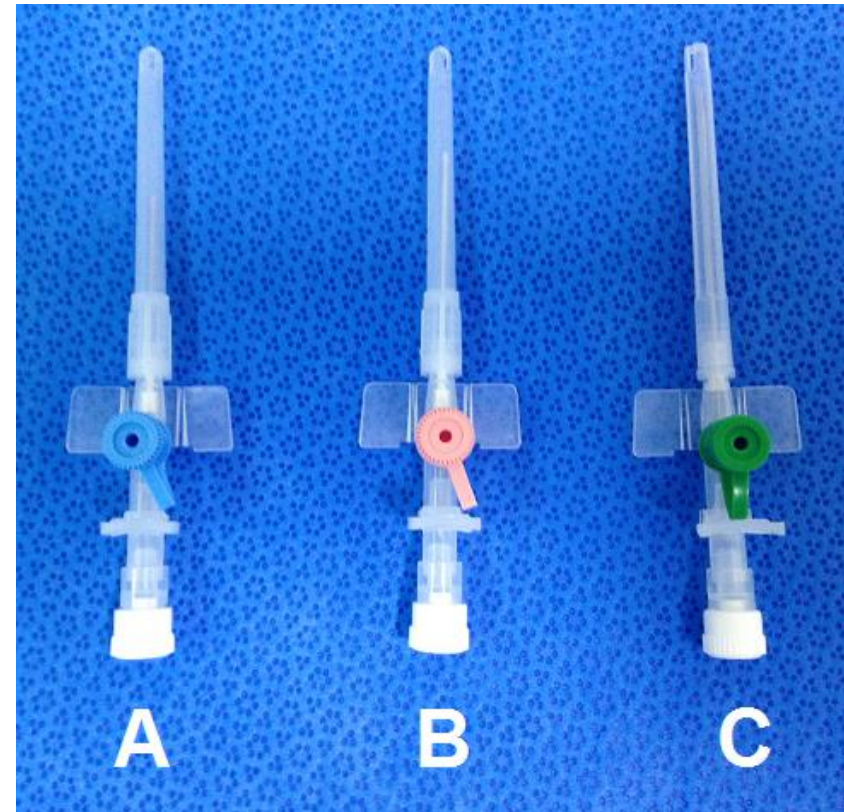
The Following are the maximum flow rates through the IV cannulae in the attached figure.

Match each canula with its correct maximum flow rate:

31 ml/min:

95 ml/min:

54 ml/min:



Slide #: 4

Inspect the two drugs in the attached photos and then match them with following statements:

1. Causes respiratory depression:.....
2. Better for asthmatic patients:.....
3. Can be used in patients with porphyria:.....
4. Avoid in patients with increased intracranial pressure:



A



B

Slide #: 5

Mention the order in which the attached drugs are used during anesthesia management:

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----



A



B

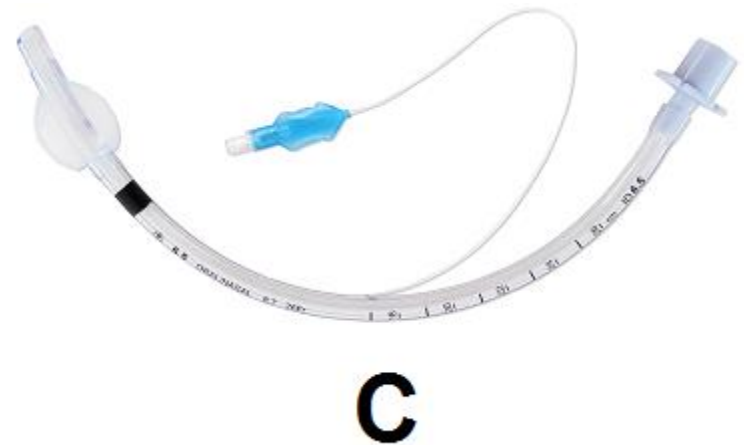
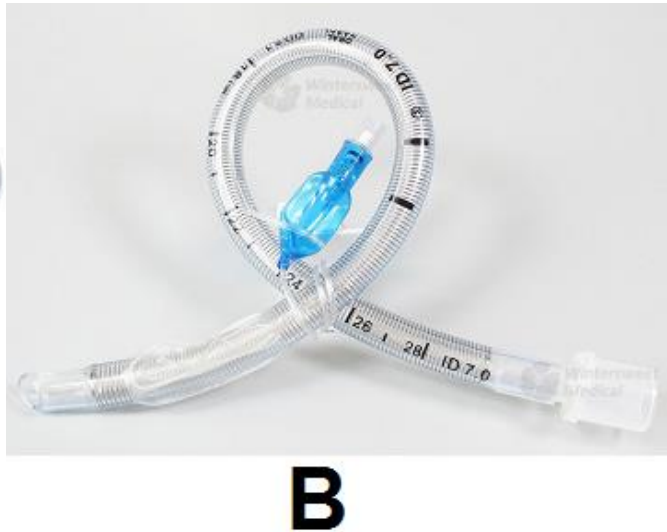
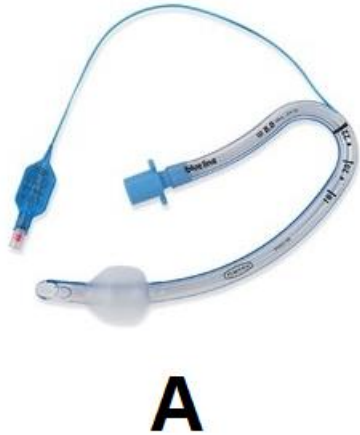


C



D

Slide #: 6



Inspect the attached photos of endotracheal tubes.

1. Which one of them better fits Mandibular surgery? -----
2. What is the maximum pressure advised in their cuffs? -----
3. What is the diameter of their connectors?-----
4. What is the role of the blue outside balloon? -----

Slide #: 7

This patient underwent the procedure indicated by the arrow. After 5 minutes he started to complain of mild shortness of breath and right chest pain.

1. What is this procedure?

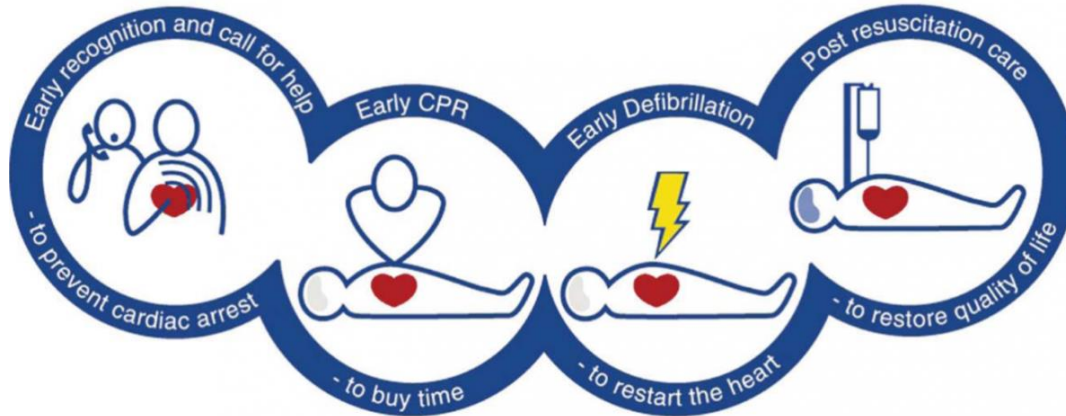
2. What is the most likely diagnosis of what has happened to him?

3. What investigation you should first order?

4. What is your immediate treatment?



Slide #: 8



Two of the rings in this chain of survival are evidence-based. What are they?

1. -----
2. -----

Slide #: 9

This patient is scheduled for bilateral inguinal hernia repair.

1. What is his fluid deficit?

2. What is his expected proper endotracheal tube size?

Jordan University Hospital Department of Anesthesia <u>Anesthesia Management Record</u>			Patient Name: <u>XXX</u>
A-CLN 0223			Age: <u>10</u> Sex: <u>♂</u>
			Hospital No.: <u>XXXXXX</u>
			Date: <u>6/4/2017</u>

1- Pre-Operative Assessment Note

Patient seen in Pre-operative Anesthesia Clinic? ☒ YES ☐ NO

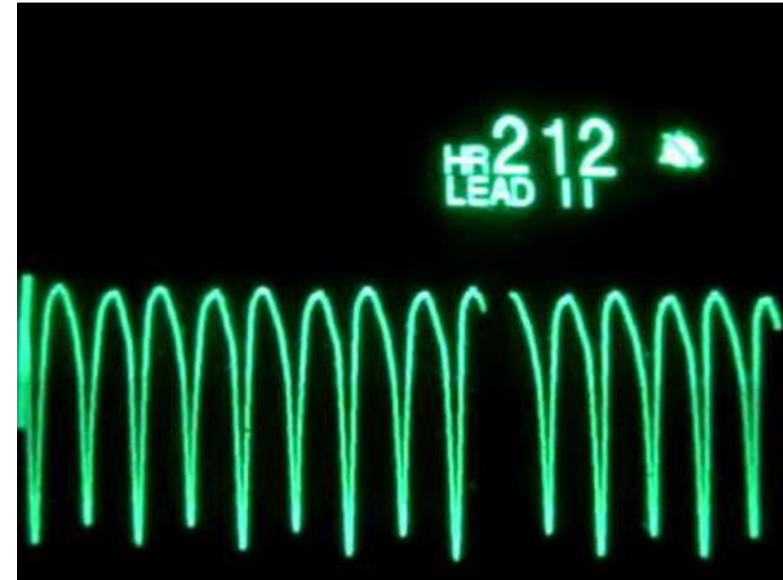
A- History

<u>Previous Anesthesia:</u> <u>NO</u>	<u>Cardiovascular:</u> <u>free</u>	<u>Weight</u> <u>35 kg</u> <u>Height:</u> <u>120 cm</u>
<u>Complications?</u> <u>—</u>		<u>Other:</u> <u>- Active</u> <u>- good school performance</u>
<u>Airway Difficulty?</u> <u>N/A</u>	<u>Respiratory:</u> <u>free</u>	<u>- fasting for 6 hours</u>
<u>Allergies:</u> <u>—</u>		
<u>Medications:</u>		

B- Physical Examination

Slide #: 10

During your ICU round, an intubated ventilated patient developed the attached rhythm. He was found to be pulseless.



A. What is this rhythm?

B. Mention your first three management actions.

1. -----

2. -----

3. -----

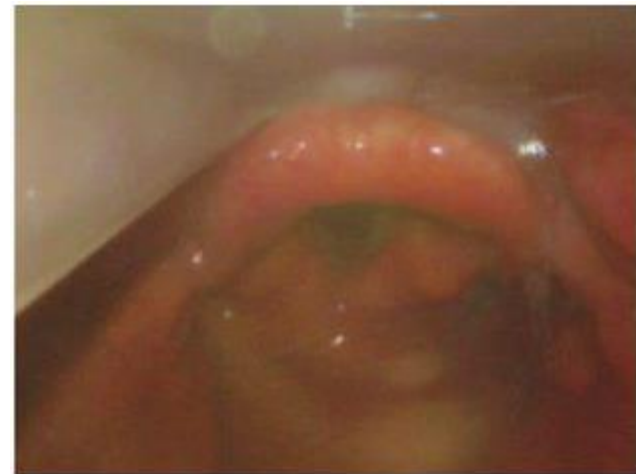
Slide #: 11

What is the Pharyngeal view class in A ?



A

What is the Laryngeal view class in B?



B

Slide #: 12

Mention the next four steps (in order)
after the one shown in the figure:

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----

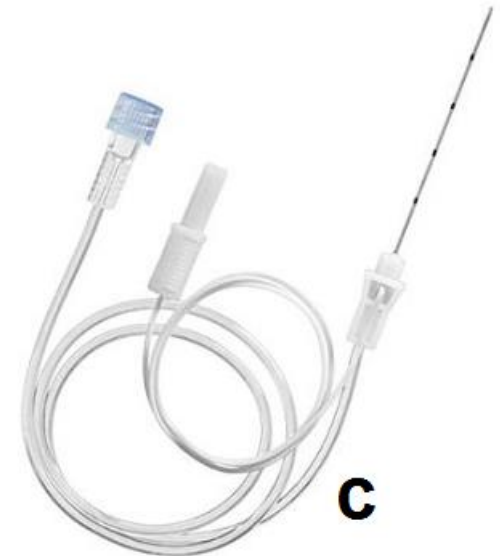


Slide #: 13

Inspect the attached figures.

1. Which one may be associated with post-dural puncture headache?

2. Which one can be used for long term postoperative analgesia?



Slide #: 14

Inspect the monitoring trace indicated by the question mark.

A. Identify this trace.


B. Mention three indications to use it.

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----



Slide #:15

What is the ASA risk class of this patient?

Jordan University Hospital Department of Anesthesia Anesthesia Management Record				Patient Name: <u>Levan</u> Age: <u>58</u> yr. Sex: <u>M</u> Hospital No.: <u>XXXXXX</u> Date: <u>6/4/2017</u>
A-CLN 0223				
1- Pre-Operative Assessment Note				
Patient seen in Pre-operative Anesthesia Clinic? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO				
A- History				
<u>Previous Anesthesia:</u> hernia: G/LA 15 yrs ago <u>Complications?</u> NO <u>Airway Difficulty?</u> NO <u>Allergies:</u> —	<u>Cardiovascular:</u> - No dyspnea or chest pain moderate exercise tolerance HTN: 5 yrs, NO hx of IHD <u>Respiratory:</u> No dyspnea Morning cough and sputum smoker 10 yrs 20 pack-yr No upper Resp tract infection	Weight <u>80</u> kg Height: <u>160</u> cm <u>Other:</u> Diabetic 4 yrs - No Fever - insured by MOH - lives in Amman		
<u>Medications:</u> indical 10mg X1, Phycophage 750mg X2				
B- Physical Examination				
<u>Vital Signs:</u> B/P <u>180/100</u> Pulse <u>80/min</u> Temp <u>36.5 C</u> R/R <u>12/m</u> Pain —	<u>Cardiovascular:</u> S ₁ S ₂ Normal S ₁ S ₂ No murmurs <u>Respiratory:</u> Free <u>Airway:</u> H&N movement: OK Mouth Opening: 3F Tracheal Shift? NO Mallampati class: I Thyromental Distance: 7cm Teeth: OK Other:	<u>Other:</u> - Conscious, alert oriented		
C- Investigations:				
<u>Full Blood Count:</u> ✓ <u>Electrolytes:</u> UEC ✓ F.B.S 180 mg/dl <u>Arterial Blood Gases:</u> —	<u>Chest X Ray:</u> Free <u>ECG:</u> Normal sinus HR 75/min	<u>Other:</u>		

Anesthesia Mini-OSCE Exam

4th Rotation – 8th Group

13/1/2019 *(postponed)*

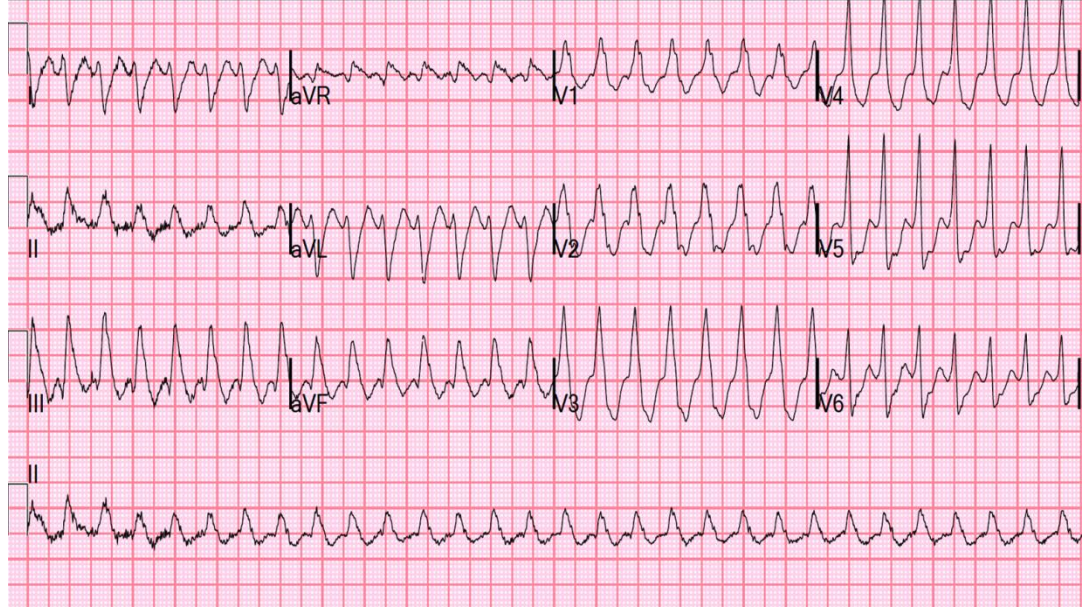
02:30 PM

Form A

Slide #: 1

This is an ECG of a 79-year old male patient who presented to the Emergency Department with chest pain.

His GCS was 11/15 and his B/P 72/34 mmHg.



1- Calculate his Heart Rate.

2- What will your first choice of treatment be?

3- Justify your answer in 2.

Slide #: 2

1:-What is this drug used for?

2:-What is the group of this drug?

3:-What is its mechanism of action ?

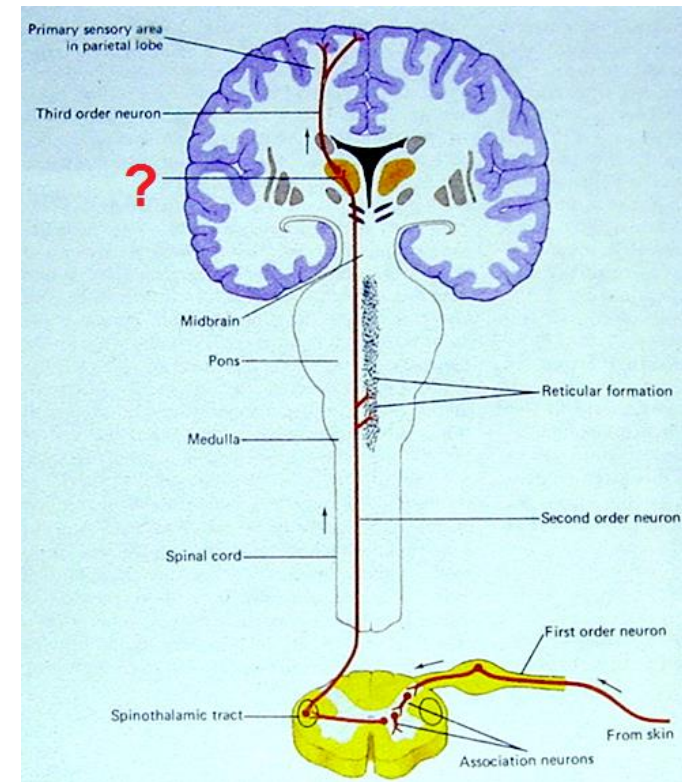
4:-How many milliliters from this ampule are allowed to be used in a 100 kg healthy male?



Slide #: 3

1:- Identify the functional brain part indicated by the red question mark?

2:- What is its role in pain perception ?



Slide #: 4

This gentleman is suffering from congestive Heart failure. When he was taken to E/R, his blood gas analysis (on room air) showed a pH of 7.5, PaO_2 of 65 mmHg, PaCO_2 of 24, HCO_3^- :18 mmol/L, and an SaO_2 of 82%.



1:- Describe his oxygenation status.

2:- Mention the subtype of your answer in 1.

3- What is the treatment in his case?

Slide #: 5

Inspect the anesthesia circuit used in the attached photo.



1:- What is the patient's weight limit for use of this circuit?

2:- How much fresh gas flow is needed when this circuit is used in:

A: Spontaneous ventilation:

B: Controlled ventilation:

Slide #: 6

Inspect the attached photo.



A:- What type of ventilation is being used for this patient?

B:- Name 3 machines that are used to provide this type of ventilation:

1-----

2-----

3-----

Slide #: 7

A:- Regarding the hemodynamic status of this patient, what do you think about his intravascular volume status?



B:- Based on monitored parameters, what made you think of your answer in A?

Slide # 8

The attached drug has the same mechanism of action as Atracurium. However, it has two advantages over it. What are they?

1:- -----

2:- -----



Slide #: 9

A:- What is the tool numbered 1 called?

How much should it be tightened?

B:- what is the main function of the non dominant hand ?

C:- What is the next step after seeing the blood in the blood collecting chamber of the canula.



Slide #: 10

Examine this intraoperative monitoring snapshot.



1:- Which of the two traces gives immediate indication of ventilation problem? -----

2:- Give three possible causes of inaccurate readings in trace A.

Slide #: 11

A 45 year old male patient was admitted to the ICU with chest pain. **Monitoring and I.V. access were secured.** Suddenly afterwards, the patient stopped talking and became apneic and pulseless. The nursing team started chest compression and called for your help. They **managed to insert an endotracheal tube before you arrive.** Upon your arrival the ECG monitor was showing the following trace:



Based on the above:

A- What is the type of cardiac arrest?

B- Mention the first three steps that you should do

1:-----

2:-----

3:-----

Slide #: 12

Inspect the attached drugs photo.

1:- Mention two side effects of drug A not shared by Drug B.

2:- What is the mechanism of Action of:

Drug A: -----

Drug B:-----



A



B

Slide #: 13

What things should you check before giving the contents of this bag to a patient ?

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----



Slide #:14

Based on this part of preoperative note,

1:- What is the **ASA** risk class of this 65 year old male patient planned for Cystoscopy?

B:- If he has been fasting for 10 hours, what is his expected fluid deficit?

A- History

Previous Anesthesia: <i>No</i>	Cardiovascular: <i>Ischemic heart disease 5yrs with limitation from heavy exercise.</i>	Weight <i>80</i> kg Height: <i>170</i> cm
Complications? <i>—</i>	<i>No palpitations · - No chest pain</i>	Other: <i>- X-smoker 7yrs ago</i>
Airway Difficulty? <i>—</i>	Respiratory: <i>- No dyspnea</i>	<i>- Diabetic on oral R</i>
Allergies: <i>Nil</i>	<i>- No URTI</i>	<i>FBS 90mg/dl</i>
	<i>- morning sputum.</i>	
Medications:	<i>Atenolol 40mg x1 / glibenclamide 5mg x2</i>	

B- Physical Examination

Vital Signs:	Cardiovascular:	Other:
B/P <i>125/85</i>	<i>Regular S₁ S₂ No murmur</i>	<i>- good Venous access sites</i>
Pulse <i>60/min</i>	Respiratory:	
Temp <i>36.5°C</i>	<i>mild hyperbreathing</i>	
R/R <i>12/min</i>	Airway: <i>H&N movement: 35°</i>	
Pain <i>—</i>	Mouth Opening: <i>4cm</i> Tracheal Shift? <i>No</i>	
	Mallampati class: <i>I</i> Thyromental Distance: <i>7cm</i>	
	Teeth: <i>ok.</i> Other:	

Slide #: 15

This is what happened when the resident asked a medical student to document the anesthetic drugs used on induction of anesthesia on the intraoperative anesthesia record sheet:

Patient Name: <u>Mr. A. C. (Arabic)</u>		2
Age: <u>40</u>	Sex: <u>♂</u>	
Hospital No.: <u>XXXX XXXX</u>		
Date: <u>13.1.2019</u>		
ANESTHESIA DETAILS		
Assessment prior to induction done? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		
Consent checked? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		
ASA RISK CLASS: <u>I</u> / NPO STATUS: <u>10</u> hours		
PREMEDICATION:		
Technique	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G/A <input type="checkbox"/> SEDATION	
	<input type="checkbox"/> MAC <input type="checkbox"/> EPIDURAL <input type="checkbox"/> SPINAL <input type="checkbox"/> CAUDAL	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Plexus/Nerve Block:	
ANESTHETIC DRUGS	SEDATIVE: ... <u>Atracurium 30mg</u>	
	ANALGESIC: <u>Sodium Thiopentone 300mg</u>	
	HYPNOTIC: <u>Fentanyl 150mg</u>	
	MUSCLE RELAXANT: <u>Midazolam 2mg</u>	
Adjuvant Drugs:		

- Please document the drugs correctly below:

ANESTHETIC DRUGS	SEDATIVE: ...
	ANALGESIC:
	HYPNOTIC :
	MUSCLE RELAXANT:.....

Anesthesia Mini-OSCE Exam

8th Rotation – 1st Group

30/04/2018

12:30 M.D.

Form A

Slide 1

The rescuer is doing 4 simultaneous actions
in this photo.

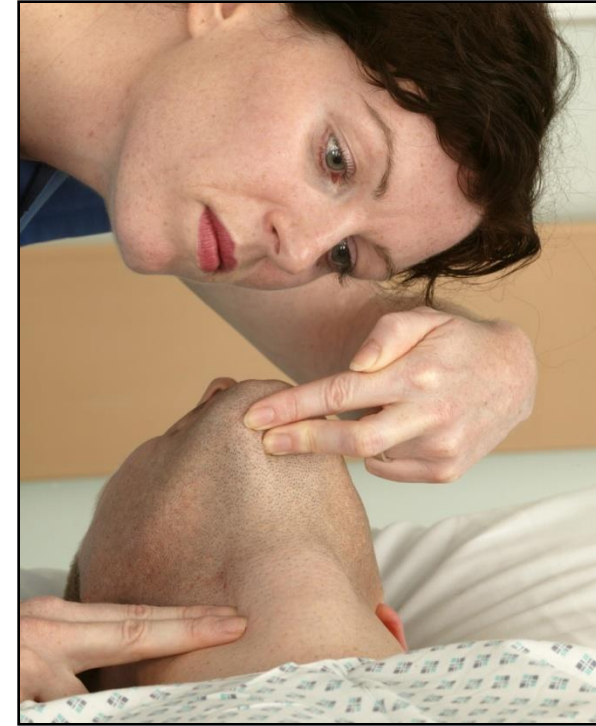
Give a short description of each action:

1: -----

2- -----

3:- -----

4:- -----



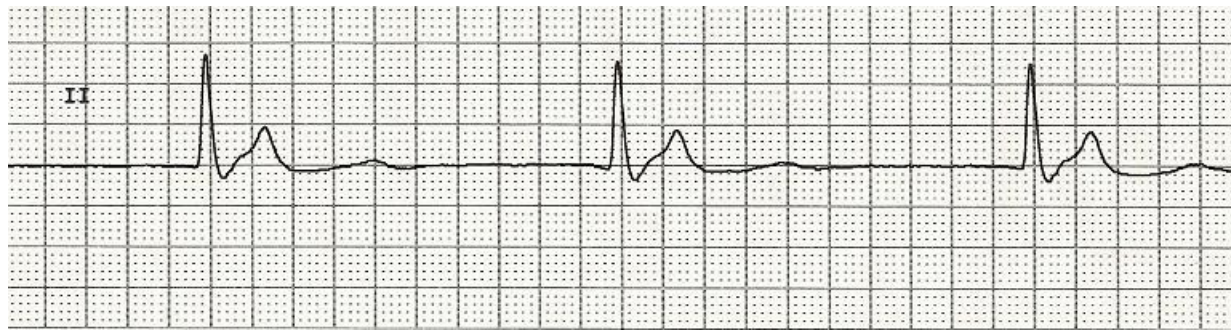
Slide # 2

- 1- Identify the oxygen therapy items that have a fixed performance output?

- 2-What is the FiO₂ output of the item in 4?



Slide # 3



A 65 year old male patient presented to the emergency room with few hours history of decreased level of consciousness . His Glasgow coma score was 10/15, his B/P was 80/45 ad his ECG recording showed the attached strip

1:- What is your diagnosis?

2:- What is the heart rate of this patient?

3:- What are your first and second line drugs of choice to treat him?

Slide # 4

Match each Scenario with the proper equipment of airway management from the shown picture:

1:- A 4 year old male patient for appendectomy: -----

2:- Cannot intubate a patient and mask ventilation is becoming difficult: -----

3:- post laryngectomy airway: -----

4:- A non-obese healthy patient who will undergo check cystoscopy: -----



1



2



3



4



5

Slide # 5

Which drug does each of the following statement correctly describe?

1:- Patient may shout upon its intravenous injection: -----

2:- Causes antegrade amnesia: -----

3:- Preferred in hemodynamically unstable patients:-----

4:- Associated with histamine release:-----



Slide # 6

1:-What is the grade of Pharyngeal view in Figure A?



2:-What is the grade of Laryngeal view in Figure B?



Slide # 7

A:-What is the classification (type)of this fluid?

B:If the contents of this bag were compatible with patient blood, mention three other possible complications:

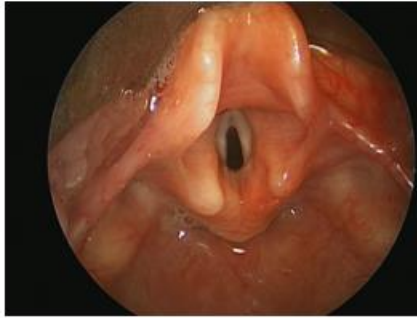
1:-----

2:-----

3:-----



Slide #:8



Differentiate between adult and pediatric laryngeal anatomy based on these two laryngoscopic views:

Slide #: 9

Match each Canula with its
Gauge size below

G18: -----

G22:-----

G 20:-----

G 24:-----



Slide # 10

مستشفى الجامعة الأردنية

قائمة العمليات

Doctor : 9 محمد القضاة

Date 29-04-2018

Notes 3 غرفة .

Assistant1 7576 عمر نادر محمود التوباني Assistant2 8196 ابراهيم سليمان خالد عبيدات

Assistant3 8872 خالد مازن عبدالله موسى Assistant4

Assistant5 Operator : محمد القضاة

Order	File	Patient	P	Adm	Room	No	Age	Diagnosis	Operation	Ga
1					0		62	LEFT INGUINAL HERNIA	REPAIR + MESH	تخدير عام

An anxious diabetic male patient on treatment and healthy otherwise is scheduled for elective surgery as shown. His fasting blood sugar was 110 mg/dl.

1:- What is his ASA risk class?

2:- What premedication you would prescribe for him

Slide #: 11

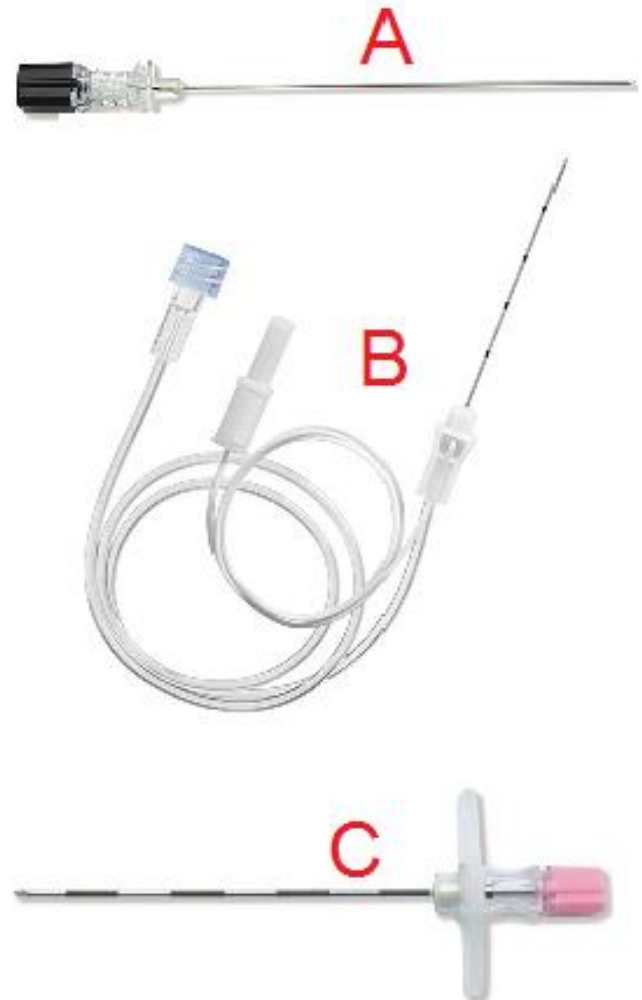
1:-Which type of anesthesia is each of these needles used in?

A:-----

B:-----

C:-----

2:- What is the insertion level of the needle in A?



Slide # 12

Mention two clinical parameters that are obtained from each of the waveforms Indicated by yellow arrows:

Waveform A:

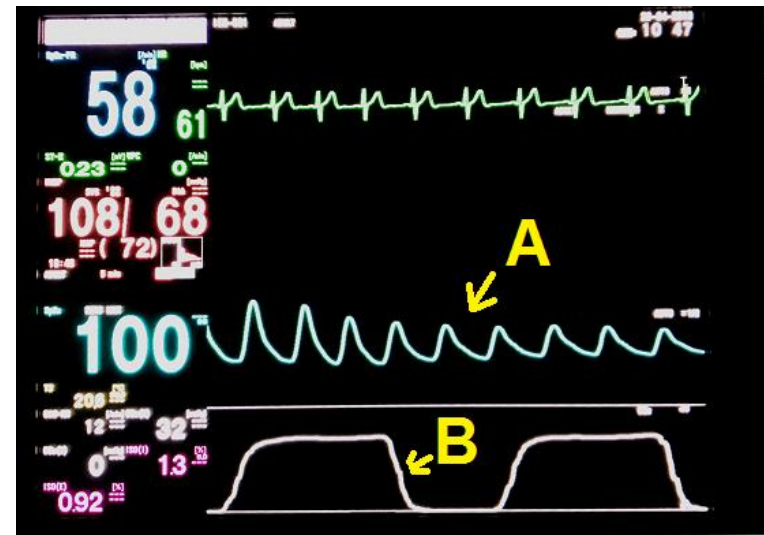
1:-----

2:-----

Waveform B:

1:-----

2:-----



Slide # 13

Mention the function of each numbered parts in the attached picture.

1:-----

2:-----

3:-----

4:-----



Slide 14

This trauma victim was suspected of having a cervical spine injury:



1:- What is your investigation of choice to confirm/exclude a cervical injury in this patient?

2:- If this patient needed surgery in the course of his trauma management, How will you manage his airway?

Slide # 15

Examine the attached photo.



1:- Identify this tool.

2:- Mention one site of its insertion.

3:- When are readings by this tool taken in relation to respiration?

4:- Where should its tip be ideally located?

Anesthesia Mini-OSCE Exam

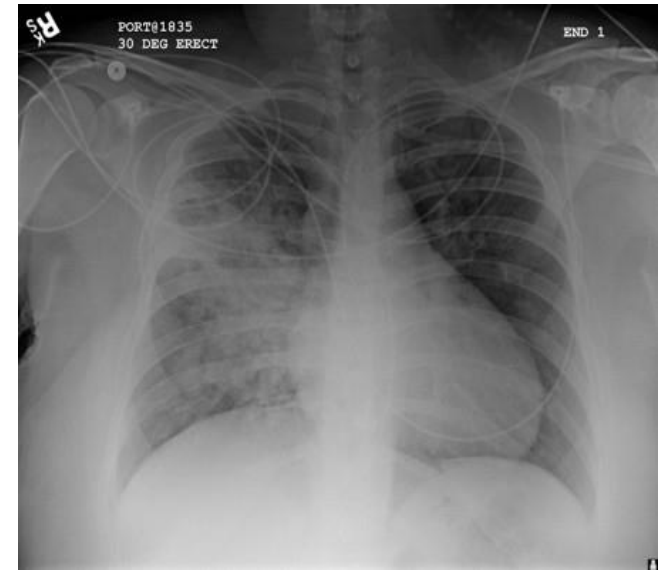
3rd Rotation – 7th Group

22/11/2017

Form A

Slide #: 1

This is a postoperative chest X-ray of a male patient who vomited during induction of general anesthesia for intestinal obstruction surgery. His Hemoglobin-Oxygen saturation is 88% on FiO_2 of 50%.



1- What did likely happen to this patient?

2-Based on this Chest X-ray, which side is affected?

3- What type of hypoxia is he suffering from?

Slide #: 2

Inspect the attached photo:

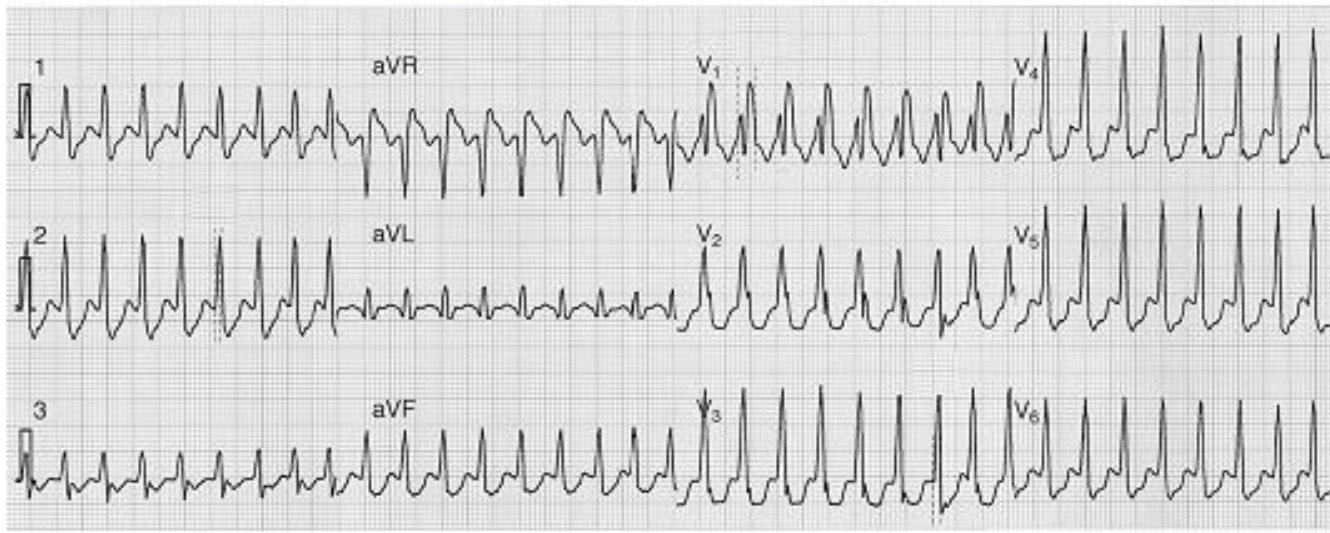
1:- Name the type of ventilation used for this ICU patient:

2:- Mention three different modes of ventilation that can be offered by this machine.



Slide #: 3

45 years old male, presented to Emergency room complaining of severe chest pain. He was conscious, and his blood pressure was 78/45. 12-leads ECG showed the rhythm below:



1- What is the type of rhythm in the ECG?

2:- What is the first line of treatment in his condition?

Slide #: 4

What are your first and second priorities as an anesthetist when managing Circulation in trauma patients?

First:-----

Second:-----



Slide #: 5

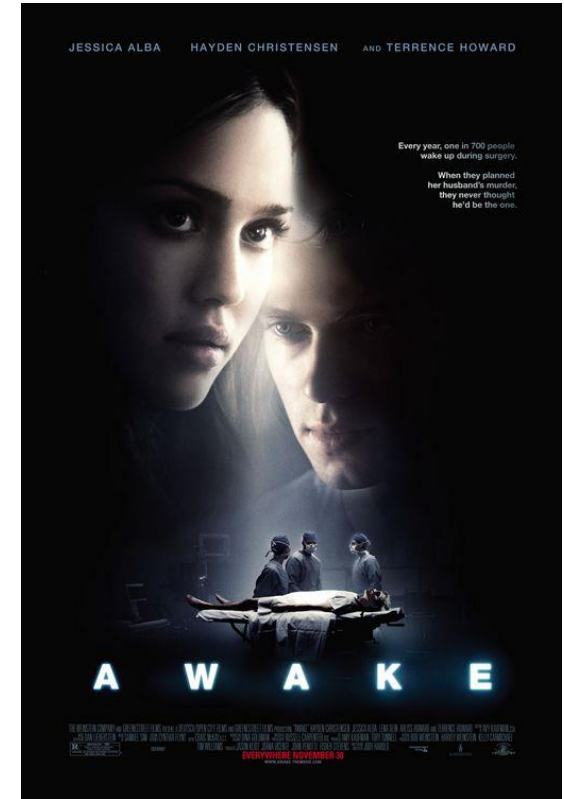
During general anesthesia, what clinical signs could tell you that your fully paralyzed patient is awake ?

1- -----

2- -----

3- -----

4- -----



Slide #: 6



Examine the needle shown.

1:- Why is its shaft colored in this fashion?

2:- Mention two contraindications of its use.

3:- Can it be used for peripheral nerve blocks?

Slide #: 7

Mention the 4 missing scoring headlines
Indicated by the bold capital letters in this
Recovery Room assessment record.

A:- -----

B:- -----

C:- -----

D:- -----

Scoring Guideline:		
<u>Post Anesthesia Recovery Score (Aldrete Score)</u>		
A	2	Able to move 4 extremities voluntarily on command
	1	Able to move 2 extremities voluntarily on command
	0	Able to move 0 extremities voluntarily on command
B	2	Able to deep breathe and cough freely
	1	Responsive or limited breathing
	0	Apnoea
C	2	SpO ₂ > 90% of Pre-anesthetic Level
	1	SpO ₂ 80-90% of Pre-anesthetic Level
	0	SpO ₂ < 80% of Pre-anesthetic Level
D	2	Fully Awake
	1	Awake on Cough
	0	Not Responding
Color	2	Pink
	1	Pale, Dusky, Blotchy, Jaundiced, Other
	0	Cyanotic

Guidelines for discharging Patients from PACU:

Slide # 8

ORDER	FILE #	NAME	ROOM	DIAGNOSIS	OPERATION
1					
2					
3					
4					
5		مصطفى		MENURRIFAGTA	
6	886139			ABNORMAL VAGINAL BLEEDING	DIAGNOSTIC HYSTEROSCOPY D&C

Patient No. 6 is a 52 year old lady, who is healthy otherwise>

1:- What type of anesthesia is commonly used in her case?

2:- What airway + ventilation management are commonly used during anesthesia in her case?

Slide # 9

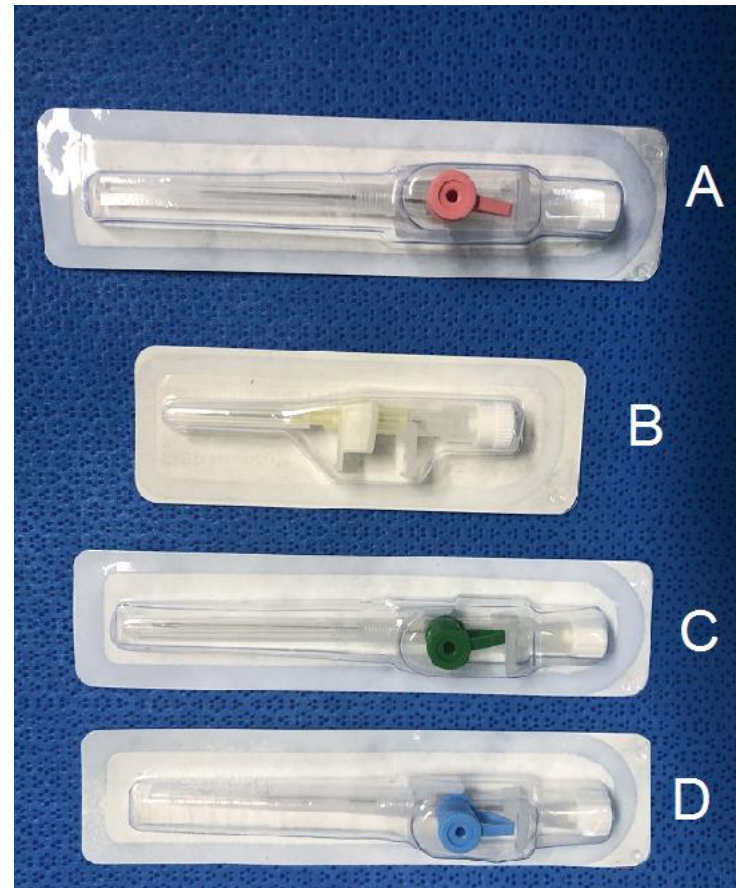
Using the same fluid bag and bag height, arrange the I.V. cannulas shown in descending order of maximum flow:

1- -----

2- -----

3- -----

4- -----



Slide #: 10

1- What is the Pharyngeal view grade in A?

2- What is the Laryngeal View grade in B?

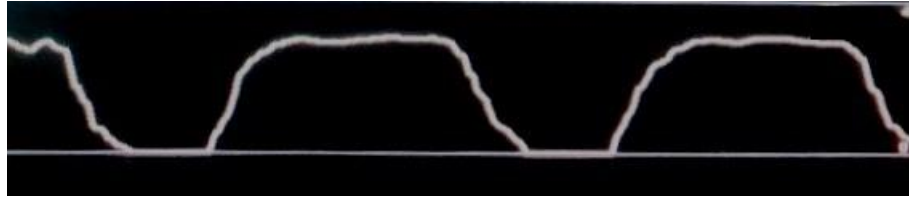
A



B



Slide #: 11



Examine the above monitoring trace

A:- What does it originally measure?

B:- Give a cause for high reading values:

C:- Give a cause for low reading values:

D:- Mention another vital sign measured by this monitor.

Slide #: 12

This patient's abdominal pain is not going away with any medication. He is fed up with drugs and their side effects and is asking about other modalities of pain management available. Mention 4 suggestions you have for him?

1:-----

2:-----

3:-----

4:-----



Slide #: 13

Inspect the attached drug.



1:- What group of drugs does it belong to?

2:- How does it produce its effect in the body?

3:- What is it most commonly used for?

4:- How does it affect memory?

Slide #: 14

This 10 year old child is undergoing induction of general anesthesia for abdominal surgery. He's been fasting for 10 hours and his weight is 25 kg.



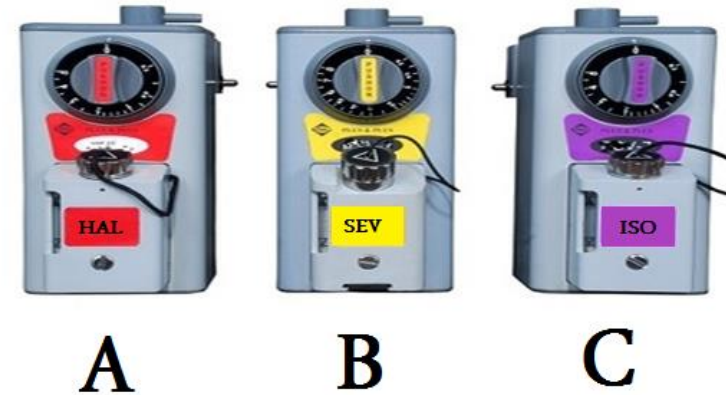
1:- Calculate his fluid deficit:

2:- What endotracheal size best fits this patient?

3:- At what depth should his endotracheal tube be inserted initially?

Slide #: 15

Examine the attached figure of anesthesia machine equipment.



A. Mention two functions of this device in the anesthesia machine:

1:-----

2:-----

B. Which one of these agents are more potent:

C. Which one can't be used for inhalational induction:

Anesthesia Mini-OSCE Exam

7th Rotation – 2nd Group

09/04/2018

03:00 P.M.

Form A

Slide # 1

A 55 year old hypertensive female patient presented to the emergency room with severe shortness of breath and palpitations of one day duration. She was conscious and oriented. E/R monitor was giving non-consistent heart rate and blood pressure readings. And a SaO₂ Upon application of ECG electrodes, the monitor showed the following ECG trace.



A- What should you do first to this patient?:

B- identify the attached ECG rhythm

C- Mention two treatment options for her condition:

1- -----

2- -----

Slide # 2



A



B



C



D

1-What is the FiO₂ output of devices A & B at a flow of 6 L/min?

A:-----

B:-----

2-What is the performance classification of Device:

C:-----

D:-----

Slide # 3

What is the indication during anesthesia for which each of these drugs is commonly used?

A:-----

B:-----

C:-----

D:-----



A



B



C



D

Slide # 4

A- After mask ventilation, you decided to intubate this adult patient. Which airway tool do you chose from below?



B- You failed to visualize the larynx, and face mask ventilation became difficult. What will you use next?

C- The tool you chose in B did not help and ventilation became very difficult, what are you next two tools in order?

a:-----

b:-----



1



2



3



4

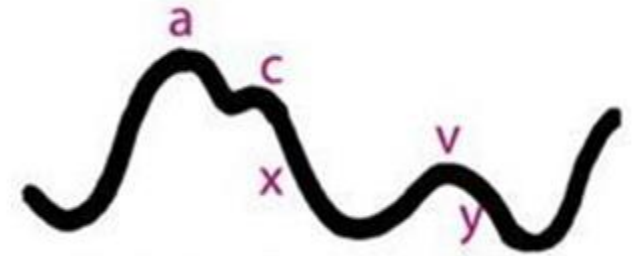


5

Slide # 5

Inspect the attached Central venous pressure waveform.

Identify the cardiac event leading to each of the following parts on the trace:



C : -----

X : -----

V: -----

Y: -----

Slide # 6

The attached figures show the connections of Anaesthetic gas supplies to the anaesthesia machine.

Identify the system used in each to prevent wrong gas connection:

A: -----

B:-----



A



B

Slide 7

What is the anesthetist inserting in this photo?

Mention three indications for its use:



Slide #:8

Inspect the attached photo numbered parts:

A. What is the MAC of each agent?

1- -----

2- -----

B. Which one produces less potent agent?

C. Which one is better for inhalational induction of anesthesia?



Slide # 9



A:- What airway management techniques is the anesthetist using here?

B- What is the function of the arrowed parts in the ventilation circuit?

White arrow:-----

Yellow arrow: -----

Slide # 10

This case is taken from the emergency screen in the O/R.

Age	/room bed	ward	Urgency level	Anesthesia	Doctor	Planned Procedure	Diagnosis
34	404/1	الطابق الرابع		G/A	عمر سمارة	ELBOW FRACTURE	ORIF

A:- Mention two modalities of Anesthesia suitable for this patient.

1:-----

2:-----

B:- If the patient's last meal was Mansaf at 02:00 PM, when does he fulfill adequate fasting for anesthesia?

Slide # 11

How much dextrose is in 20 millilitrtrs in the solution in bag A?

A



How many Milliosmoles per liter are there in solution B and Hoes it compare to Plasma osmolarity?

B



Slide # 12

Inspect the attached photo.

1- What type of anesthesia is this patient position used for?

2-What bilateral anatomical landmark does the yellow line connects?

3-What corresponding vertebral column level does the yellow line pass through?



Slide 13

Inspect the attached drug.

1-What is the concentration of the ingredient in mg/ml?

2-What is used for at 3mg/kg?

3-What is used for at 0.2 mg/ kg?

4- Mention one advantage of it over Thiopental.



Slide # 14

مستشفى الجامعة الأردنية

قائمة العمليات

Doctor : 365 هاشم المومني

Date 08-04-2018

Notes ROOM 9 .

Assistant1 8889148 احمد حسن علي العويصات Assistant2 7985 نيف محمد محمد المجالي

Assistant3 31391 بلال طاهر عبداللطيف عبداللطيف Assistant4

Assistant5 Operator : هاشم المومني

Order	File	Patient	P Adm Room No	Age	Diagnosis	Operation	Ga
10					HYPOSPADIUS REPAIR COMPLICATED WITH FISTULA	REPAIR	تخدير عام

This patient weighs 40 kilograms and his surgery will start at 03:00 PM.
His fasting started at 06:00 AM.

1:-What is his estimated fluid Deficit?

2:-Mention two methods of maintaining his airway intraoperatively:

Slide # 15

pH	7.21
PaCO ₂	72 mm Hg
PaO ₂	53 mm Hg
HCO ₃ ⁻	28 mEq/L
SaO ₂	81%
FiO ₂	0.21

Patient A

pH	7.45
PaCO ₂	33 mm Hg
PaO ₂	40 mm Hg
HCO ₃ ⁻	22 mEq/L
SaO ₂	70%
FiO ₂	0.21

Patient B

The Above Arterial blood gas analyses are from patients with Failing respiratory function.

1:- Classify the failure in each case

Patient A: -----

Patient B:-----

2:- What is the acid-base status in each patient?

Patient A: -----

Patient B:-----

Anesthesia Mini-OSCE Exam

2nd Rotation – 6th Group

2/11/2017

Form A

Slide #: 1

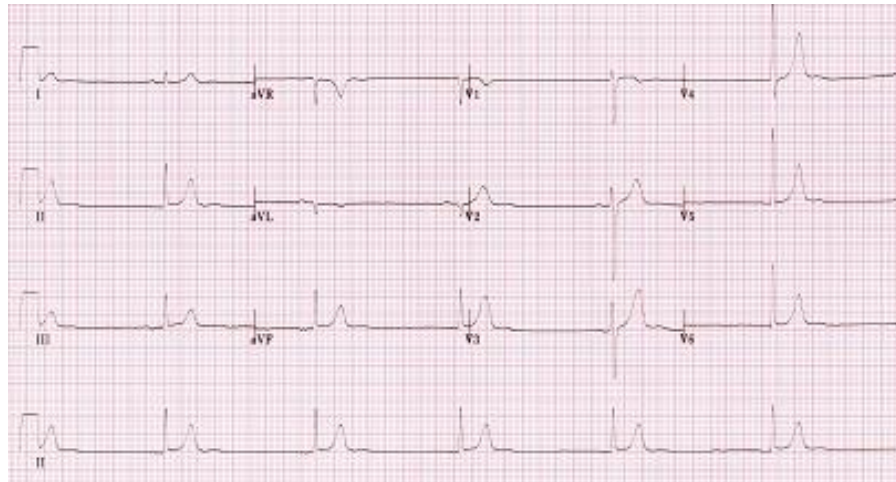
1. Identify the Ventilatory machine applied to the patient:

2. What type of ventilation does it provide?



Slide #: 2

- A 70 years old man with history of Ischemic heart disease , came to the emergency department complaining of chest pain. His blood pressure was 70/30 and his ECG showed the following rhythm:



A. What is the treatment of choice for his condition?

B. Mention two reasons for using it in this case:

1. -----

2. -----

Slide #: 3

Examine this Invasive arterial pressure waveform,

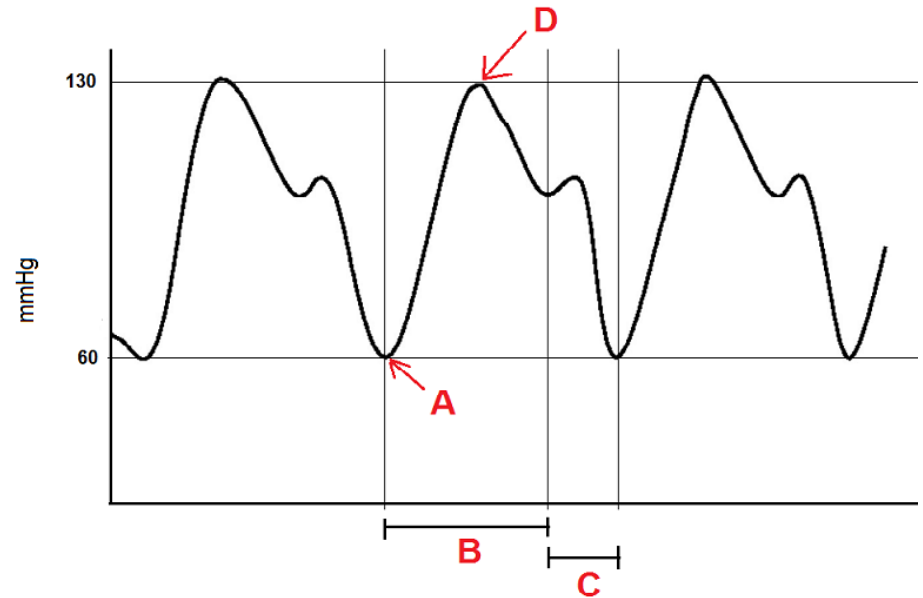
What do each of the labeled points/parts represent?

A. -----

B. -----

C. -----

D. -----



Slide #: 4

The contents of this vial were completely drawn into the attached syringe and a loading dose was given intravenously to a 40 kg male patient.



1. What was the drug used for?

2. What was the dose given to the patient in mg/kg?



Slide #: 5

This piece of equipment is in use.

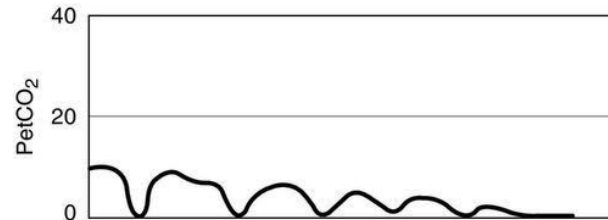
1. Name this equipment.

2. If the alveolar concentration of the drug is equal to the dialed concentration, what is the percentage of patients who will be having lack of response to a standard surgical stimulus?

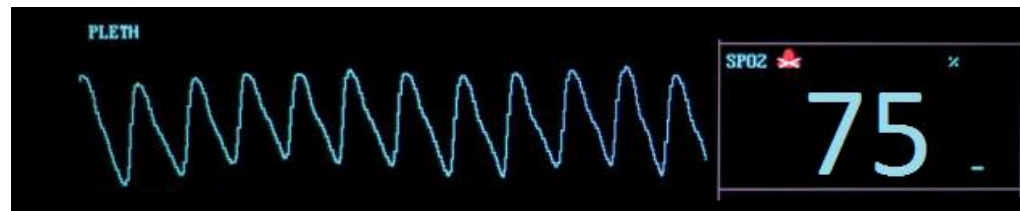


Slide #: 6

Soon after Induction of anesthesia and Intubation of a 40 year old patient, a monitor showed this display



This was not recognized by the anesthetist, and after few minutes another monitored parameter showed the following display



1. What did likely happen?

2. What is the patient suffering from?

Slide #: 7

Inspect the attached drugs' photos and match with appropriate statement:

1. Appropriate for Rapid sequence induction of Anesthesia:

2. Can reversed by Sugammadex:

3. May cause Bradycardia:

1



2



3



4



Slide # 8

The operator here is performing a neuro-axial block.

Mention the layers through which the needle passes before reaching its destination:

1- Skin

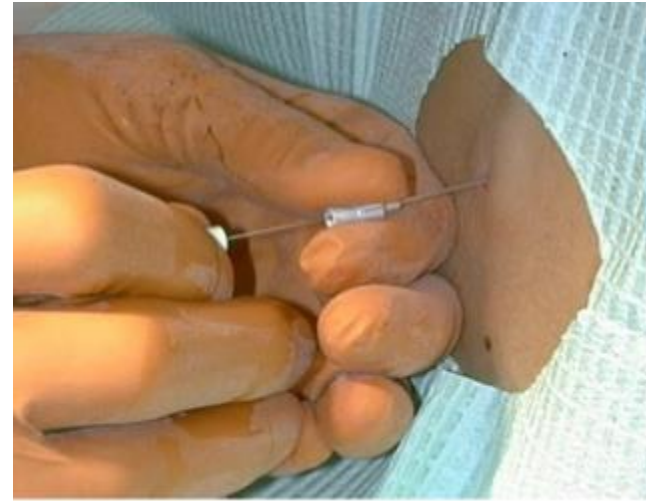
2-subcutaneous tissue

3-

4-

5-.....

6-



Slide #: 9

1- What is the Pharyngeal view grade in A?

2- What is the Laryngeal View grade in B?

A



Malampatti class?

B



Cormack-Lehane ?

Slide # 10

Mention the number of airway device that best matches airway management in each of the following Scenarios:

General Anesthesia for cystoscopy:

General Anesthesia for mandibular surgery:

Can't intubate can't ventilate condition:

Anesthesia for Maxillary surgery:

1



2



3



4



Slide # 11

Inspect the chain of survival.

1- What do rings 1 & 3 stand for in the chain?

Ring 1:

Ring 3:

2- What is the importance of rings 1 & 3?

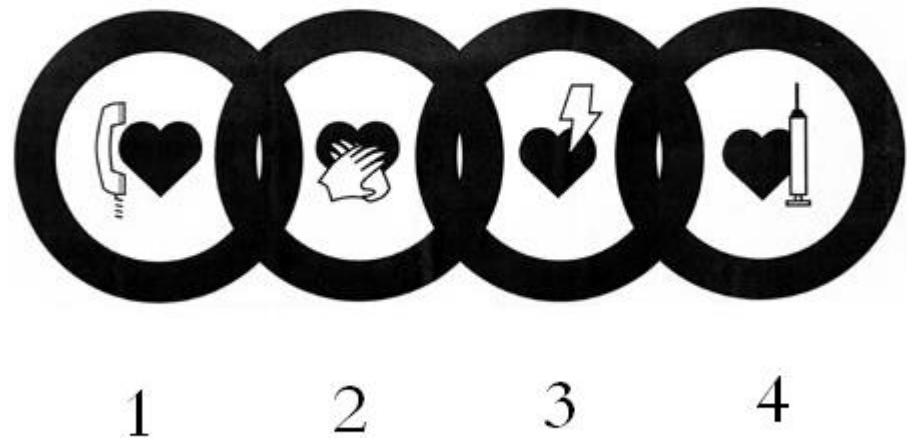
Ring 1:

Ring 3:

CHAIN

OF

SURVIVAL



Slide # 12

Identify the numbered anesthesia machine parts shown.

1) -----

2) -----

3) -----

4) -----



Slide # 13

Inspect the photo shown.

- A. For how long is it routinely kept before replacement?

- B. Mention two signs of **improper** placement.

1. -----

2. -----



Slide #: 14

This medically free female patient is booked on the emergency board for surgery. She had her last meal at 11:00 AM.

Date	Age	Floor	Pts' name	Medical Diagnosis	Surgery	Surgeon
1-11	33	3rd	احسانة بنو لاري	Acute chole.	⑦ Lap chole	

1. What is the nearest time at which she can have her surgery done?


2. How are you going to maintain her airway during surgery?

Slide 15

Examine this anesthesia record extract

1. If this patient surgery is going to be at 12:00:, what is his fluid deficit then?

2. If his surgery necessitates endotracheal intubation, what will be the proper tube size?

Jordan University Hospital Department of Anesthesia <u>Anesthesia Management Record</u>			Patient Name: <u>XXXXXX</u> Age: <u>1 6/12</u> Sex: <u>♂</u> Hospital No.: <u>XXXXX</u> Date: <u>2/11/2017</u>
A-CUN 0223			
1- Pre-Operative Assessment Note			
Patient seen in Pre-operative Anesthesia Clinic? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO			
A- History			
Previous Anesthesia: <u>NO</u>	Cardiovascular: <u>No CVS problems.</u> <u>Active</u>	Weight <u>12</u> kg Height: <u>80</u> cm	
Complications? <u>—</u>	Respiratory: <u>No URTI</u> <u>No fever</u>	Other: <u>immunized up to date</u> <u>mother is housewife</u> <u>fasting since 06:00 am</u>	
Airway Difficulty? <u>—</u>			
Allergies: <u>Nil.</u>			

Anesthesia Mini-OSCE Exam

6th Rotation – 3rd Group

27/09/2018

10:30 A.M.

Form A

Slide # 1

Examine the attached drug photo:

1- What is this drug used for?

2- How is its residual action reversed?

3- How is it metabolized?



Slide # 2



You were summoned as a CPR member to resuscitate Mr. Basel, an 85 years old patient who underwent laparotomy surgery 2 days ago and who was found collapsed in the surgical ward . The Basic life support has already been started by the nursing team , and patient intubated. When the ECG monitor was attached to the patient it showed the above rhythm

A- What is the type of cardiac arrest in this case scenario?

B- Mention the first 3 steps that you should do after confirmation of this type of cardiac arrest:

1st step:-----

2nd step: -----

3rd step: -----

Slide # 3

Examine this part of preoperative assessment of a 65 year old male patient presenting for left total knee replacement surgery.

D- Assessment Outcome:			
ASA:	Possible Modalities of Anesthesia	Anesthesia discussed with Patient?	Consent taken yet?
II	????	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
E- PLAN:			

A: What does the ASA risk class tell you?

B. Based on current practice, what is the preferred modality of anesthesia in his case ?

C. Is this patient ready to be taken to operating theater? (Explain your answer)

Slide # 4



The attached ECG strip is for a 55 years old woman, with history of old myocardial infarction, and who presented to emergency room with decrease level of consciousness. Her blood pressure was 82/53.

- 1- Calculate the rate in the ECG:-----
- 2- Does she need treatment?, why? -----

- 3- If the answer of the above question is yes mention the first drug that should be given: -----
- 4- What is the alternative drug (second choice): -----

Slide # 5

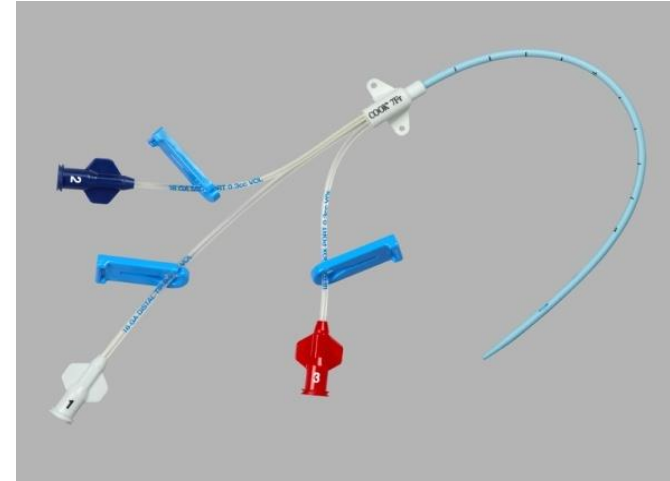
A- What hemodynamic parameter is measured using this device?

B- Mention two sites of its insertion:

1:-----

2:-----

C:- Mention one possible complication of its use.



Slide: 6

Match each Agent on the right with its proper description below:

1. It is the most potent inhalational agent:



2. Can be used in cases with history of malignant hyperthermia: -----



3. Not used in case of inhalational induction of anesthesia: -----

4. Has MAC of 2%:m -----

Slide # 7

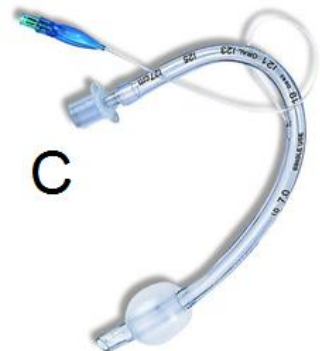
Match each of the shown endotracheal tubes with the type of surgery they are best used in:

1- Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy:-----

2- Inguinal Hernia Repair: -----

3- Mandibular surgery:-----

4- Pediatric Nasal surgery:-----



Slide # 8

1. What is this drug used for?

2. What is the total amount of the drug in the syringe? (mg)

3. How is the action of this dose terminated?

4. Why is lidocaine is mixed with it in the same syringe?



Slide # 9

The attached figures show the connections of Anaesthetic gas supplies to the anaesthesia machine:

A- Which of the two is a higher pressure system?

B- Which is usually in use in big hospitals?

C- Identify the gases supplied in figure B:

1:-----

2:-----



A



B

Slide # 10

These complications took place after intravenous cannulation.

Identify each of them:

A: -----

B:-----

C:-----

D:-----

A



B



C



D



Slide # 11

1- How is patient airway maintained in this case?

2- How much airway pressure is allowed during ventilation in this case?

3- Identify the ventilation circuit used.

4- What is the part indicated by red arrow?



Slide 12

Examine the attached needles' photo.







How do you know that each needle is fully inserted to its destination before giving drugs?

Needle A:-----

Needle B:-----



Slide 13

①			②										
Activity	2	Able to move 4 extremities voluntarily or on command											
	1	Able to move 2 extremities voluntarily or on command											
	0	Able to move 0 extremities voluntarily or on command											
Respiration	2	Able to deep breathe and cough freely											
	1	Dyspnea or limited breathing											
	0	Apneic											
Circulation	2	B/P +/- 20 of Pre-anesthetic Level	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10										
	1	B/P +/- 20 to 50 of Pre-anesthetic Level											
	0	B/P +/- >50 of Pre-anesthetic Level											
Consciousness	2	Fully Awake	③										
	1	Arousable on Calling											
	0	Not Responding											
Color	2	Pink	     										
	1	Pale, Dusky, Blutchy, Jaundiced, Other	0 2 4 6 8 10										
	0	Cyanotic											

A:- To which part of Anesthesia record does this figure belong o?

B:-Mention the titles of the 3 guidelines indicated by red circled numbers in each box:

1:- -----

2:------

3:------

Slide # 14

1- What is the type of mechanical ventilation used for this patient?

2- Mention 2 complications of this machine:

3- Mention one mode of ventilation delivered by this machine:



Slide # 15

What things you must check before administering the contents of this bag to your patient?



Anesthesia Mini-OSCE Exam

3rd Rotation – 7th Group

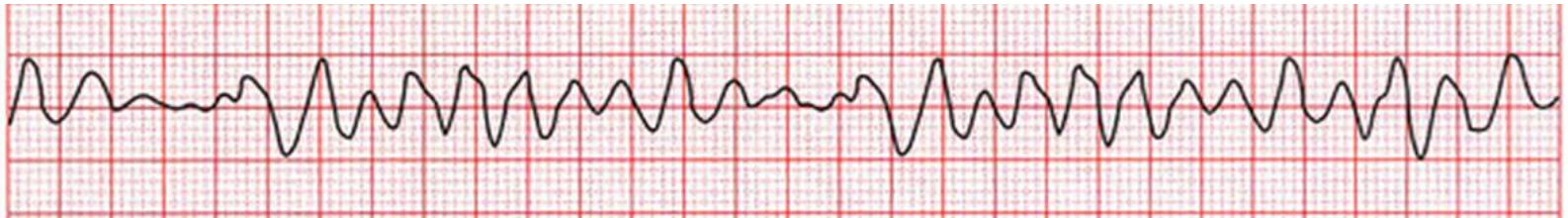
30/11/2017

10 A.M.

Form A

Slide #:

- A 65 years old man with history of Ischemic heart disease , underwent Cardiac catheterization. Soon After the procedure he developed this rhythm. His blood pressure was 80/50, with decreased level of consciousness.



1. Identify the rhythm?

2. Mention the next three steps (in order) of your response

1. Call for help:

2. -----

3. -----

4. -----

Slide

Mention the number of airway device that best matches airway management in each of the following Scenarios:

A. *G/A for obstetric Dilation and curettage (D&C):*

.....

B. *General Anesthesia for lower jaw surgery:*

.....

C. *Can't intubate but can ventilate condition:*

.....

D. *Anesthesia for nasal septoplasty surgery:*

.....



Slide #: 3

Examine the attached photo.

- A. Identify the machine used on this patient.

- B. Mention three indications of its use:

A. -----

B. -----

C. -----



Slide #:

A. Explain what this rescuer is doing.



B. What will she be doing next?

Slide #:


You are about to insert an intravenous cannula in this patient's hand. Mention the techniques used to make the veins more visible for easier cannulation:



1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----

Slide #:

What treatment modalities are used for premedication in this patient?

Jordan University Hospital Department of Anesthesia <u>Anesthesia Management Record</u>				Patient Name: <u>Ali M. Ahmed</u>
A-CLN 0223				Age: <u>47yr</u> Sex: <u>♂</u>
				Hospital No.: <u>xxx xxx</u>
				Date: <u>30.11.2017</u>
1- Pre-Operative Assessment Note				
Patient seen in Pre-operative Anesthesia Clinic? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO				
A- History				
Previous Anesthesia:	Cardiovascular:	Weight	80 kg	Height: 170 cm
<u>None</u>	<u>No chest pain</u> <u>No dyspnea, No orthopnea</u> <u>good exercise tolerance</u>	Other:		
Complications? <u>—</u>		<u>Non-smoker</u> <u>Non-drinker</u>		
Airway Difficulty? <u>—</u>	Respiratory:	<u>- gastro-esophageal reflux</u> <u>disease (5yrs)</u>		
Allergies:	<u>- No Cough or sputum</u> <u>- No recent upper respiratory tract infections</u>	<u>- works as a school teacher</u> <u>- married.</u>		
<u>Nil</u>				
Medications:	<u>Ranitidine 50mg X 1</u>			
B- Physical Examination				

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----

Slide #: 5

Identify the tools in 1 and 2:

1: -----

2: -----

Which one is used to give
the contents of the bag in A
to patient and why?



1



2



A

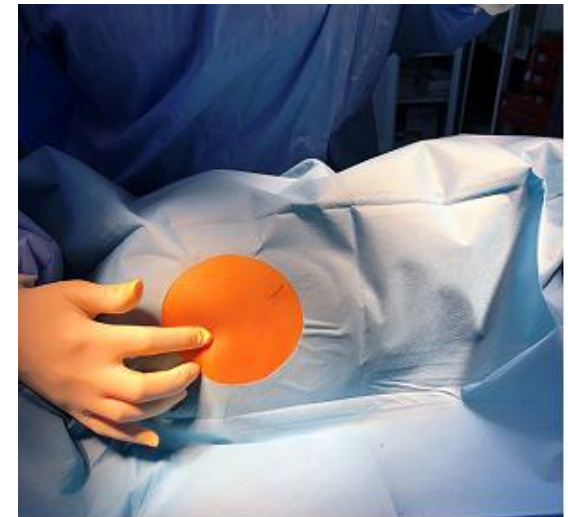
Slide #:

1. The patient in A is being prepared for an anesthetic technique. Identify this technique of anesthesia.
-



A

2. In figure B , the operator is palpating the site for insertion of the anesthesia needle in the same patient. What is this site?
-



B

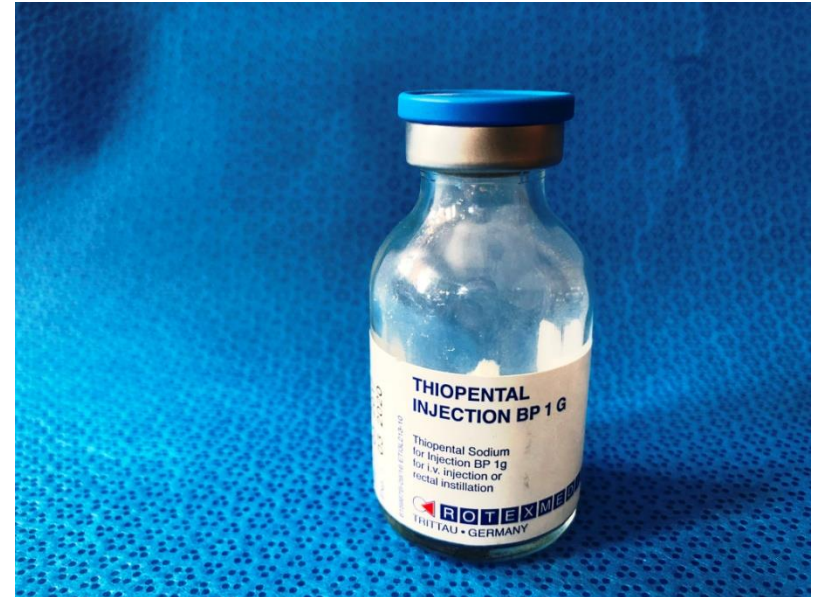
Slide #:

Inspect the attached figure.

1. How do you prepare a 2.5% solution of the drug in this vial?

2. What is this drug used for in Anesthesia?

3. What is this drug's effect on intracranial pressure?



Slide

Inspect the attached figure of some drugs used during anesthesia:

1. What group of drugs do these agents belong to?

.....



2. Mention 3 indications for their use in Anesthesia.

- A.
- B.
- C.

Slide #:

1- What is the Pharyngeal view grade in A?

2- What is the Laryngeal View grade in B?



A



B

Slide #:

Based on medical gas color coding of cylinders, what gas does each of the shown cylinders contain?

1. -----

2. -----

3. -----

4. -----

1



2



3



4



Slide

By the end of your rotation , you are expected to know the gauges (sizes) of these cannulas used in our department:

1. Please fill empty boxes accordingly:

Number	Gauge
1	
2	
3	

2. Which one provides the highest maximum flow?



Slide

مستشفى الجامعة الأردنية

قائمة العمليات

Doctor : 425 محمود ابو عبيلة

28/11/2017

Notes غرفة 6

Assistant1 30971 مهند ممدوح محمد الرشيدات Assistant2 8834 محمد خالد محمد حميدان

Assistant3 Assistant4

Assistant5 Operator : محمود ابو عبيلة

Order	File	Patient	P	Adm	Room	No	Age	Diagnosis	Operation	Ga
	1075635	ميلاد	1	1			27	HYDATID LUNG DISEASE	THORACOTOMY + CYST EXCISION +/- LUNG RESECTION	تخدير عام

1. What airway management tool is used for the this patient in his intended surgery?

2. What type of vetilation is usually required for such a surgery?

Slide #:

A. Which device does “a patient with 60% FiO₂ and a pulse oximeter reading of 88%” need?

1



2



3



4



B. Which of the devices shown has an FiO₂ output that is independent of patient's inspiratory efforts?

Slide

Inspect the attached drug figure and mention its

1. Effect on skeletal muscles

2. Effect on heart rate

3. Effect on serum electrolytes



University of Jordan
Faculty of Medicine
Department of Anesthesia and
Intensive Care

End-of-Rotation Anesthesia Exam

7th group

6/4/2017

Form A

Slide #: 1

1. Identify these two pieces of equipment.

A. -----

B. -----

2. What is the FiO₂ output from equipment A at 15 L/min O₂ flow rate?

3. Which of the two pieces of equipment is a variable performance one?



A



B

Slide #: 2

A. Identify the arrow-indicated machine in the attached figure:

B. Mention two pulmonary and one extra-pulmonary indications for its use.

○ Pulmonary indications:

1. -----

2. -----

○ Extra-pulmonary indication



Slide #: 3

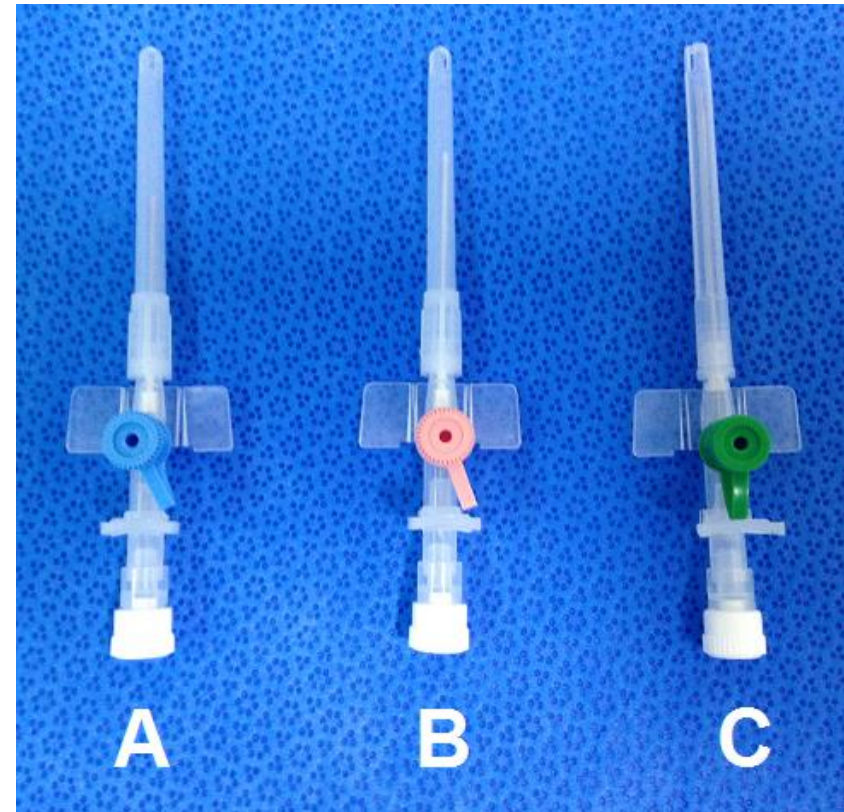
The Following are the maximum flow rates through the IV cannulae in the attached figure.

Match each canula with its correct maximum flow rate:

31 ml/min:

95 ml/min:

54 ml/min:



Slide #: 4

Inspect the two drugs in the attached photos and then match them with following statements:

1. Causes respiratory depression:.....
2. Better for asthmatic patients:.....
3. Can be used in patients with porphyria:.....
4. Avoid in patients with increased intracranial pressure:



A



B

Slide #: 5

Mention the order in which the attached drugs are used during anesthesia management:

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----



A



B

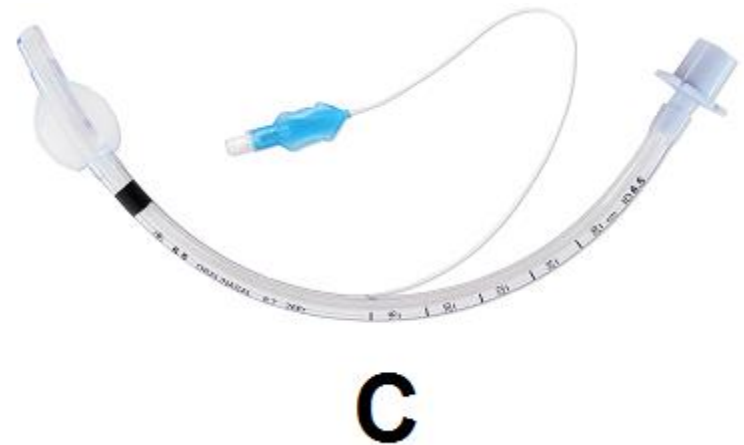
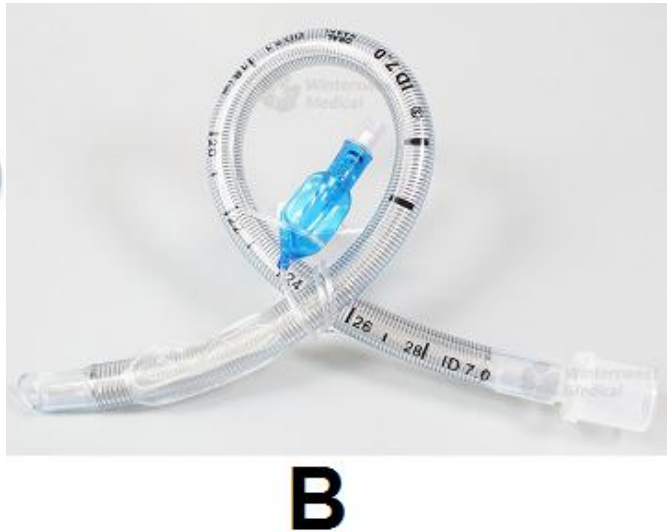
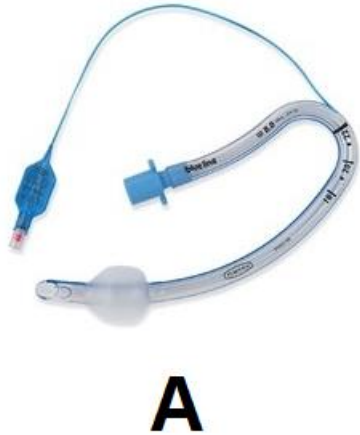


C



D

Slide #: 6



Inspect the attached photos of endotracheal tubes.

1. Which one of them better fits Mandibular surgery? -----
2. What is the maximum pressure advised in their cuffs? -----
3. What is the diameter of their connectors?-----
4. What is the role of the blue outside balloon? -----

Slide #: 7

This patient underwent the procedure indicated by the arrow. After 5 minutes he started to complain of mild shortness of breath and right chest pain.

1. What is this procedure?

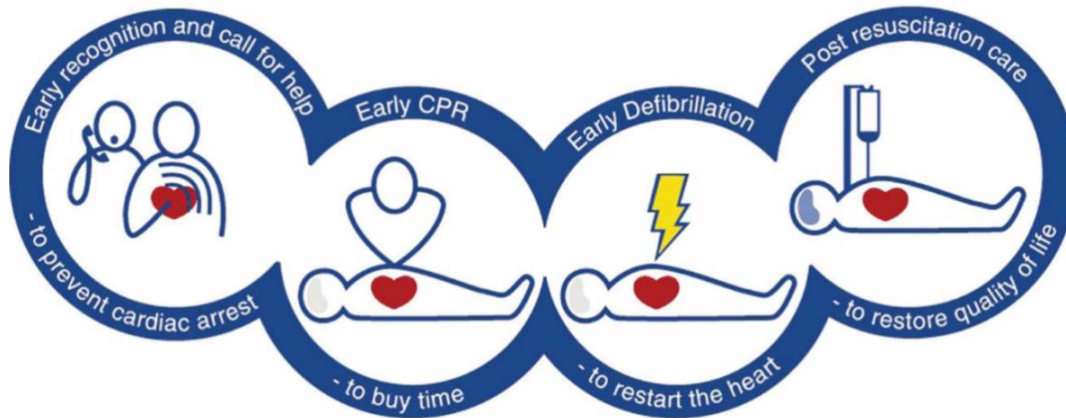
2. What is the most likely diagnosis of what has happened to him?

3. What investigation you should first order?

4. What is your immediate treatment?



Slide #: 8



Two of the rings in this chain of survival are evidence-based. What are they?

1. -----
2. -----

Slide #: 9

This patient is scheduled for bilateral inguinal hernia repair.

1. What is his fluid deficit?

2. What is his expected proper endotracheal tube size?

Jordan University Hospital Department of Anesthesia <u>Anesthesia Management Record</u>			Patient Name: <u>XXX</u>
A-CLN 0223			Age: <u>10</u> Sex: <u>♂</u>
			Hospital No.: <u>XXXXXX</u>
			Date: <u>6/4/2017</u>

1- Pre-Operative Assessment Note

Patient seen in Pre-operative Anesthesia Clinic? ☒ YES ☐ NO

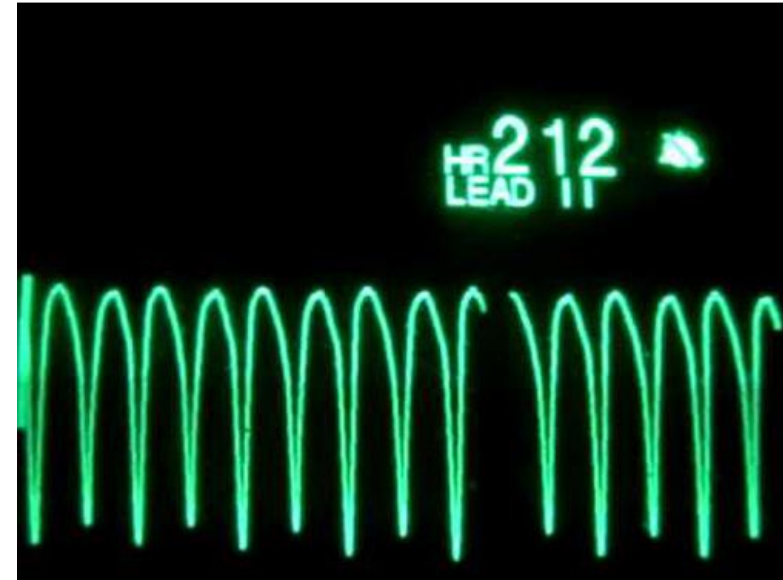
A- History

<u>Previous Anesthesia:</u> <u>NO</u>	<u>Cardiovascular:</u> <u>free</u>	<u>Weight</u> <u>35 kg</u> <u>Height:</u> <u>120 cm</u>
<u>Complications?</u> <u>—</u>		<u>Other:</u> <u>- Active</u>
<u>Airway Difficulty?</u> <u>N/A</u>	<u>Respiratory:</u> <u>free</u>	<u>- good school performance</u>
<u>Allergies:</u> <u>—</u>		<u>- fasting for 6 hours</u>
<u>Medications:</u>		

B- Physical Examination

Slide #: 10

During your ICU round, an intubated ventilated patient developed the attached rhythm. He was found to be pulseless.



A. What is this rhythm?

B. Mention your first three management actions.

1. -----

2. -----

3. -----

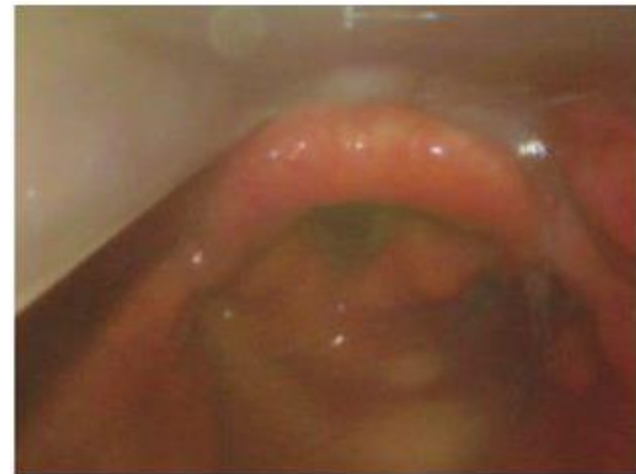
Slide #: 11

What is the Pharyngeal view class in A ?



A

What is the Laryngeal view class in B?



B

Slide #: 12

Mention the next four steps (in order)
after the one shown in the figure:

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----

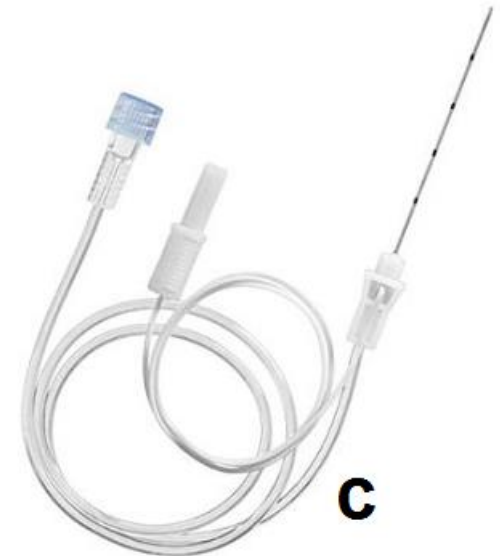


Slide #: 13

Inspect the attached figures.

1. Which one may be associated with post-dural puncture headache?

2. Which one can be used for long term postoperative analgesia?



Slide #: 14

Inspect the monitoring trace indicated by the question mark.

A. Identify this trace.



B. Mention three indications to use it.


1. -----

2. -----

3. -----

Slide #:15

What is the ASA risk class of this patient?

Jordan University Hospital Department of Anesthesia Anesthesia Management Record			Patient Name: <u>Levan</u>
A-CLN 0223			Age: <u>58</u> yr. Sex: <u>G</u>
			Hospital No.: <u>XXXXXX</u>
			Date: <u>6/4/2017</u>
1- Pre-Operative Assessment Note			
Patient seen in Pre-operative Anesthesia Clinic? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO			
A- History			
Previous Anesthesia: <u>hernia: G/LA 15 yrs ago</u>	Cardiovascular: <u>- No dyspnea or chest pain</u> <u>moderate exercise tolerance</u> <u>HTN: 5 yrs, No hx of IHD</u>	Weight <u>80</u> kg	Height: <u>160</u> cm
Complications? <u>NO</u>	Respiratory: <u>No dyspnea</u> <u>Morning cough and sputum</u> <u>smoker 10 yrs 20 pack-yr</u> <u>No upper Resp tract infection</u>	Other: <u>Diabetic 4 yrs</u> <u>- No Fever</u> <u>- insured by MOH</u> <u>- lives in Amman</u>	
Airway Difficulty? <u>NO</u>	Allergies: <u>—</u>		
Medications: <u>indical 10mg X1</u> , <u>Plucophage 750mg X2</u>			
B- Physical Examination			
Vital Signs:	Cardiovascular:	Other:	
B/P <u>180/100</u>	<u>S1 S2 Normal sinus</u> <u>No murmurs</u>	<u>Conscious, alert</u> <u>oriented</u>	
Pulse <u>80/min</u>	Respiratory:		
Temp <u>36.5 C</u>	<u>Free</u>		
R/R <u>12/m</u>	Airway:		
Pain <u>—</u>	<u>H&N movement: OK</u> <u>Mouth Opening: 3F</u> <u>Tracheal Shift? NO</u> <u>Mallampati class: I</u> <u>Thyromental Distance: 7cm</u> <u>Teeth: OK</u> <u>Other:</u>		
C- Investigations:			
Full Blood Count:	Chest X Ray:	Other:	
<u>✓</u>	<u>Free</u>		
Electrolytes:	ECG:		
<u>UEC ✓</u> <u>F.B.S 180 mg/dl</u>	<u>Normal sinus</u> <u>HR 75/min</u>		
Arterial Blood Gases:			
<u>—</u>			

Slide # 21

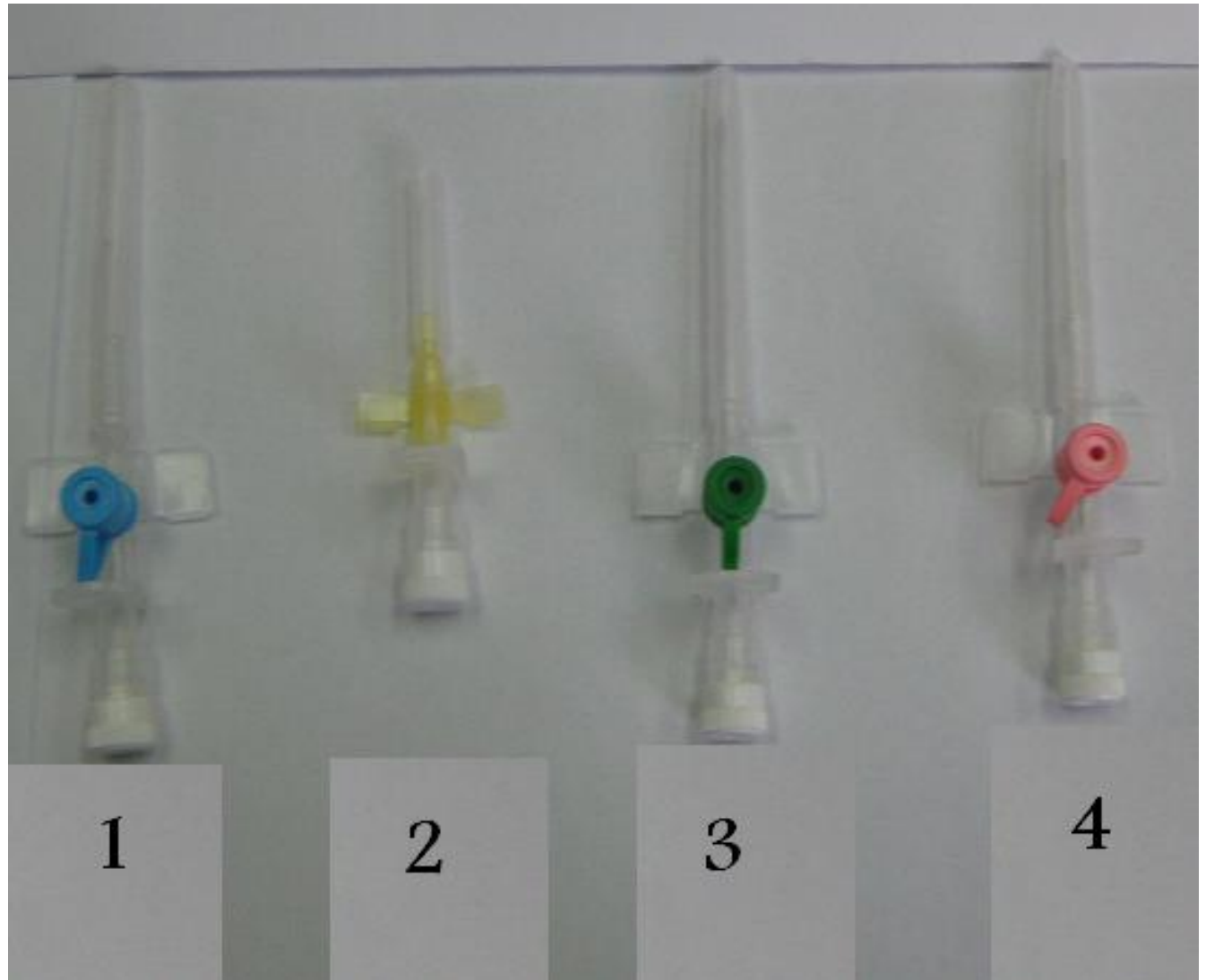
1- Identify this instrument.

2- Mention
TWO
indications of
its use.



Slide # 22

What is the gauge of each of the following intravenous catheters?



Slide # 23

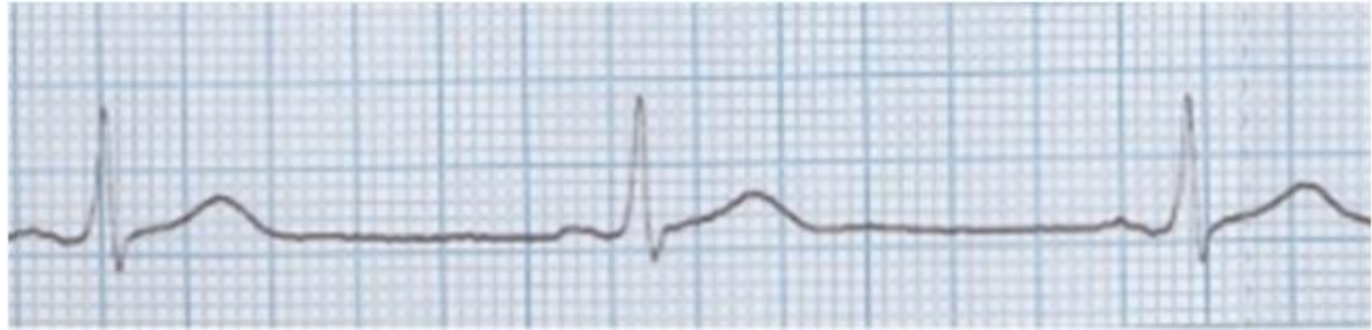
1- To what local anesthetic drug group does this drug belong?

2- What is the maximum volume of 0.5% of this medication that can be given as infiltration to a 50-Kg man without adding epinephrine?



Slide # 24

Inspect the ECG strip:



1- What is the diagnosis?

2- What is the treatment of choice and its dose?

Slide # 25

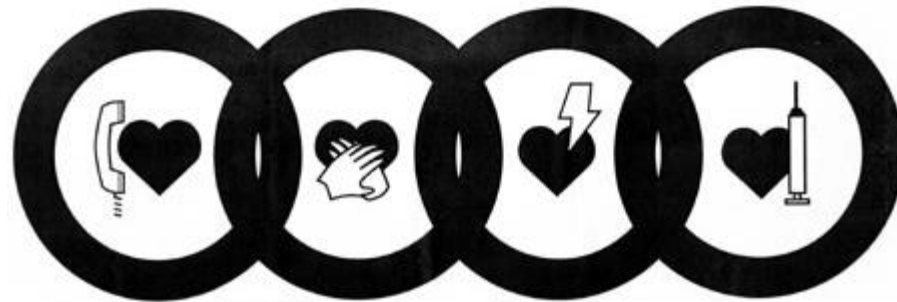
1- What does rings
1 & 3 stand for in
the chain?

2- What is the
importance of
rings 1 & 3?

CHAIN

OF

SURVIVAL



1

2

3

4

Slide # 26

1- Identify this device used in oxygen therapy.

2- What is the FiO_2 offered by this device?



Slide # 27

Identify the numbered anesthesia machine parts shown.

1-

2-

3-

4-



Slide # 28

1-What is the name of this needle?

2-What is the importance of markings on this needle?

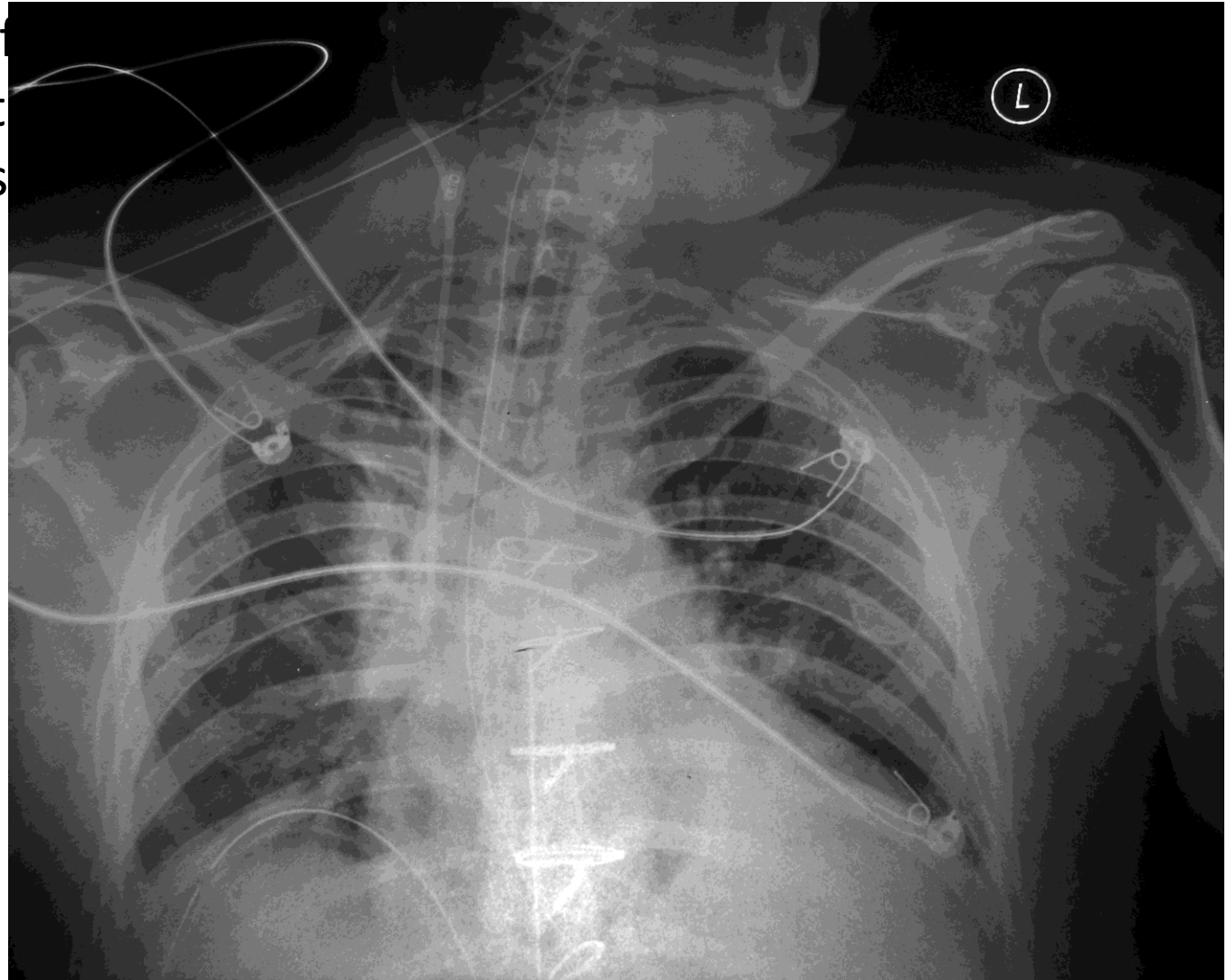


Slide # 30

This is an A/P CXR of an ICU adult patient with ECG electrodes on:

Mention Four other interventional findings:

- 1-
- 2-
- 3-
- 4-



Slide # 29

Examine these
three airway
equipments:

1



2



3



1-Which one is
least protective to
the airway?

2- Which one can
be used for the
longest time?

Anesthesia Mini-OSCE Exam

4th Rotation – 8th Group

14/01/2018

02:00 P.M.

Form B

Slide # 1

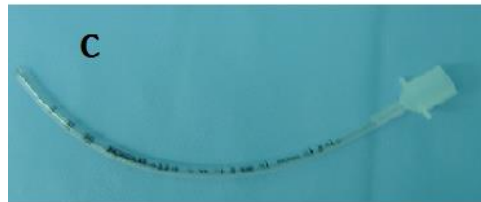
Match each Endotracheal tube
with the type of surgery
it fits most:

1. Appendectomy in child.

2. Excision of Nasal polyps.

3. Excision of Tongue mass

4. Hernia Repair in A 25-year
old male



Slide # 2

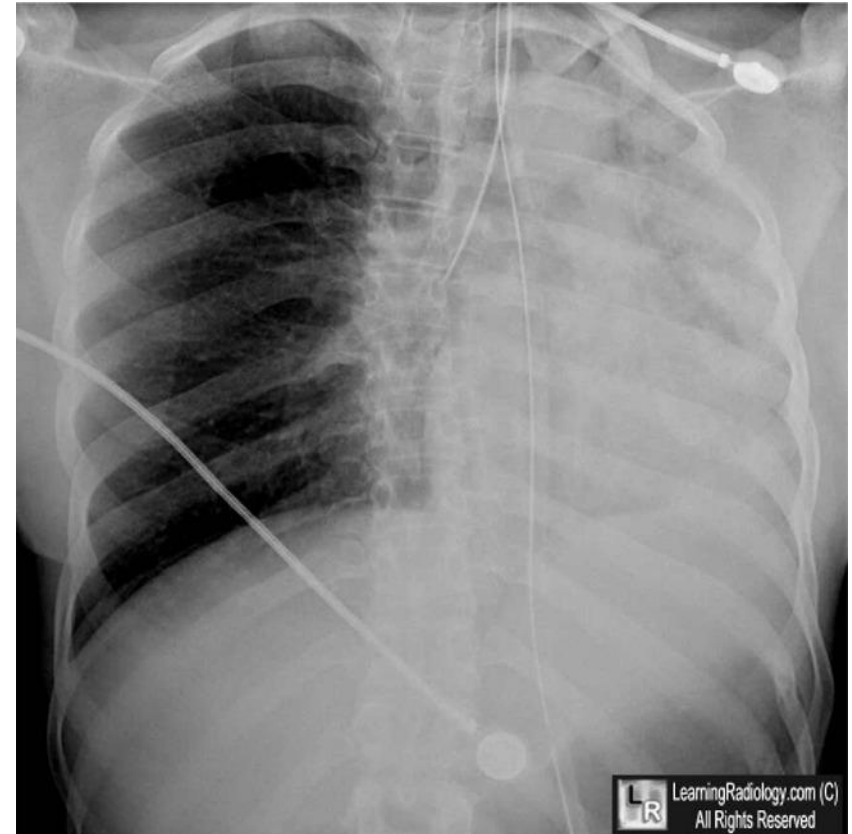
Give a short comment on each of the following:

1. Right Lung:

2. Left Lung:

3. Endotracheal tube:

4. Treatment:



Slide # 3

1. Which group of drugs does this drug belong to?

2. Based on your answer in 1, classify this drug

3. How do you reverse its effect?



Slide # 4

1. What does the machine indicated by the arrow provide?

2. Mention two extra-pulmonary indications of its use



Slide 5

Mention the type of local/regional anesthesia in which each of these needles is used ?

1. -----

2. -----


3. -----

4. -----



Slide 6

What is the ASA risk class of this patient who is scheduled for Umbilical Hernia Repair?

Jordan University Hospital Department of Anesthesia Anesthesia Management Record			Patient Name: <u>XXX</u> Age: <u>55</u> Sex: <u>♂</u> Hospital No.: <u>XXXX</u> Date: <u>14.11.2018</u>
A-CLN 0223			
1- Pre-Operative Assessment Note			
Patient seen in Pre-operative Anesthesia Clinic? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO			
A- History			
Previous Anesthesia: <u>Yes</u> <u>cholecystectomy 5 yrs ago</u> Complications? <u>No</u> Airway Difficulty? <u>—</u> Allergies: <u>Nil</u>	Cardiovascular: <u>No Chest pain</u> <u>No dyspnea</u> <u>Hypertension 8 yrs</u> Respiratory: <u>No Cough or sputum</u> <u>No CRTI</u> <u>Asthmatic for 10 yrs</u>	Weight <u>80 kg</u> Height: <u>170 cm</u> Other: <u>Non Smoker</u> <u>Non drinker</u> <u>a school teacher</u> <u>Fasting since 12⁰⁰ mid</u>	
Medications: <u>Salbutamol nebulizer 1X1 at 6 pm</u> <u>Nicardipine 40mg tab 1X1</u>			
B- Physical Examination			
Vital Signs: B/P <u>140/85</u> Pulse <u>85/min.</u> Temp <u>36.6 C°</u> R/R <u>18/min.</u> Pain <u>—</u>	Cardiovascular: <u>S1 S2 Regular No murmur</u> <u>good peripheral veins</u> Respiratory: <u>adequate bilateral breath sounds</u> <u>No wheezes</u> Airway: <u>H&N movement: OK</u> <u>Mouth Opening: OK</u> <u>Tracheal Shift? NO</u> <u>Mallampati class: I</u> <u>Thyromental Distance: 7cm</u> <u>Teeth: OK</u> Other:	Other: <u>mild limitation of exercise capacity</u>	

Slide # 7

What is the function of the numbered parts on this Anesthesia machine.

1) -----

2) -----

3) -----

4) -----



Slide # 8

1. How much of NaCl is dissolved in each 100 ml of this solution?

.....

2. What is the final concentration of individual elements in the solution.

a)

b)

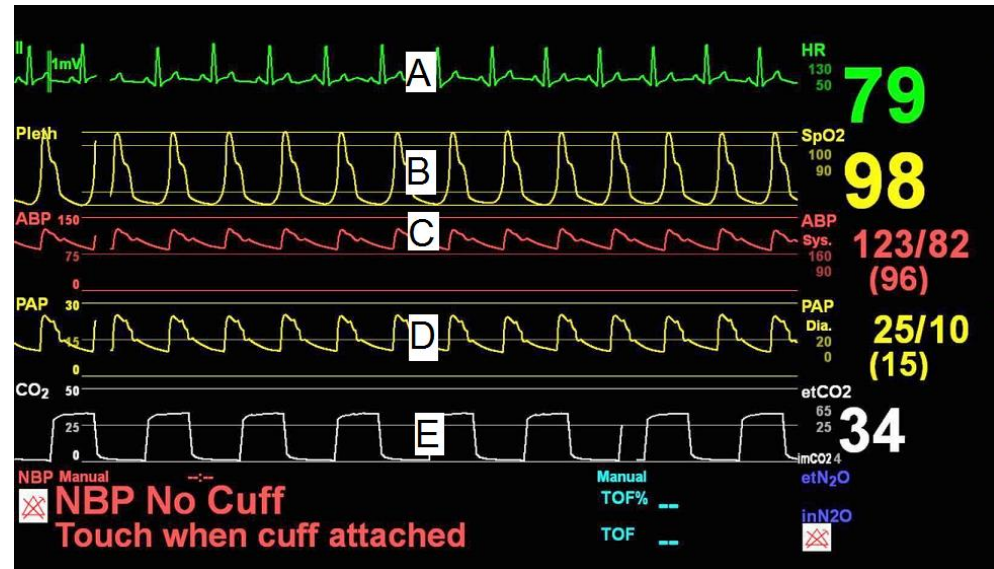
3. What is the osmolarity of this solution

.....



Slide # 9

Examine the attached Anesthesia Monitor snapshot and match each trace with the proper statement:



1. Used to monitor ventilation of the patient: -----
2. Used to monitor oxygenation of the patient: -----
3. A mandatory cardiovascular monitoring: -----
4. Used for close monitoring of cardiovascular status: -----

Slide # 10

The following are inhalational agents used in Anesthesia. Fill the spaces with the number of correct agent.

- A. Inorganic agent with low potency and good analgesic effect -----
- B. The most potent agent that has a direct cardiac depression -----
- C. Agent with moderate potency and high vapor pressure which requires special vaporizer -----
- D. It has a MAC of 1.8 and used for inhalational induction of anesthesia -----

1



3



2



4



Slide # 11

Inspect the attached patient position.

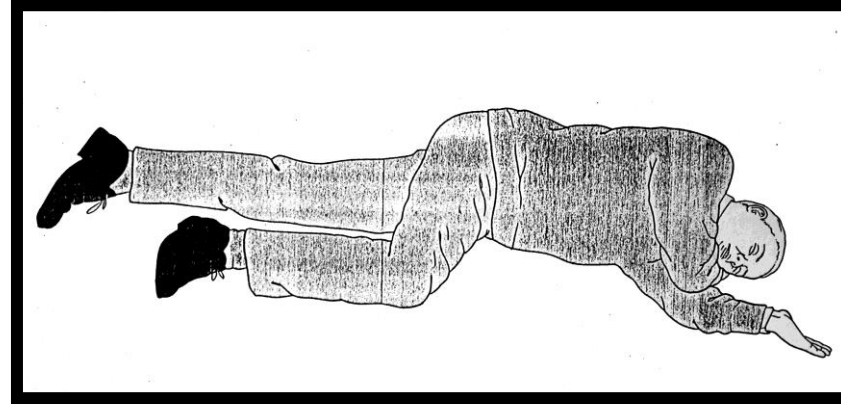
1. What is it called?

2. When is it used ?

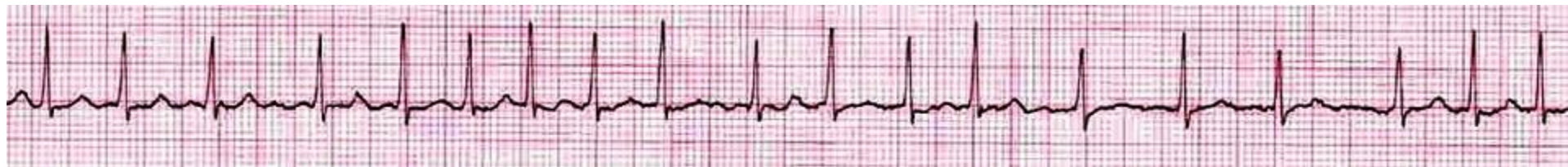
3. Mention two of its advantages when used in that context?

A. -----

B. -----



Slide 12



1. Identify this rhythm: -----
2. Mention three drugs used in its treatment:
 - A. -----
 - B. -----
 - C. -----

Slide # 13

Inspect this I.V cannula insertion.

Describe the next steps for completion of insertion.



Slide: 14

Examine the attached Drug

1. What is it used for in anesthesia?

2. Which group of drugs does it belong to?

3. How can the pain-on-injection effect be decreased?



Slide # 15

Inspect these two medications

Mention the drug that is associated with each of the following:

1. Bradycardia

2. dyssynchronous muscle contractions?

3. Hyperkalemia

4. Postoperative muscle pain

A



B



Anesthesia Mini-OSCE Exam

4th Rotation – 8th Group

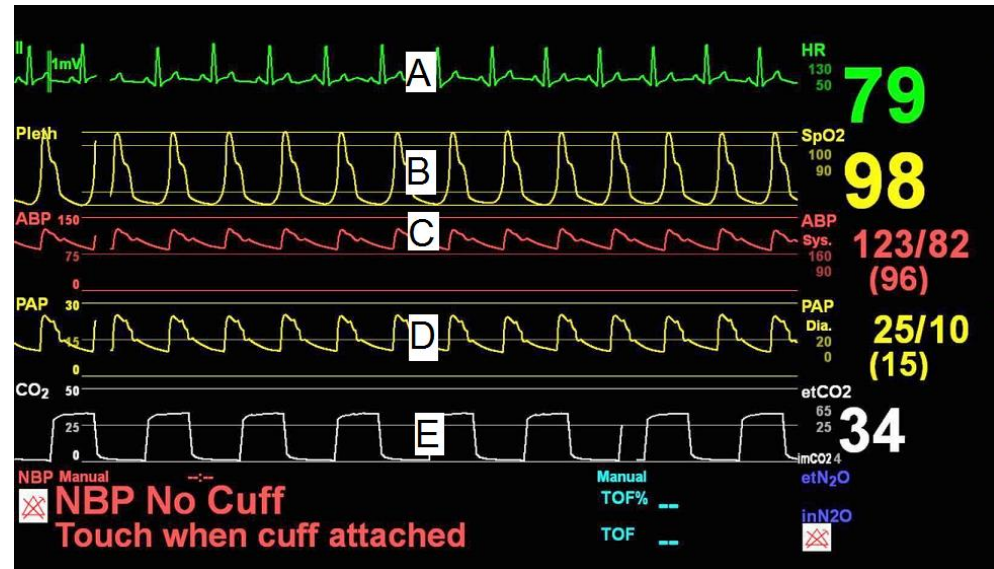
14/01/2018

02:00 P.M.

Form A

Slide # 1

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1



3



2



4



Slide # 3

Inspect the attached patient position.

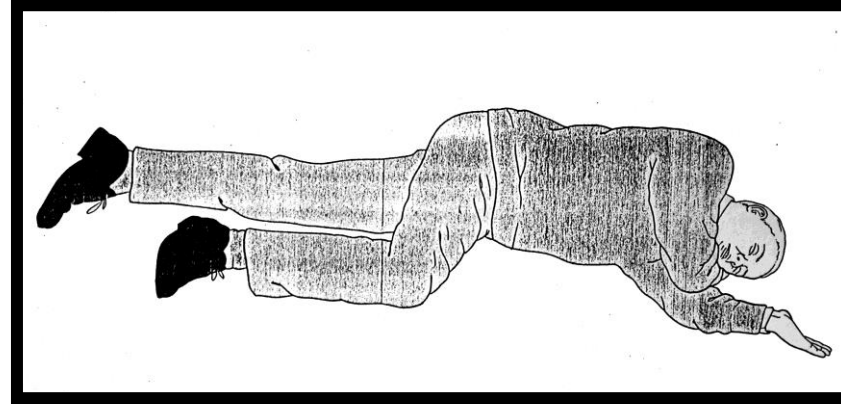
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2. When is it used ?

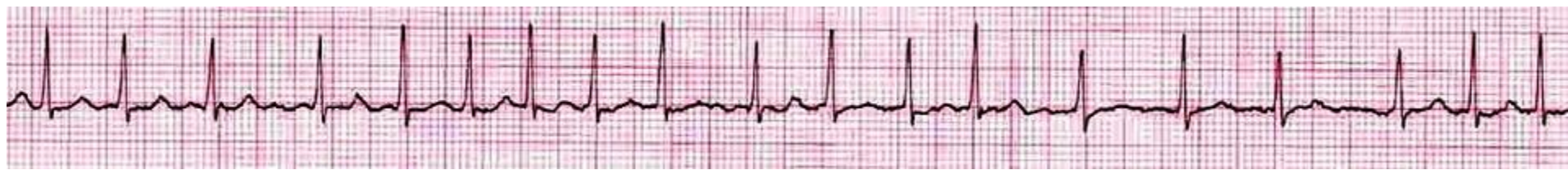
3. Mention two of its advantages when used in that context?

A. -----

B. -----



Slide 4

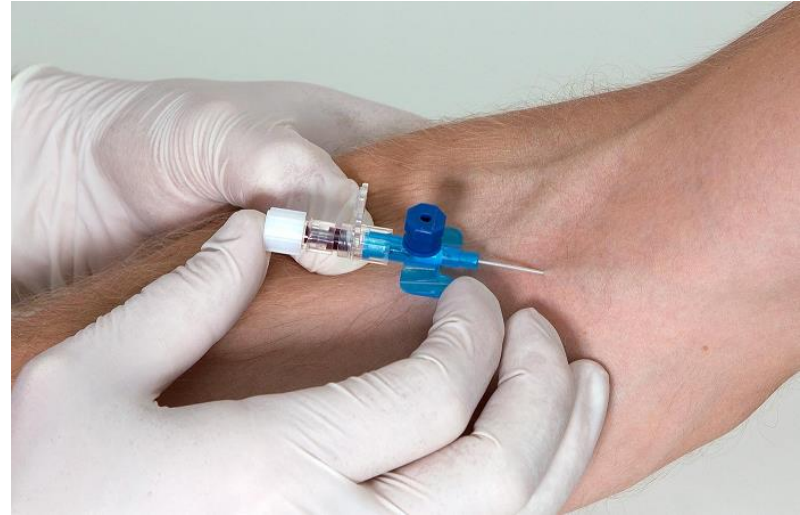


1. Identify this rhythm: -----
2. Mention three drugs used in its treatment:
 - A. -----
 - B. -----
 - C. -----

Slide # 5

Inspect this I.V cannula insertion.

Describe the next steps for completion of insertion.



Slide: 6

Examine the attached Drug

1. What is it used for in anesthesia?

2. Which group of drugs does it belong to?

3. How can the pain-on-injection effect be decreased?



Slide # 7

Inspect these two medications

Mention the drug that is associated with each of the following:

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3. Hyperkalemia

4. Postoperative muscle pain

A



B



Slide # 8

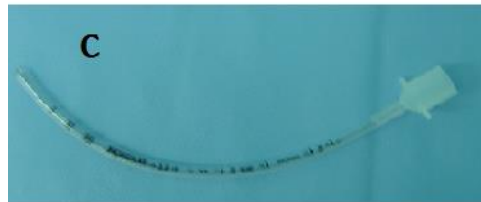
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2. Excision of Nasal polyps.

3. Excision of Tongue mass

4. Hernia Repair in A 25-year
old male



Slide # 9

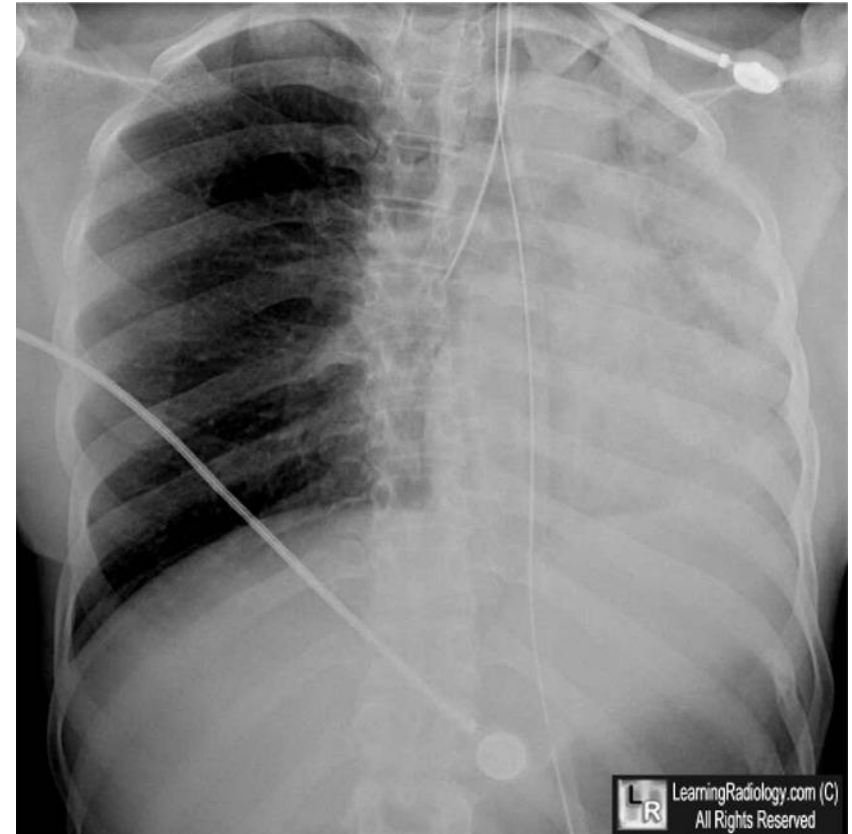
Give a short comment on each of the following:

1. Right Lung:

2. Left Lung:

3. Endotracheal tube:

4. Treatment:



Slide # 10

1. Which group of drugs does this drug belong to?

2. Based on your answer in 1, classify this drug

3. How do you reverse its effect?



Slide # 11

1. What does the machine indicated by the arrow provide?

2. Mention two extra-pulmonary indications of its use



Slide 12

Mention the type of local/regional anesthesia in which each of these needles is used ?

1. -----

2. -----


3. -----

4. -----



Slide 13

What is the ASA risk class of this patient who is scheduled for Umbilical Hernia Repair?

Jordan University Hospital Department of Anesthesia Anesthesia Management Record			Patient Name: <u>XXX</u> Age: <u>55</u> Sex: <u>♂</u> Hospital No.: <u>XXXX</u> Date: <u>14.11.2018</u>
A-CLN 0223			
1- Pre-Operative Assessment Note			
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Previous Anesthesia: <u>Yes cholecystectomy 5 yrs ago</u> Complications? <u>No</u> Airway Difficulty? <u>—</u> Allergies: <u>Nil</u>	Cardiovascular: <u>No Chest pain</u> <u>No dyspnea</u> <u>Hypertension 8 yrs</u> Respiratory: <u>No Cough or sputum</u> <u>No CRTI</u> <u>Asthmatic for 10 yrs</u>	Weight <u>80 kg</u> Height: <u>170 cm</u> Other: <u>Non Smoker</u> <u>Non drinker</u> <u>a school teacher</u> <u>Fasting since 12⁰⁰ mid</u>	
Medications: <u>Salbutamol nebulizer 1X1 at 6pm</u> <u>Nicardipine 40mg tab 1X1</u>			
B- Physical Examination			
Vital Signs: B/P <u>140/85</u> Pulse <u>85/min</u> Temp <u>36.6 C°</u> R/R <u>18/min</u> Pain <u>—</u>	Cardiovascular: <u>S1 S2 Regular No murmur</u> <u>good peripheral veins</u> Respiratory: <u>adequate bilateral breath sounds</u> <u>No wheezes</u> Airway: <u>H&N movement: OK</u> <u>Mouth Opening: OK</u> <u>Tracheal Shift? NO</u> <u>Mallampati class: I</u> <u>Thyromental Distance: 7cm</u> <u>Teeth: OK</u> <u>Other:</u>	Other: <u>mild limitation of exercise capacity</u>	

Slide # 14

What is the function of the numbered parts on this Anesthesia machine.

1) -----

2) -----

3) -----

4) -----



Slide # 15

1. How much of NaCl is dissolved in each 100 ml of this solution?

.....

2. What is the final concentration of individual elements in the solution.

a)

b)

3. What is the osmolarity of this solution

.....



Anesthesia Mini-OSCE Exam

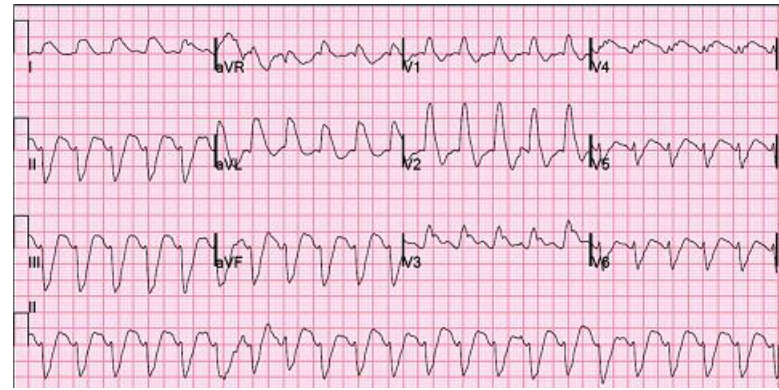
6th Rotation – 3rd Group

11/03/2018

02:30 P.M.

Form C

Slide # 1



You were summoned to see one of your postoperative surgical patients due to decrease in her level of Consciousness. Upon arrival you found that her heart rate was 140/min, BIP 83/35, with a glasgow coma score of 12/15. SaO2 was 92% and her ECG was as shown in the attached figure.

What is your Diagnosis?

How do treat this patient?

Slide # 2

1- What airway management is used in this figure?

2- What Mapleton class is the anesthesia circuit being used?

3- How many valves does this circuit contain?

4- How much fresh gas flow is needed to prevent rebreathing when using this circuit?



Slide 3

What is the Most appropriate type of Anesthesia care for each of the attached scenarios?

1:-----

2:-----

3:-----

4:-----

1



Labouring Lady

2



Adult female for
cholecystectomy

3



Anxious adult
for dental work

4



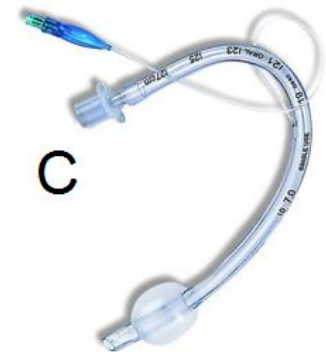
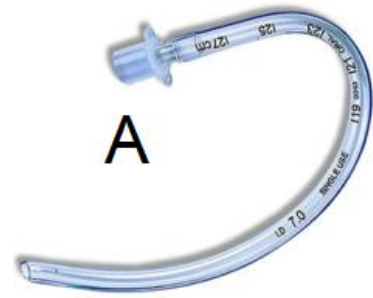
COPD patient for
Hip fracture surgery

Slide # 4

Inspect this excerpt a surgical elective list

902979	██████████	2	205	30	left submandibular gland stone	osteotomy gland excision	تخدير عام
--------	------------	---	-----	----	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------	-----------

Which Endotracheal tube do you chose for airway management of this patient during anesthesia, and why?



Slide # 5

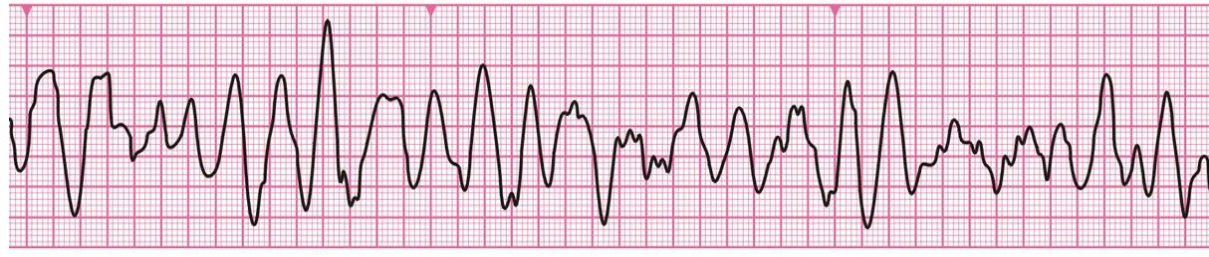


1-What is the endotracheal tube part by the arrow?

2-What are the clinical purposes it serves?

3-How much pressure is allowed in it during its inflation?

Slide # 6



A 45 year old heavy smoker man presented to the emergency room with severe retrosternal chest pain. His heart rate was 120/min and had a blood pressure of 95/65. He was initially diagnosed as having ST elevation MI. After the insertion of an 18G canula in his Rt Forearm, he suddenly became unconscious and stopped breathing with absent carotid pulse. He was soon intubated and CPR started. His Concurrent ECG rhythm was as attached above.

What is your Diagnosis?

Mention your next three steps of management.

1- -----

2- -----

3- -----

Slide # 7

Inspect this attached figure of pain pathways

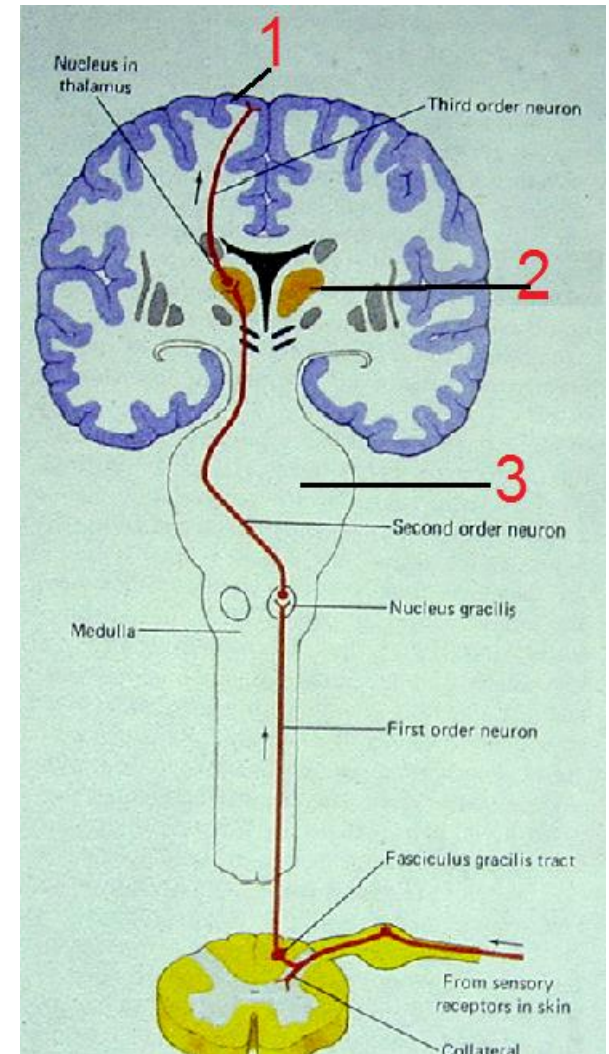
A- Identify the structures indicated by red numbers:

1- -----

2- -----

3- -----

B- What is the function of the structure number 3?



Slide # 8

What salt is used in preparing this solution and in what percent concentration is it prepared ?

What is the final concentration of its dissolved constituents in mmol/ml

constituent	Concentration
1: -----	-----
2:- -----	-----



Slide # 9

Age	/room bed	ward	urgency level	Anesthesia	Doctor	Planned Procedure	Diagnosis
43	5/2	قسم النسائية	ED	G/A	شوقي صالح	D&C	MENORRHGIA

This lady on emergency board (medically stable) started her fasting at 06:00 AM

After what time is her anesthesia allowed to proceed?

What is the preferred general anesthesia type in her case?

Slide # 10

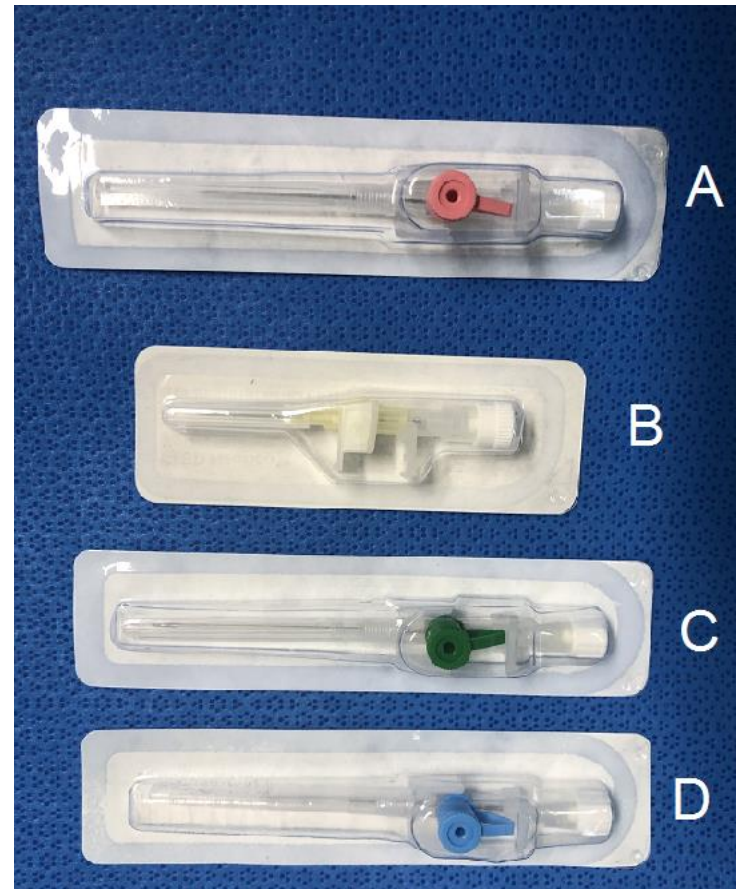
Arrange the attached
intravenous cannulas in
Descending order of Diameter:

1- -----

2- -----

3- -----

4- -----



Slide # 11

The attached figures show the connections of Anaesthetic gas supplies to the anaesthesia machine:

A- Which one is a high pressure system:

B- Which one provides gases at pressures about 4 bar?



A



B

Slide 12

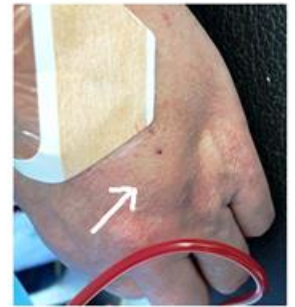
Inspect this ICU monitor snap-shot>

Mention all abnormal clinical findings you see on this screen>>



Slide 13

A- Mention the complication in each of the attached cannula insertions.



1

1- -----

2- -----

B- How could those complications be prevented?



2

Slide # 14

This bleeding trauma patient had a Heart rate of 110/min, Blood pressure 110/85, and his Foley's catheter retrieved 25 mls of urine in the last hour.

1- classify his hemodynamic status.

2- What is your estimation percentage of his blood lost in the bleeding?



Slide # 15

Inspect the attached photo:

1-Identify the machine applied to the patient.

2-What is it used for?

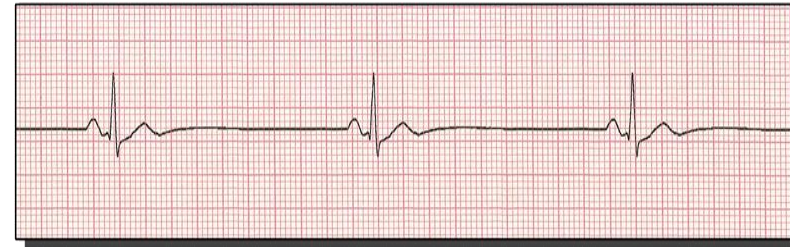
3-Mention the main advantage of this version over classical version.



Slide #:

A. What is the abnormality in this ECG trace?

-----*Bradycardia*-----



B. Mention two possible perioperative causes of it:

1- -----*Inhalational agents*-----

2- -----*Opiates*-----

Slide #:

- Examine the attached drug.

1. What group of drugs does it belong to?

Non-depolarizing muscle relaxant

2. How can its action be reversed?

neostigmine or sugammadex

3. Where is it metabolized?

mainly hepatic + renal



Slide #:

A. What is the MAC of each agent?

1- Iso \rightarrow 1.2%

2- Sev \rightarrow 2%

B. Which one produces less potent agent?

2 (sevoflurane)

C. Which one is better for induction of anesthesia?

2 (sev)



Slide#:

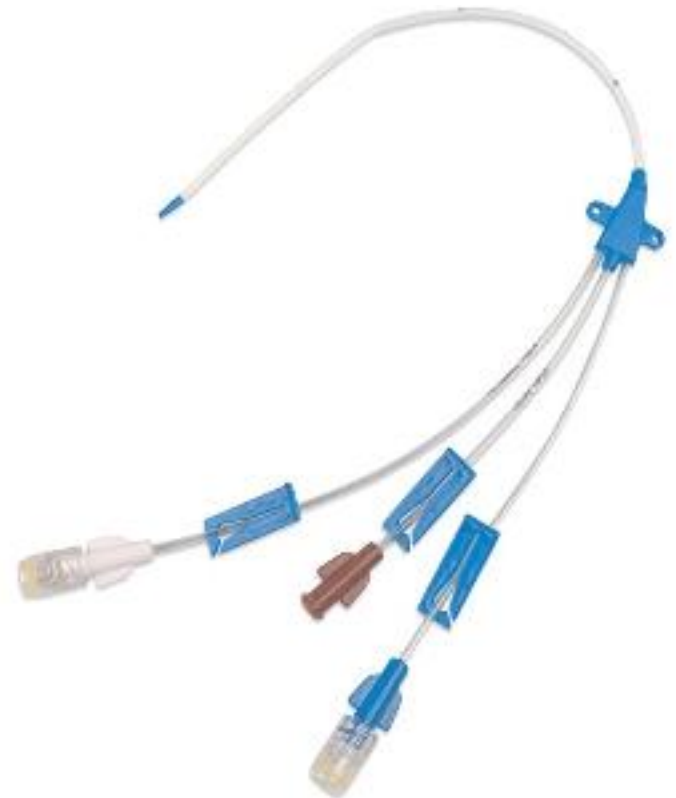
1. Identify this equipment:

Central line catheter

2. Mention two side effects of its use:

Infection, arterial puncture

pneumothorax, arrhythmia



Slide #:

Soon after finishing inserting the canula in A , I am injecting something through it in B.

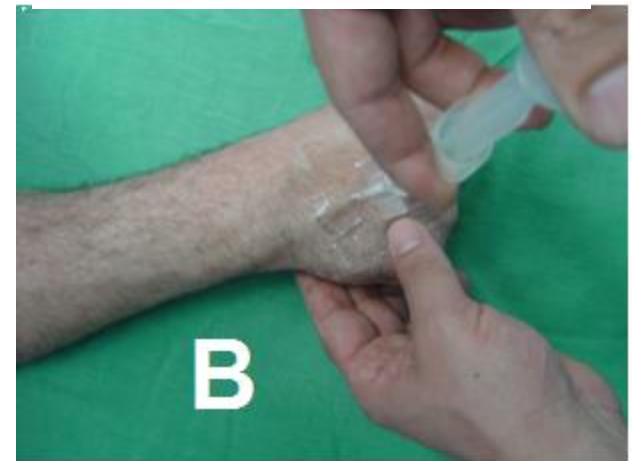
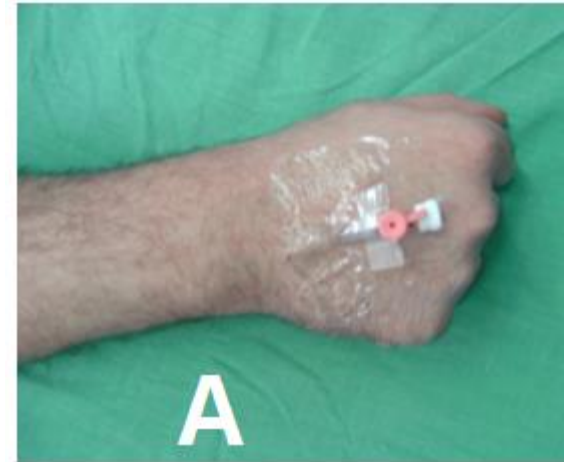
1. What am I injecting?

Normal saline

2. What am I looking for?

Ease of injection

Swelling



Slide #:

- During adult advanced life support with shockable rhythm:

A. What is the dose of each of the drugs shown?

Drug 1: -----1-----mg

Drug 2:-----300-----mg

B. What is the timing of administration of each drug?

Drug 1: After 3rd shock then every 3-5 min

Drug 2: only after 3rd shock



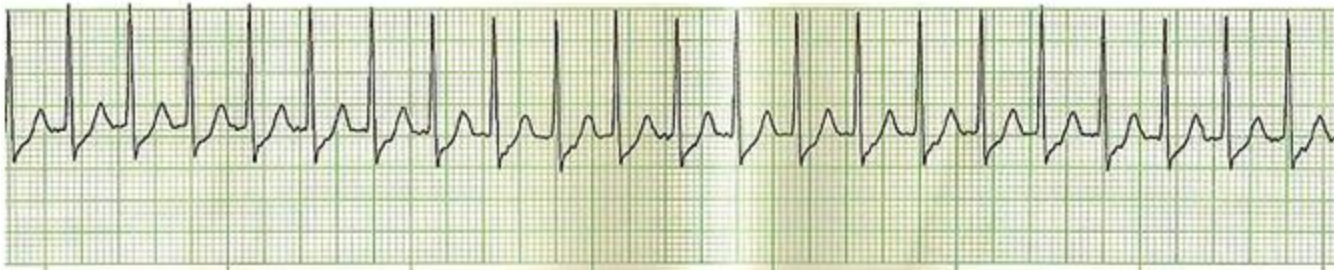
1



2

Slide #:

A 65 year old female patient, was admitted to the ICU after cardiac surgery. The patient developed the following rhythm; she was pain free, fully conscious and had stable vital signs.



1. What is your diagnosis?

.....S.V.T. (sinus tachy, atrial flutter, ...).....

Tachycardia

Narrow + regular QRS

2. What is the choice of treatment?

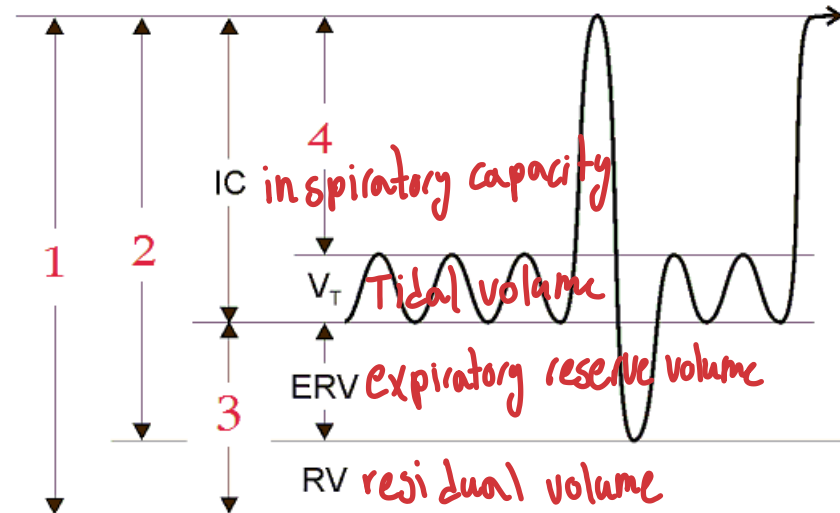
.....Vagal manoeuvres, if unsuccessful → Adenosine 6mg IV bolus,
if unsuccessful → give another 12mg
if unsuccessful → another 12mg

Slide #:

- ❑ Examine the attached Spirograph!

What do the numbered volumes/ capacities refer to?

1. Total lung capacity (TLC)-----
2. Vital capacity (VC)-----
3. Functional residual capacity (FRC)-----
4. Inspiratory reserve volume (IRV)-----



Slide #:

- A. What is the rescuscitator in figure 1 doing?

Checking if the patient is responsive.

1



- B. How do the two rescuscitators in figure 2 synchronize their job?

2 one second breaths every 30 compressions

2



OR the answer could be by planning actions before pausing the CPR and assigning roles

not that clear

Slide # 7

Mention the number of correct drug in each of the following:

1. The more potent analgesic.

4

2. Short acting muscle relaxant.

3

3. Depolarizing muscle relaxant.

3

4. Long acting analgesic.

2



1



2



3



4

Slide #:

Inspect this O/R list.

مستشفى الجامعة الأردنية

قائمة العمليات

Doctor : 334 محمد العمري

Date 10-11-2016

Notes

Assistant1 8889095 Assistant2 7925 اسامه حسين عبد القادر السلاق

Assistant3 8523 انس محمد محمود العيسى Assistant4

Assistant5 Operator : محمد العمري

File	Patient	P	Adm	Room No	Age	Diagnosis	Operation	Ga
XXXXXX	محمد XXXXXXXXXX	0		856	6 yr	Rt Inguinal Hernia	REPAIR	تخدير عام

less than 8
so non-cuffed

A. What Endotracheal tube size will you use for this patient?

5.5 mm

$$4 + \frac{age}{4}$$

B. How deep from the lips will you insert this tube?


15 cm

$$12 + \frac{age}{2}$$

Slide #:

If other aspects of Preoperative assessment are normal, What is the ASA risk class of this patient?

Class 2 (controlled HTN)

Jordan University Hospital Department of Anesthesia Anesthesia Management Record				Patient Name: <u>X.X.X.X.X</u> Age: <u>63</u> Sex: <u>♂</u> Hospital No.: <u>X.X.X.X.X</u> Date: <u>10.11.2016</u>
A-CLN 0223				
1- Pre-Operative Assessment Note				
Patient seen in Pre-operative Anesthesia Clinic? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO				
A- History				
Previous Anesthesia: <u>Yes.</u> Complications? <u>No</u> Airway Difficulty? <u>No</u> Allergies: <u>None</u>	Cardiovascular: <u>No Chest pain or dyspnea</u> <u>good exercise tolerance.</u> <u>No palpitation</u> <u>Hypertension on Rx</u> Respiratory: <u>No Cough or sputum</u> <u>No URTI</u> <u>X-smoker > 10 yrs</u>	Weight <u>70</u> kg Height: <u>178</u> cm Other: <u>No hx of alcohol ingestion</u> <u>Insured</u> <u>lives in Amman.</u>		
Medications: <u>- Hypoten 50mg X 1</u>				
B- Physical Examination				
Vital Signs: B/P <u>135/85</u> Pulse <u>60/min</u> Temp <u>36.6°C</u> R/R <u>14/min</u> Pain <u>—</u>	Cardiovascular: <u>Regular S₁ S₂</u> <u>No murmurs</u> Respiratory: <u>good Bilateral</u> <u>air entry / No added sounds</u> Airway: <u>H&N movement: free</u> <u>Mouth Opening: ok</u> <u>Tracheal Shift? No</u> <u>Mallampati class: II</u> <u>Thyromental Distance: 7cm</u> <u>Teeth: OK</u> <u>Other: —</u>	Other: <u>Good Venous accessibility</u> <u>No Spinal Column deformity noticed</u>		

Slide #:

1. What is this tool called?

Visual analogue scale

2. How is it used?

*you make a mark on the line
depending on your pain level*



Slide #:

Match each statement below with the proper I.V. canula:

- A. Pediatric patients: 3
- B. Blood transfusion: 1
- C. Highest flow: 1
- D. Gauge 20 canula: 20



Side # 23

A.

1. Identify the mask in Figure 1.

Non-rebreather mask

2. What is the maximum FiO_2 it can provide?

Up to 100%

1



B.

1. Identify the mask in figure 2.

Face mask

2. What is its FiO_2 output at 5 L/min oxygen flow?

40%

2



note: nothing in lecture about FiO_2 of anything other than Venturi mask so the answers are from google :)

Anesthesia Mini-OSCE Exam

2nd Rotation – 6th Group

2/11/2017

Form A

Slide #: 1

1. Identify the Ventilatory machine applied to the patient:

Bi PAP

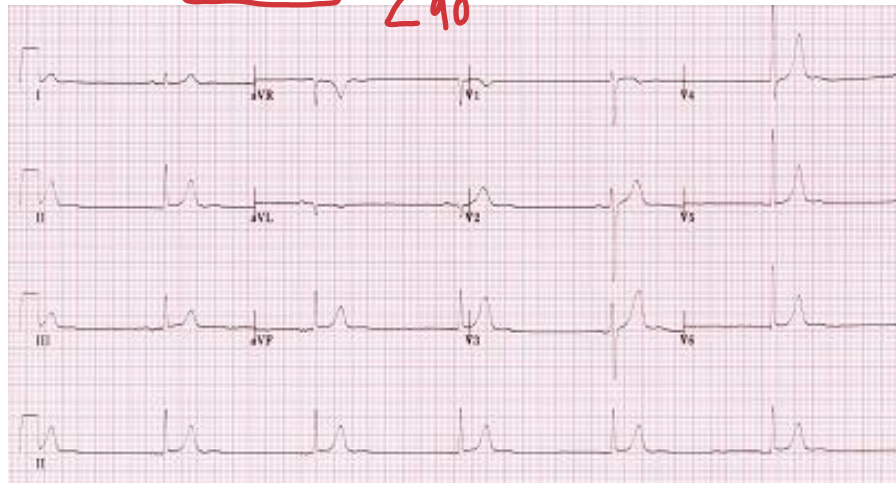
2. What type of ventilation does it provide?

Positive pressure ventilation



Slide #: 2

- A 70 years old man with history of Ischemic heart disease, came to the emergency department complaining of chest pain. His blood pressure was 70/30 and his ECG showed the following rhythm:



bradycardia

- A. What is the treatment of choice for his condition?

----- Atropine 500 mcg IV -----

- B. Mention two reasons for using it in this case:

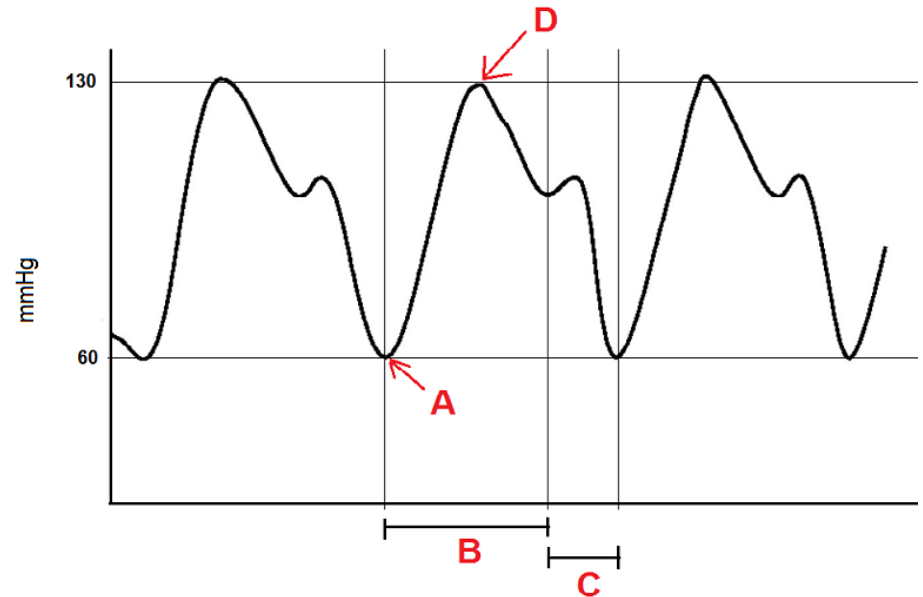
1. ----- Bradycardia -----
2. ----- Unstable (BP < 90, myocardial ischemia) -----

Slide #: 3

Examine this Invasive arterial pressure waveform,

What do each of the labeled points/parts represent?

- A. End diastolic pressure
- B. Systole
- C. Diastole
- D. Peak systolic pressure



Slide #: 4

The contents of this vial were completely drawn into the attached syringe and a loading dose was given intravenously to a 40 kg male patient.



1. What was the drug used for?

Induction



2. What was the dose given to the patient in mg/kg?

100 mg

In slides dose is
1-2.5 mg/kg

Slide #: 5

This piece of equipment is in use.

1. Name this equipment.

Isoflurane Vaporiser

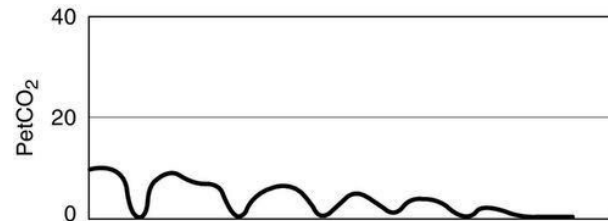
2. If the alveolar concentration of the drug is equal to the dialed concentration, what is the percentage of patients who will be having lack of response to a standard surgical stimulus?

95%

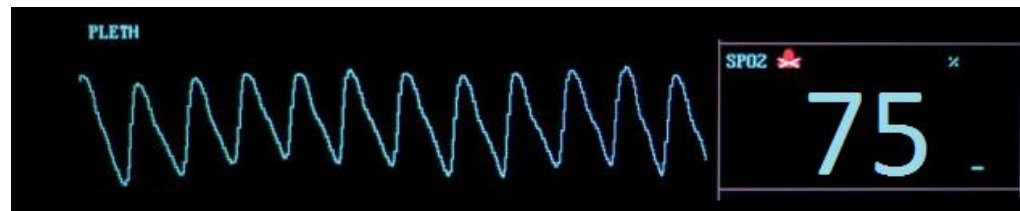


Slide #: 6

Soon after Induction of anesthesia and Intubation of a 40 year old patient, a monitor showed this display



This was not recognized by the anesthetist, and after few minutes another monitored parameter showed the following display



1. What did likely happen?
Endotracheal tube leak
2. What is the patient suffering from now? and which type?
Acute RF due to hypoventilation.

Slide #: 7

Inspect the attached drugs' photos and match with appropriate statement:

1. Appropriate for Rapid sequence induction of Anesthesia:

1

2. Can reversed by Sugammadex:

2

3. May cause Bradycardia:

3

1



2



3



4



Slide # 8

The operator here is performing a neuro-axial block.

Mention the layers through which the needle passes before reaching its destination:

- 1- Skin
- 2-subcutaneous tissue
- 3-*Supra-spinous ligament*.....
- 4-*inter spinous ligament*.....
- 5-....*ligamentum flavum*.....
- 6-*Dura mater*.....



Slide #: 9

1- What is the Pharyngeal view grade in A?

Class 4

2- What is the Laryngeal View grade in B?

Grade 2

A



Malampatti class?

B



Cormack-Lehane ?

Slide # 10

Mention the number of airway device that best matches airway management in each of the following Scenarios:

General Anesthesia for cystoscopy:3.....

General Anesthesia for mandibular surgery:1.....

Can't intubate can't ventilate condition:2.....

Anesthesia for Maxillary surgery:4.....

1



2



3



4



Slide # 11

Inspect the chain of survival.

1- What do rings 1 & 3 stand for in the chain?

Ring 1: *Early call for help*

Ring 3: *Early shock*

2- What is the importance of rings 1 & 3?

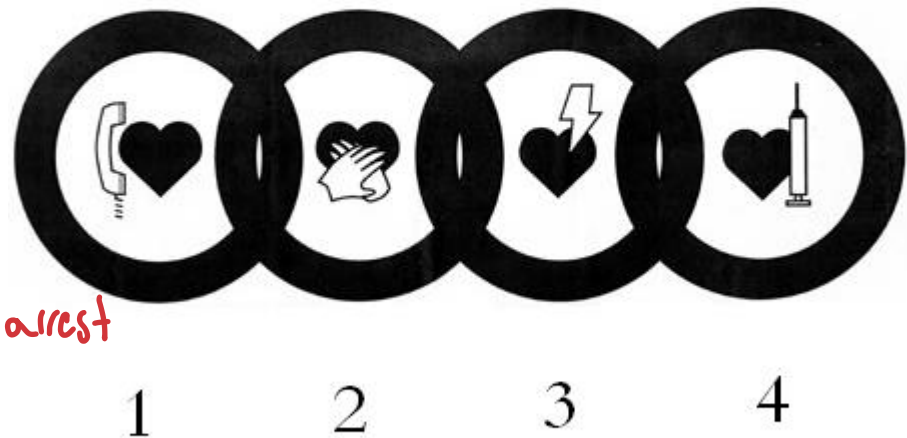
Ring 1: *Prevention of cardiac arrest*

Ring 3: *Restart the heart*

CHAIN

OF

SURVIVAL



Slide # 12

Identify the numbered anesthesia machine parts shown.

- 1) Iso flurane vaporizer
- 2) Flowmeters
- 3) Bellows
- 4) CO₂ absorber



Slide # 13

Inspect the photo shown.

A. For how long is it routinely kept before replacement?

2-3 days



B. Mention two signs of **improper** placement.

1. Resistance to infusion

2. Swelling

Slide #: 14

(Not sure of my answer)

This medically free female patient is booked on the emergency board for surgery. She had her last meal at 11:00 AM.

Date	Age	Floor	Pts' name	Medical Diagnosis	Surgery	Surgeon
1-11	33	3rd	احسانة بنو لاري	Acute chole.	⑦ Lap chole	

1. What is the nearest time at which she can she have her surgery done?

As soon as possible as it's an emergency

2. How are you going to maintain her airway during surgery?

By Rapid sequence induction

Slide 15


Examine this anesthesia record extract

1. If this patient's surgery is going to be at 12:00:, what is his fluid deficit then?

264 mL

2. If his surgery necessitates endotracheal intubation, what will be the proper tube size?

3.5 mm uncuffed

Jordan University Hospital Department of Anesthesia Anesthesia Management Record			Patient Name: <u>XXXXXX</u> Age: <u>1 6/12</u> Sex: <u>♂</u> Hospital No.: <u>XXXXX</u> Date: <u>2/11/2017</u>
A-CUN 0223			
1- Pre-Operative Assessment Note			
Patient seen in Pre-operative Anesthesia Clinic? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO			
A- History			
Previous Anesthesia: <u>NO</u>	Cardiovascular: <u>No CVS problems.</u> <u>Active</u>	Weight <u>12</u> kg Height: <u>80</u> cm	Other: <u>- immunized up to date</u> <u>- mother is housewife</u> <u>- fasting since 06:00 am</u>
Complications? <u>—</u>	Respiratory: <u>- No URTI</u> <u>- No fever</u>		
Airway Difficulty? <u>—</u>			
Allergies: <u>Nil.</u>			

6 hr fast } 44 mL/hr
12 kg } 44 x 6
264 mL

University of Jordan
Faculty of Medicine
Department of Anesthesia and
Intensive Care

End-of-Rotation Anesthesia Exam

6th group

9/3/2017

Form C

Slide #: 1

State two main priorities in treating a bleeding patient.

1. Stopping the bleeding.
2. Replacement of lost volume.



Slide #: 2

What screening tests are done on the contents of this bag before use?

1. Syphilis
2. Hepatitis B & C
3. HIV 1 & 2
4. CMV



Slide #: 3

#	Name	File #	Age	Gender	Surgery	Surgeon
1	Ahmad XX	67087x	8	male	Rt Inguinal Hernia	Mah. Ali

Examine this excerpt from a pediatric surgery list.

1. If this patient weighs 40 kg and started fasting at 11 :00 PM and his surgery starts at 09:00 AM next morning, what is his estimated fluid deficit?

----- 10 hrs 80 ml/hr \Rightarrow 800 ml -----

2. What is the estimated proper endotracheal tube size for this patient?

----- 6 mm uncuffed -----

Slide #: 4

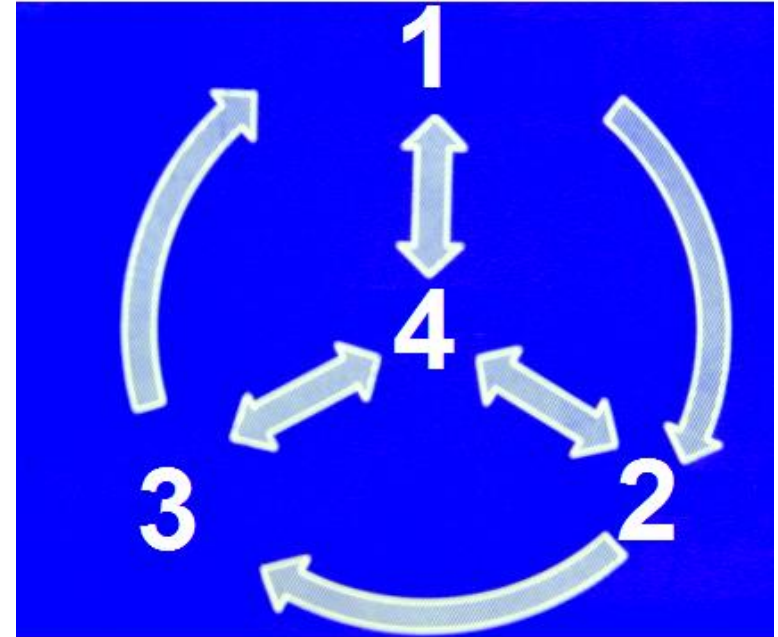
This diagram summarizes the interaction between Pain and its psychological side issues : anxiety, sleep deprivation, and “fear and helplessness”. Match each one with its corresponding location number.

Pain : ----⁴-----

Anxiety: ----²-----

Sleep deprivation: ----³-----

Fear and helplessness: ----¹-----



Slide #: 5

Mention Four clinical parameters used to evaluate the adequacy of recovery from the effect of this drug.

1. Spontaneous Respiration
2. Sustained head elevation for 5s
3. good hand grip
4. tongue protrusion



Slide #:6

Based on the Data in the attached preoperative note, What is the ASA risk class of this 65 year old male patient planned for Cystoscopy?

3

A- History

Previous Anesthesia: <i>No</i>	Cardiovascular: <i>Ischemic heart disease 5yrs with limitation from heavy exercise.</i>	Weight <i>80</i> kg Height: <i>170</i> cm
Complications? <i>—</i>	<i>No palpitations · - No chest pain</i>	Other: <i>- X-smoker 7yrs ago</i>
Airway Difficulty? <i>—</i>	Respiratory: <i>- No dyspnea</i>	<i>- Diabetic on oral R</i>
Allergies: <i>Nil</i>	<i>- No URTI</i>	<i>FBS 90mg/dl</i>
	<i>- morning sputum.</i>	
Medications:	<i>Atenolol 40mg x1 / glibenclamide 5mg x2</i>	

B- Physical Examination

Vital Signs:	Cardiovascular: <i>Regular S₁ S₂ No murmur</i>	Other: <i>- good Venous access sites</i>
B/P <i>125/85</i>		
Pulse <i>60/min</i>	Respiratory: <i>mild hyperinflation</i>	
Temp <i>36.5°C</i>		
R/R <i>12/min</i>	Airway: <i>H&N movement: 35°</i>	
Pain <i>—</i>	Mouth Opening: <i>4cm</i> Tracheal Shift? <i>No</i>	
	Mallampati class: <i>I</i> Thyromental Distance: <i>7cm</i>	
	Teeth: <i>ok.</i> Other:	

Slide #: 7

1) What is this test used for?

----- Assessment of ease of intubation -----

2) What is the score in this patient?

----- 3 -----



Slide #: 8

1. What is the Resuscitator doing?

Chest compressions

2. Describe the position of her hands.

One hand above the other, interlocked fingers, heel on sternum, locked elbows.

3. How deep should she move the chest wall?

5-6 cm

4. How often should she give breaths to patient?

After every 30 compressions (30:2)



Slide #: 9

1. Identify this equipment?

Venturi mask

2. What class of breathing equipment it belongs to?

Fixed performance



Slide #: 10

Match each Endotracheal tube in the attached figures with the intended operation:

1. Nasal surgery in adult.

-----C-----

2. Mandibular surgery in adult.

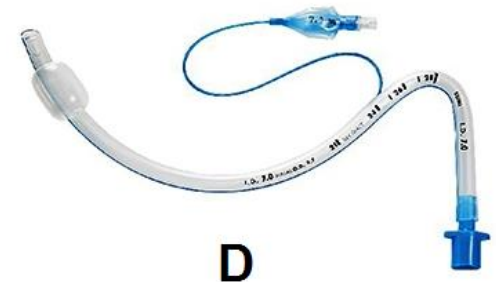
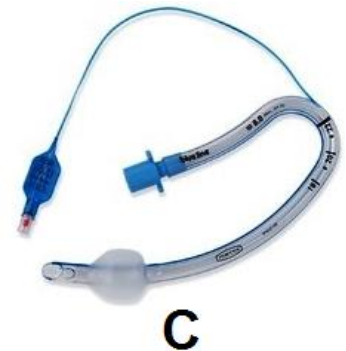
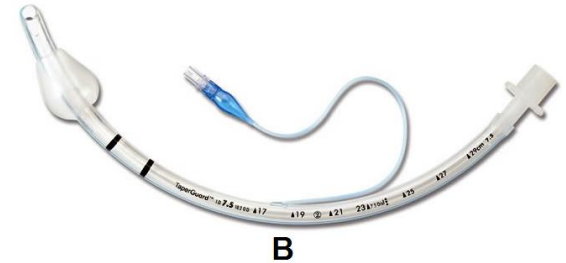
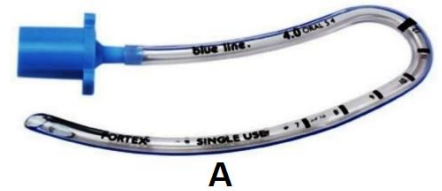
-----D-----

3. Laparoscopic cholecystectomy.

-----B-----

4. Tonsillectomy for a child

-----A-----



Slide #: 11

1. Name the tool numbered (1) and mention what it is used for.

Tool: Tourniquet

Used for: Making the vein more visible

2. What is the main function of the non dominant hand ?

Tightening the vein

3. What is the next step after seeing the blood in the blood collecting chamber of the canula.

Pull back the needle 1 cm then advance the catheter



Slide #: 12

Examine these two drugs used in anesthesia.

1. What are they commonly used for?

Induction & maintenance.

2. Which one is less pungent?

Sevo

3. Which one is associated with more cardiovascular stability?

Sevo

4. Which one is more expensive?

Sevo



Slide #: 13

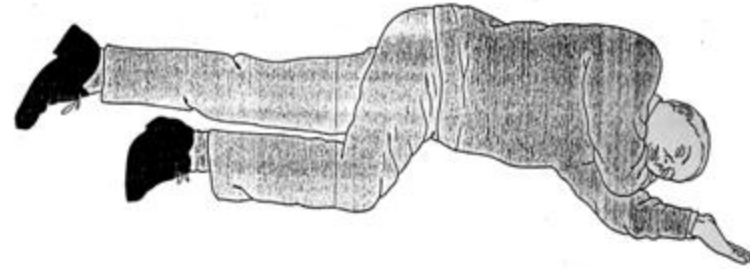


A 66-year-old woman is brought to the **Recovery Room** after cholecystectomy operation.

Although the patient was apparently breathing normally on arrival, her tidal volume progressively diminished. Arterial blood gas measurements on 50% FiO₂ revealed a PaCO₂ of 62mmHg, PaO₂ of 110 mmHg, and a pH of 7.26.

- 1. What is the diagnosis?
.....
- 2. Mention two possible causes?
.....
.....

Slide #: 14



1. Which group of patients are put in this position after CPR?

After breathing and circulation is restored.

2. What are the objectives of putting patient in this position after CPR?

Maintaining Open airway.

Prevent inhalation of gastric content.

Slide #: 15

This patient is being rushed into O/R. he had a car accident three hours ago one hour after having his lunch in a nearby restaurant. What are the measures that you would take to protect his airways from aspiration?

1. *Quick intubation*-----
2. *Cricoid pressure*-----
3. *patient isn't artificially ventilated*-----
4. *Insertion of NG tube after intubation for suctioning.*-----



Anesthesia OSCE

03/ January/ 2017

Form A

Slide #: 1

Examine the attached trace.

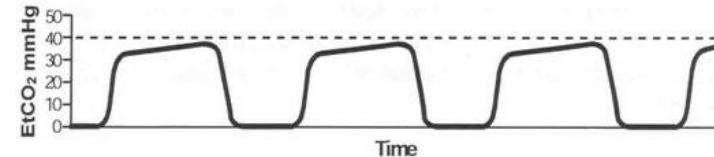
1. What is this trace?

Capnograph

2. Mention Two information it provides to the anesthetist?

Success of intubation

Ventilation



Slide #: 2

1) What does this painting commemorate?

First use of anesthesia

2) Where did the event take place?

Massachusetts general hospital

3) When did it take place?

October 16th, 1846

4) What was the drug used?

Ether



(Courtesy of the Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine, Boston Medical Library, Cambridge, MA.)

Slide #: 3

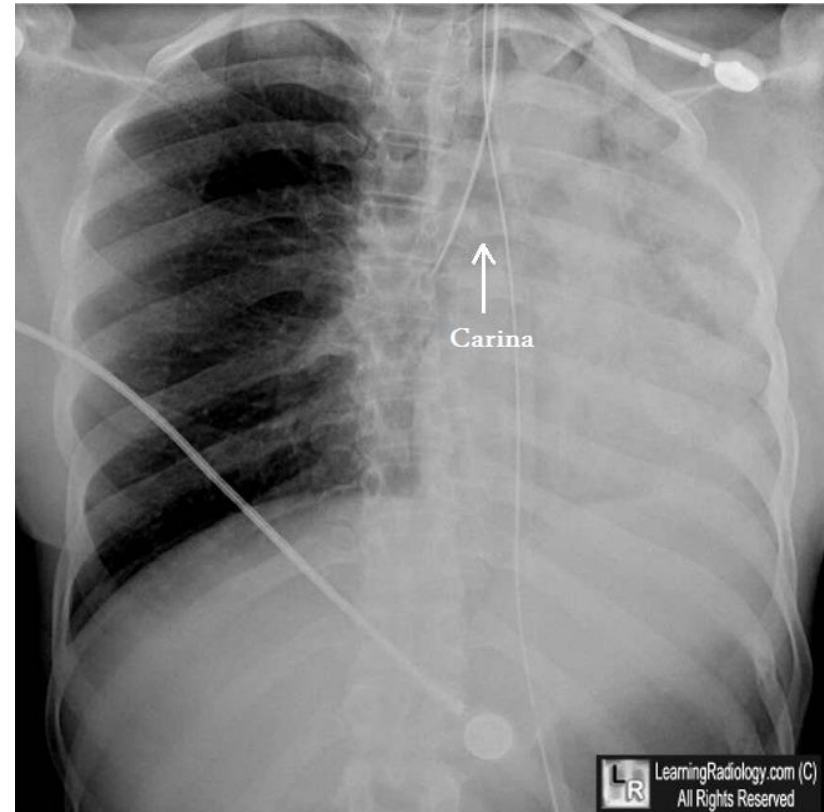


Examine this X-ray of a mechanically ventilated ICU patient.

- 1) What is the likely cause of left Lung collapse?

Atelectasis

- 2) What should you do?



Slide #:4



A 66 year old patient developed the following rhythm after a cardiac surgery; while the patient is transferred from the OR to the ICU. The only monitor connected to the patient was an ECG



1) What is this rhythm?

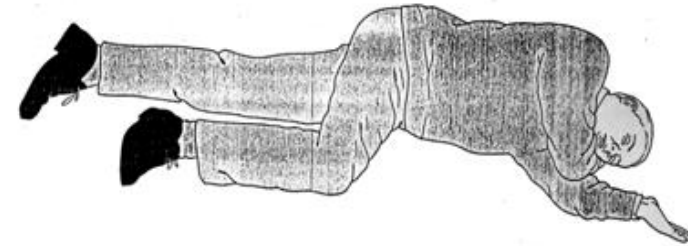
Ventricular tachycardia

2) What is your first action?

Amiodarone 300 mg IV over 20 - 60 min

Slide#: 5

This patient has recovered his breathing and circulation after a cardiopulmonary resuscitation.



A. What is the position he is put in?

Recovery position-----

B. Mention Two advantages of this position:

1. *Maintain open airway*-----
2. *Prevent aspiration of gastric contents.*-----

Slide#: 6

This Lady is performing a cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

1. Which part is she dealing with?

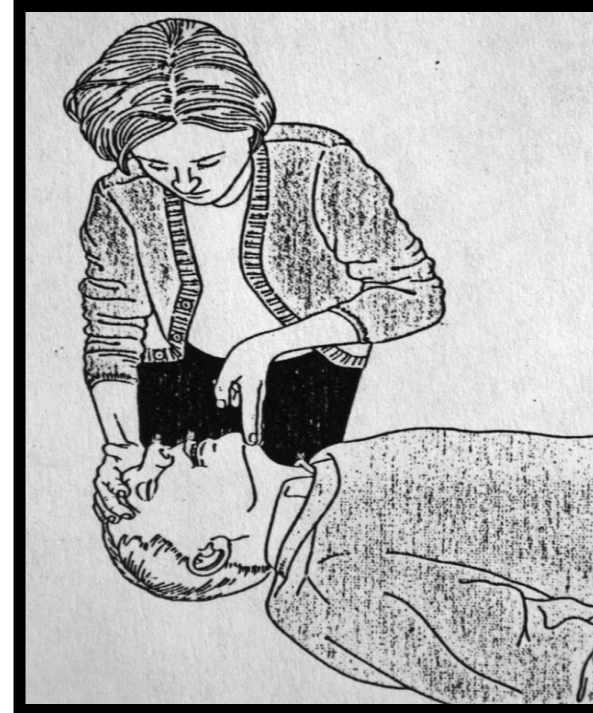
Opening the airway

1. Mention the maneuvers she does in that regard:

Head tilt

chin lift

Jaw thrust



Slide #: 7



- A female patient admitted with status asthmaticus. Her arterial blood gas analysis showed:
 - PH:7.33
 - PaO₂: 55mmHg
 - PaCO₂: 65mmHg
 - O₂ saturation: 85%
- A. What is the diagnosis of her respiratory status?
Acute RF
- B. Mention three common clinical signs in her scenario.
 - 1) Progressive dyspnea
 - 2) Wheezing
 - 3) Dry cough



Slide #: 8

This lady was a victim of road traffic accident. On initial assessment she was hemodynamically stable. She only opened her eyes when the rescuer pinched her skin, and at the same time pushing his hand away and saying: “oh my God!!”, but was unaware of where she was.

Calculate her Glasgow Coma Scale.

? <i>Eye opening</i>	<i>2</i>
? <i>Verbal</i>	<i>4</i>
? <i>motor</i>	<i>5</i>
Total	<i>11</i>



Slide #: 9

A road traffic accident victim was directly brought to the operating theater for emergency laparotomy. His intraoperative monitoring showed the following:



A. What is your priority (resuscitation/ Induction of anesthesia)

B. Mention three Anesthesia major concerns in this patient:

1) *Aspiration* -----

2) *hypovolemic shock* -----

3) *Cardiac arrest* -----

Slide #: 10

The output of these two vaporizers is at equilibrium with alveolar space inhalational agent concentration.

- 1) Which one is being used at its agent's MAC value?

1

- 2) Which one is likely to have higher incidence of patient's awareness ?

2



1



2

Slide # 11

Inspect the attached photo.

1) What does this canister contain?

Soda lime

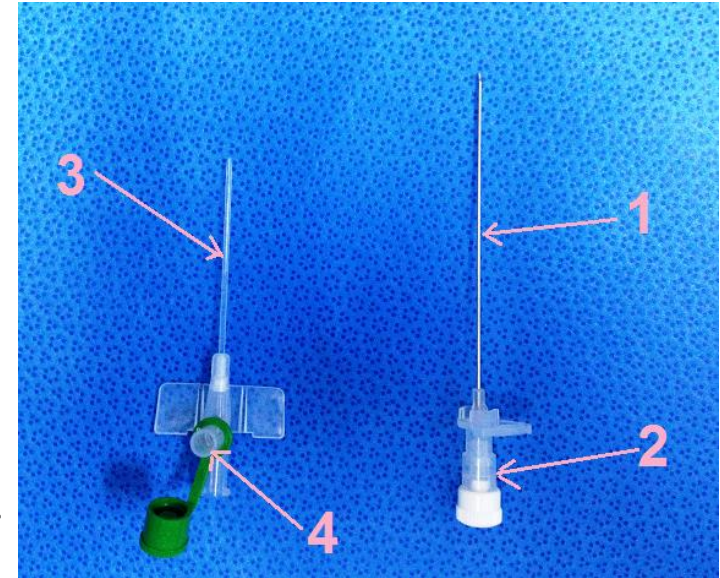
2) Which anesthesia circuit is it used in?

Circle system



Slide #: 12

Identify the different parts of the Intravenous canula as indicated by the arrows:



1) needle

2) flush back chamber

3) Catheter

4) Injection port

Slide #: 13

- A. Which instrument do the two pieces in the attached photo belong to?

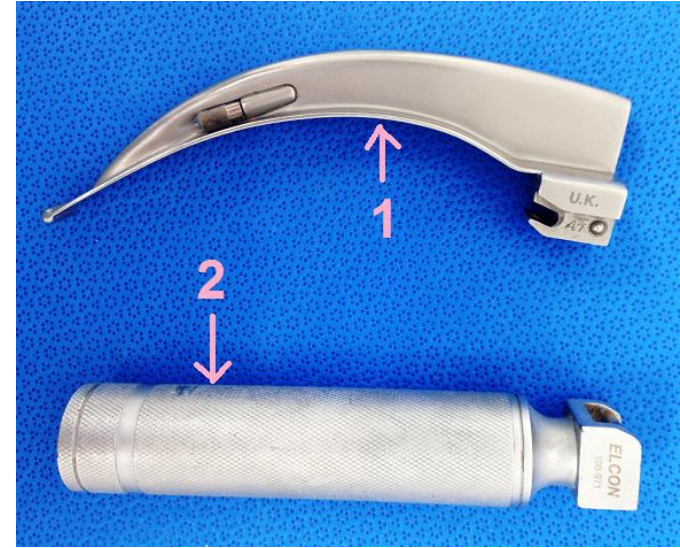
Laryngoscope

- B. Name the two pieces as numbered.

1. Blade
2. handle

- C. Where is the tip of piece 1 positioned during the procedure?

Valleculla



Slide #: 14

A. Identify the Figure in the attached photo?

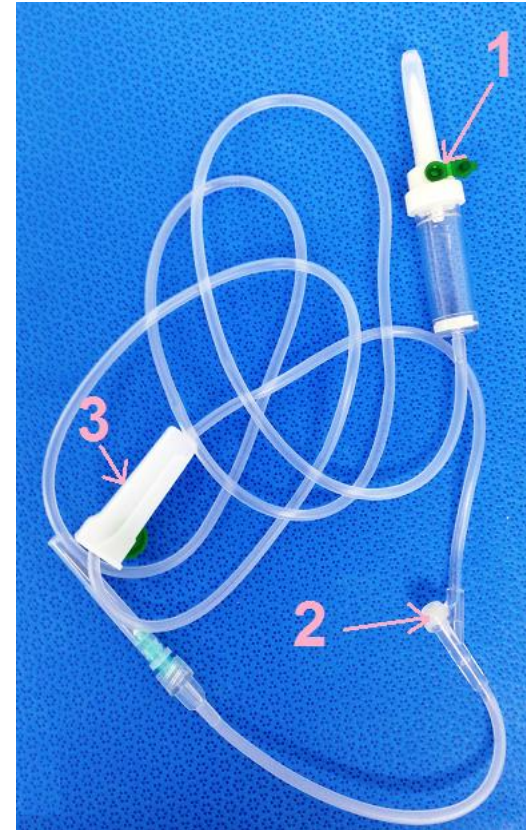
-----IV set-----

B. Name the numbered parts in the figure.

1) -----Access port-----

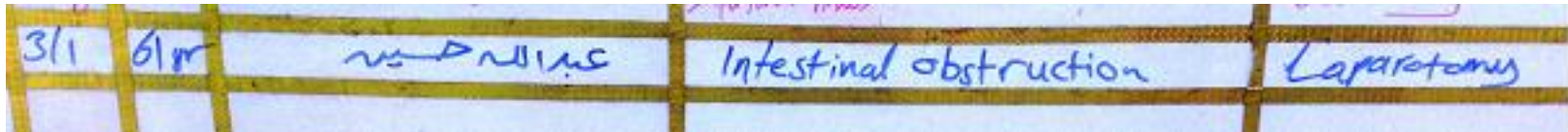
2) -----Injection port-----

3) -----Roller clamp-----



Side # 15

- The following is a case on the main theaters emergency board.



A photograph of a handwritten medical case on a theater emergency board. The board is a grid with yellow borders. The text is written in blue ink. The first column contains '3/1' and '6/10'. The second column contains 'nausea'. The third column contains 'Intestinal obstruction'. The fourth column contains 'Laparotomy'.

3/1	6/10	nausea	Intestinal obstruction	Laparotomy
-----	------	--------	------------------------	------------

- Give a short comment on the induction of anesthesia in this patient.

Rapid sequence induction.

Slide #:1

Based on the information in this excerpt of preoperative assessment, what is the ASA risk class of this patient?

2

Jordan University Hospital Department of Anesthesia <u>Anesthesia Management Record</u>		Patient Name: <u>XXX</u> Age: <u>68</u> Sex: <u>♂</u> Hospital No.: <u>XXX XXX</u> Date: <u>8/12/2016</u>
A-CLN 0223		

1- Pre-Operative Assessment Note

Patient seen in Pre-operative Anesthesia Clinic? ☐ YES ☐ NO

A- History

<u>Previous Anesthesia:</u> Yes twice Complications? — Airway Difficulty? Not aware Allergies: None.	<u>Cardiovascular:</u> No hx of dyspnea, No orthopnea, No chest pain, good exercise tolerance. Hypertension 5 yrs <u>Respiratory:</u> No dyspnea, No Cough, No sputum, Asthmatic 2 yrs <u>Medications:</u> Hypoten 25mg X2, Ventolin nebulizer X1	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Weight</th> <th style="text-align: left;">kg</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Height:</th> <th style="text-align: left;">cm</th> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4"> Other: - Non smoker - Non drinker - Retired. </td> </tr> </table>	Weight	kg	Height:	cm	Other: - Non smoker - Non drinker - Retired.			
Weight	kg	Height:	cm							
Other: - Non smoker - Non drinker - Retired.										

B- Physical Examination

<u>Vital Signs:</u> B/P 175/105 Pulse 80/min. Temp 36.9°C R/R 20/min. Pain —	<u>Cardiovascular:</u> S1 S2 Regular, No murmurs. <u>Respiratory:</u> Adequate Air entry, bilateral End expiratory wheezes. <u>Airway:</u> H&N movement: 25° Extension of head. Mouth Opening: 4cm, Tracheal Shift? No. Mallampati class: III, Thyromental Distance: 5cm Teeth: OK	<u>Other:</u> Conscious, alert, oriented. SpO2 93% on Room air
---	--	---

Slide #: 2

On Arrival to the Emergency department,
this injured guy was comatose with
unrecordable blood pressure.



A- What is your diagnosis?

----- Hypovolemic shock -----

B. What is his minimum estimated blood
loss?

----- > 2L -----

Slide #: 3

- A. Are you expecting any airway difficulty in this patient?
(Yes/No)
-

<u>Airway:</u>	H&N movement: 25° Extension of head.
Mouth Opening: 4cm	Tracheal Shift? No
Mallampati class: II	Thyromental Distance: 5cm
Teeth: OK	Other:

- B. Mention three indicators of your answer.

- 1- extension $< 35^\circ$
- 2- Thyromental $< 6cm$
- 3- Mallampati class 3

Slide#: 4

1. What group of local anesthetics this drug belongs to?

Amides

2. Mention its concentration in mg/ml.

20mg/ml

3. Where is it metabolized?

Liver



Slide #: 5

A 77 year old male patient, admitted to the ICU after cardiac arrest for post-resuscitation care, His BP is 100/60. He was fully conscious and oriented. his ECG showed the following rhythm.



1- What is the rhythm?

.....*Bradycardia*.....

2-How would you manage this patient initially?

.....*Transcutaneous pacing*.....

Slide #: 6

Inspect the attached table and name the missing 4 reversible causes that you put in your mind during Resuscitation.

1. -----

2. -----

3. -----

4. -----

Reversible causes of cardiac arrest	
Hypoxia	Tamponade
1 ?	3 ?
2 ?	Thromboembolism
Hypo / hype / hypokalaemia	4 ?

Slide #: 7

A. What is the machine indicated by the arrow?

B. Mention three complications of its use.

1. -----

2. -----

3. -----



Slide #: 8

Inspect the attached photos of oxygen therapy devices.

A. Mention three variable performance devices.

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----

B. What is the FiO_2 of device 1?

1



2



3



4



Slide # 9

- ❑ Inspect the solution in the attached photo.
- Mention the concentration of each of the following solutes in this solution:
 1. Chloride: -----
 2. Potassium: -----
 3. Calcium: -----
 4. Magnesium:-----



Slide #: 10

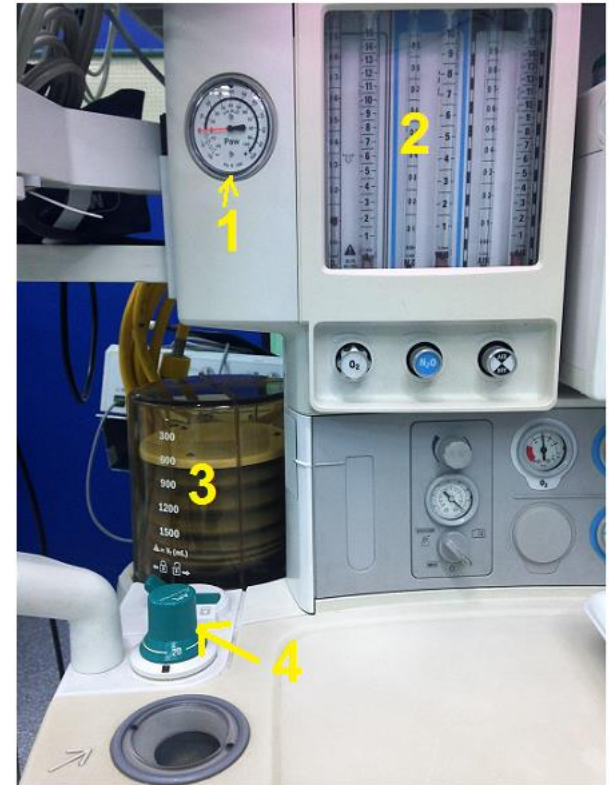
Identify the numbered parts of the anesthesia machine:

1. -----

2. -----

3. -----

4. -----



Slide #: 11

Inspect the attached photo?

1- What is this piece of equipment?

2- What is it used for?



Slide #: 12

- You are ready to insert a peripheral I.V. canula. Mention the methods you use to make the vein ready for easy cannulation:

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----



Side # 13

A. Identify these procedures.

1. -----

2. -----

B. Mention Two advantages of the procedure in 2 over that in 1:

1. -----

2. -----

1



2



Side # 14

- The needle in A is being inserted by the doctor in B.

A. Mention the last three layers the needle passes through before its final position

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----

B. What is the doctor doing with the syringe?



Side # 15

Inspect the attached drugs' photos.

A. Which drug is used mainly for rapid sequence induction of anesthesia?

B. Among the other two drugs, which one is used to reverse the effects of drug 3 ?

C. Which two of these drugs is associated with bradycardia?

1. -----

2. -----



Anesthesia Mini-OSCE Exam

2nd Rotation – 6th Group

2/11/2017

Form C

Slide #: 1

This medically free female patient is booked on the emergency board for surgery. She had her last meal at 11:00 AM.

Date	Age	Floor	Pts' name	Medical Diagnosis	Surgery	Surgeon
1-11	٤٣	3rd	احسانة بنو لاري	Acute chole.	⑦ Lap chole	

1. What is the nearest time at which she can she have her surgery done?


2. How are you going to maintain her airway during surgery?

Slide 2

Examine this anesthesia record extract

1. If this patient surgery is going to be at 12:00:, what is his fluid deficit then?

2. If his surgery necessitates endotracheal intubation, what will be the proper tube size?

Jordan University Hospital Department of Anesthesia <u>Anesthesia Management Record</u>			Patient Name: <u>XXXXXX</u> Age: <u>1 6/12</u> Sex: <u>♂</u> Hospital No.: <u>XXXXX</u> Date: <u>2/11/2017</u>
A-CUN 0223			
1- Pre-Operative Assessment Note			
Patient seen in Pre-operative Anesthesia Clinic? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO			
A- History			
Previous Anesthesia: <u>NO</u>	Cardiovascular: <u>No CVS problems.</u> <u>Active</u>	Weight <u>12</u> kg Height: <u>80</u> cm	
Complications? <u>—</u>	Respiratory: <u>No URTI</u> <u>No fever</u>	Other: <u>immunized up to date</u> <u>mother is housewife</u> <u>fasting since 06:00 am</u>	
Airway Difficulty? <u>—</u>			
Allergies: <u>Nil.</u>			

Slide #: 3

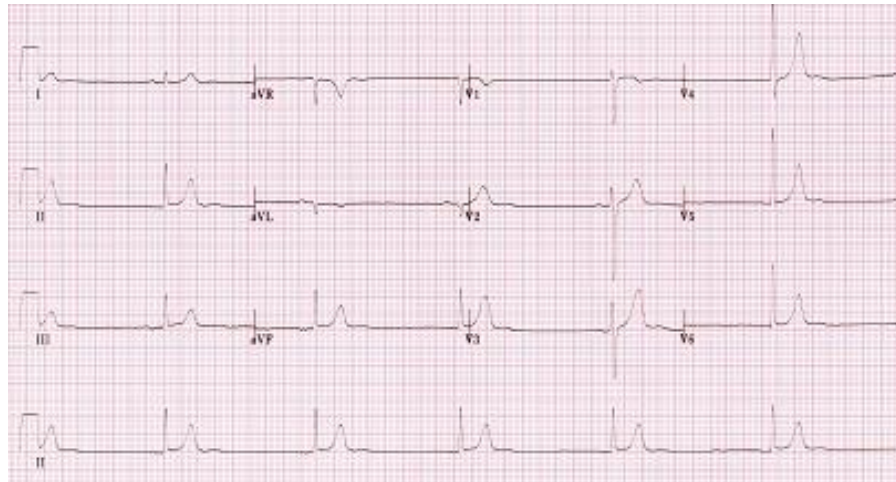
1. Identify the Ventilatory machine applied to the patient:

2. What type of ventilation does it provide?



Slide #: 4

- A 70 years old man with history of Ischemic heart disease , came to the emergency department complaining of chest pain. His blood pressure was 70/30 and his ECG showed the following rhythm:



A. What is the treatment of choice for his condition?

B. Mention two reasons for using it in this case:

1. -----

2. -----

Slide #: 5

Examine this Invasive arterial pressure waveform,

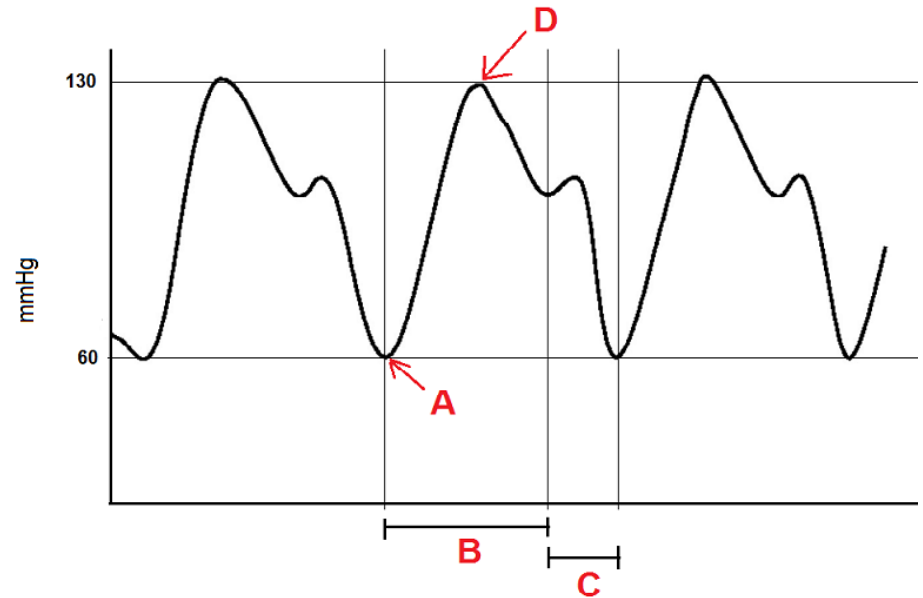
What do each of the labeled points/parts represent?

A. -----

B. -----

C. -----

D. -----



Slide #: 6

The contents of this vial were completely drawn into the attached syringe and a loading dose was given intravenously to a 40 kg male patient.



1. What was the drug used for?



2. What was the dose given to the patient in mg/kg?

Slide #: 7

This piece of equipment is in use.

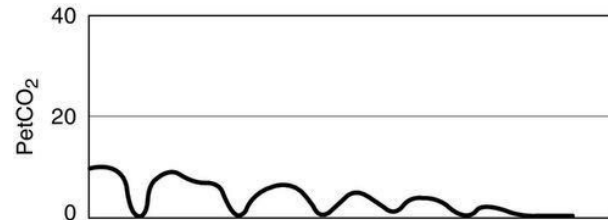
1. Name this equipment.

2. If the alveolar concentration of the drug is equal to the dialed concentration, what is the percentage of patients who will be having lack of response to a standard surgical stimulus?

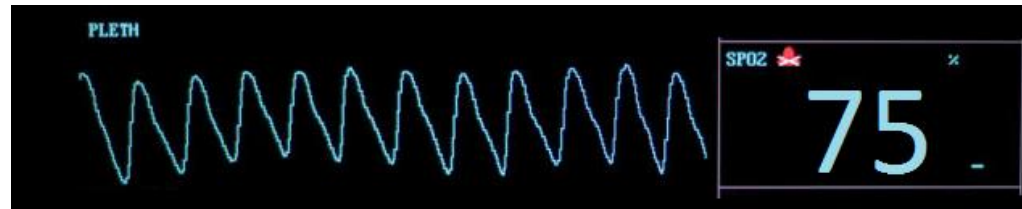


Slide #: 8

Soon after Induction of anesthesia and Intubation of a 40 year old patient, a monitor showed this display



This was not recognized by the anesthetist, and after few minutes another monitored parameter showed the following display



1. What did likely happen?

2. What is the patient suffering from?

Slide #: 9

Inspect the attached drugs' photos and match with appropriate statement:

1. Appropriate for Rapid sequence induction of Anesthesia:

2. Can reversed by Sugammadex:

3. May cause Bradycardia:

1



2



3



4



Slide # 10

The operator here is performing a neuro-axial block.

Mention the layers through which the needle passes before reaching its destination:

1- Skin

2-subcutaneous tissue

3-

4-

5-.....

6-



Slide #: 11

1- What is the Pharyngeal view grade in A?

2- What is the Laryngeal View grade in B?

A



Malampatti class?

B



Cormack-Lehane ?

Slide # 12

Mention the number of airway device that best matches airway management in each of the following Scenarios:

General Anesthesia for cystoscopy:

General Anesthesia for mandibular surgery:

Can't intubate can't ventilate condition:

Anesthesia for Maxillary surgery:

1



2



3



4



Slide # 13

Inspect the chain of survival.

1- What do rings 1 & 3 stand for in the chain?

Ring 1:

Ring 3:

2- What is the importance of rings 1 & 3?

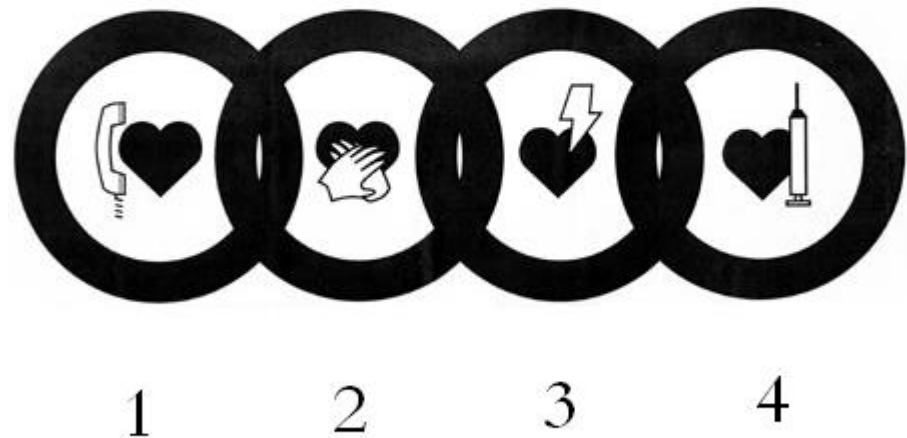
Ring 1:

Ring 3:

CHAIN

OF

SURVIVAL



Slide # 14

Identify the numbered anesthesia machine parts shown.

1) -----

2) -----

3) -----

4) -----



Slide # 15

Inspect the photo shown.

- A. For how long is it routinely kept before replacement?



- B. Mention two signs of **improper** placement.

1. -----

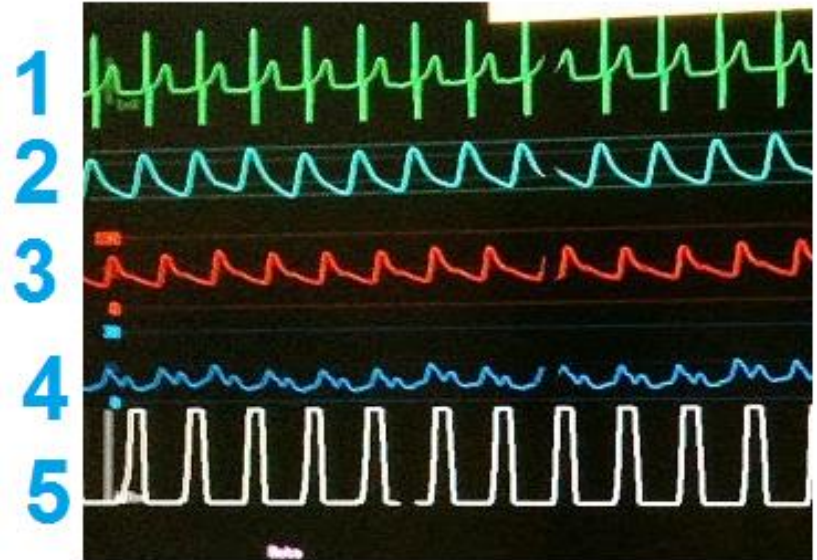
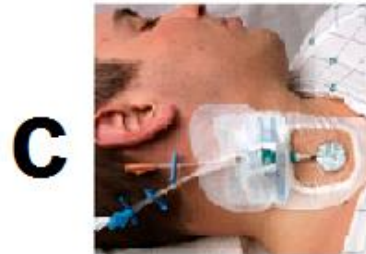
2. -----

Anesthesia OSCE

09/ Feb/ 2017

Form C

Slide # 1



- Choose the number of trace from the right figure that matches the monitoring probe on the left:

A: -----

C:-----

B:-----

D:-----

Slide #: 2

- Complete the list of tissue layers (in order) that this needle is passed through before reaching its destination.

- 1) Skin
- 2) Subcutaneous tissue
- 3) -----
- 4) -----
- 5) -----
- 6) -----
- 7) Arachnoid ->Thecal Space



Slide #: 3

Name the numbered parts of the anesthesia machine in the attached figure:

1) -----

2) -----

3) -----

4) -----



Slide #: 4

Inspect these two anesthesia breathing circuits.

What is the method of preventing CO₂ re-breathing in each circuit

1:-----

2:-----

1



2



Side # 5

- The following is a case on the main theaters elective lists. This patient is medically free and fasting.

Name	Ag	R#	Pt. #	Diagnosis	Operation	Oper	Assist
ایمان محمد	25	655	469620	HEMATURIA	CYSTOSCOPY + CYSTOGRAM	د. محمد	د. عمر

- What is the most suitable choice of anesthesia and airway management for this patient?

Slide #: 6

Examine the two solutions shown.

1. Which one is isotonic?

2. What is the concentration of the solute in B in mg/ml?

3. How much sodium does solution A contain.

4. Which one is preferably used during resuscitation?



Slide #: 7

1. Name the shown device.

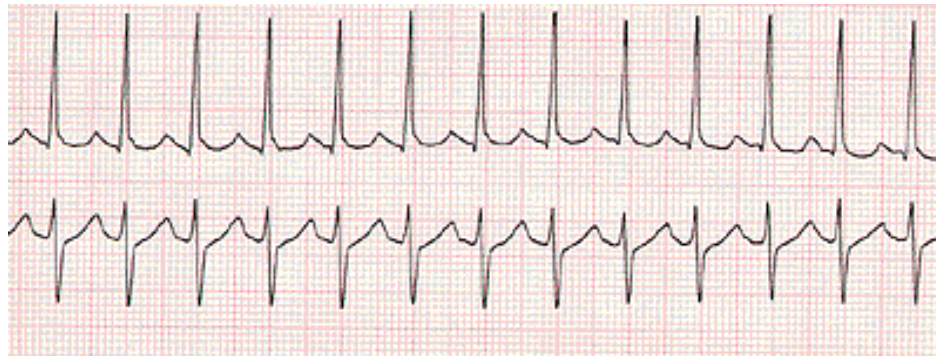
2. What is the measuring unit of its output?

3. How are the two paddles named?



Slide #: 8

A 56 year old man; presented to the ER with palpitation. O2 by mask and I.V. line after the ABCD approach; were applied. His blood pressure measured 110/65 and he was fully oriented and had no other complaint.



1- What does this rhythm show?

.....

2- What is the first line in the management?

.....

Slide #:9

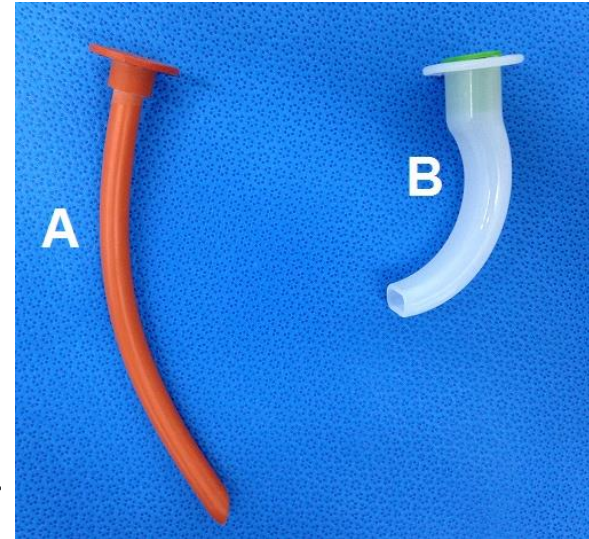
Identify each of the two shown equipments and mention its method of insertion.

A. Equipment A:-----

Insertion method: -----

B. Equipment B: -----

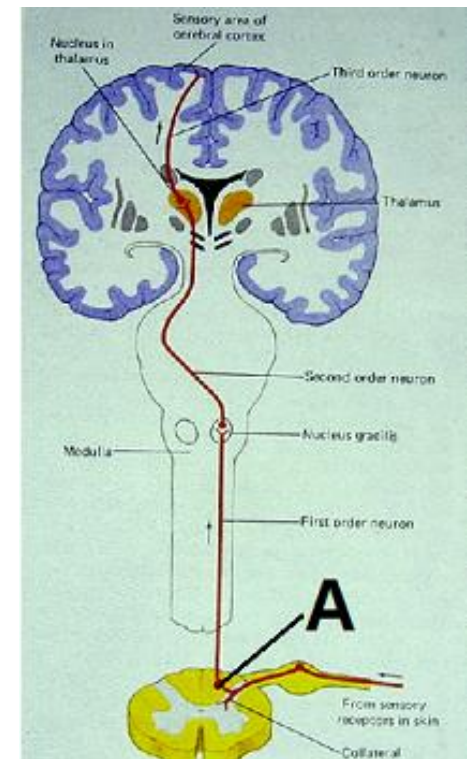
Insertion method: -----



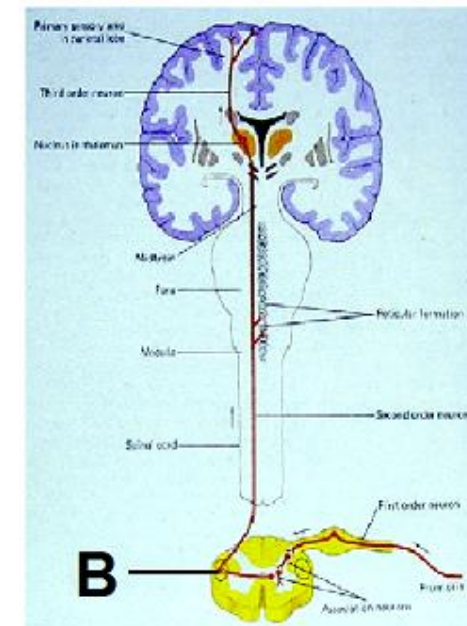
Slide#: 10

Identify the pain pathway in each of the two figures.

A: -----



B: -----



Slide#: 11

You were called to see this patient who was found collapsed waiting room. Mention the first four steps in his basic life support management in proper order according to guidelines.



- 1) -----
- 2) -----
- 3) -----
- 4) -----

Slide #: 12

1) Name this device.

2) Which group of breathing devices it belong to?

3) What is the maximum FiO₂ output of this device?

4) What is the purpose of the bag in this device?



Slide #: 13

This lady was a victim of a fall down accident. On initial assessment she was hemodynamically stable. She failed to open her eyes even with painful stimulus. Her motor response showed flexion to painful stimulus. Her verbal response was limited to moaning sounds.

Calculate her Glasgow Coma Scale.

?	
?	
?	
Total	



Slide #: 14

Inspect the attached picture.

How do you assess that the equipment indicated by the arrow is placed correctly?



Slide #: 15

Inspect the device in the attached figure.

- 1) Where should its lower tip lie when fully inserted?

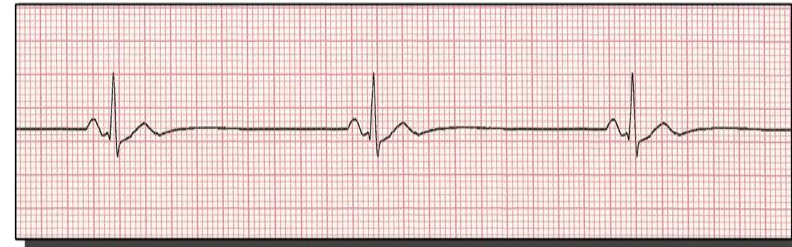
- 2) What should you do during inflation of its cuff?

- 3) Mention two disadvantages of it:



Slide #: 1

A. What is the abnormality in this ECG trace?



B. Mention two possible perioperative causes of it:

1- -----

2- -----

Slide #: 2

- Examine the attached drug.

1. What group of drugs does it belong to?

2. How can its action be reversed?

3. Where is it metabolized?



Slide #: 3

A. What is the MAC of each agent?

1- -----

2- -----

B. Which one produces less potent agent?

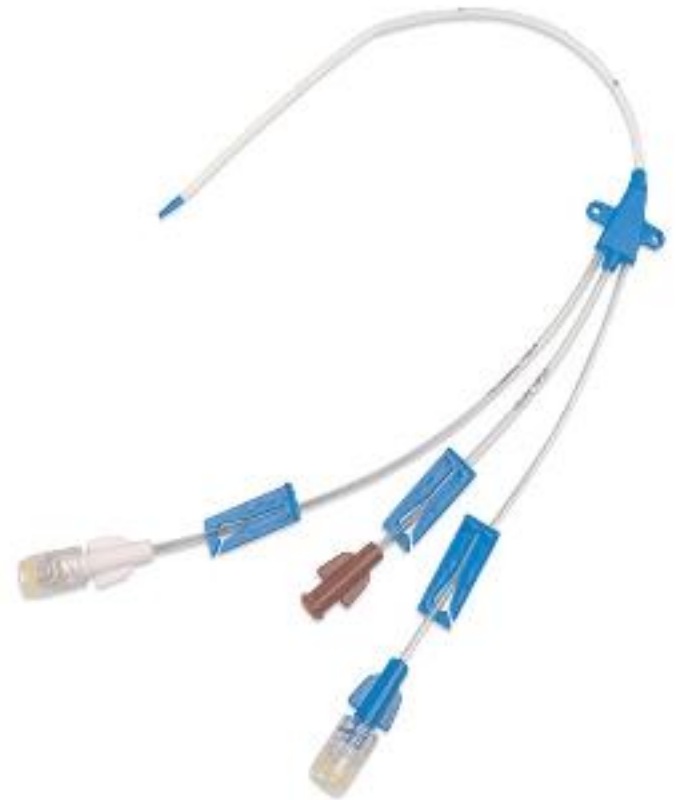
C. Which one is better for induction of anesthesia?



Slide#: 4

1. Identify this equipment:

2. Mention two complications of its use:

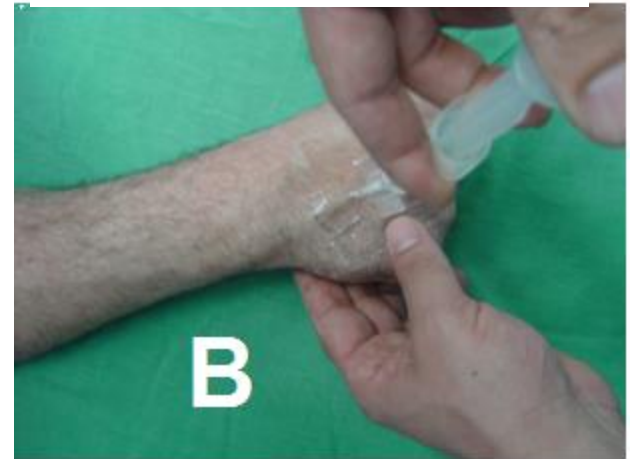
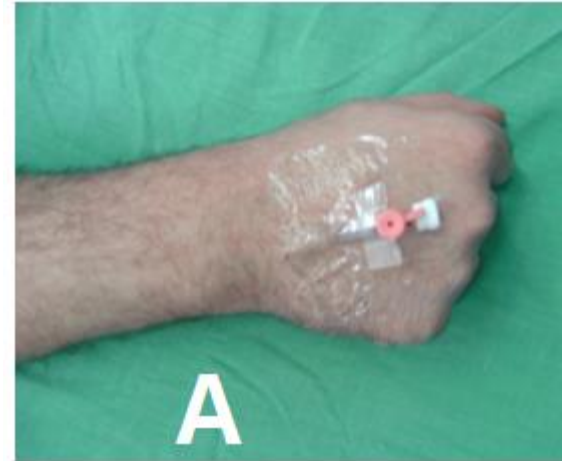


Slide #: 5

Soon after finishing inserting the canula in A , I am injecting something through it in B.

1. What am I injecting?

2. What am I looking for?



Slide #: 6

- ❑ During adult advanced life support with shockable rhythm:

A. What is the dose of each of the drugs shown?

Drug 1: -----mg

Drug 2:-----mg

B. What is the timing of administration of each drug?

Drug 1:-----

Drug 2:-----



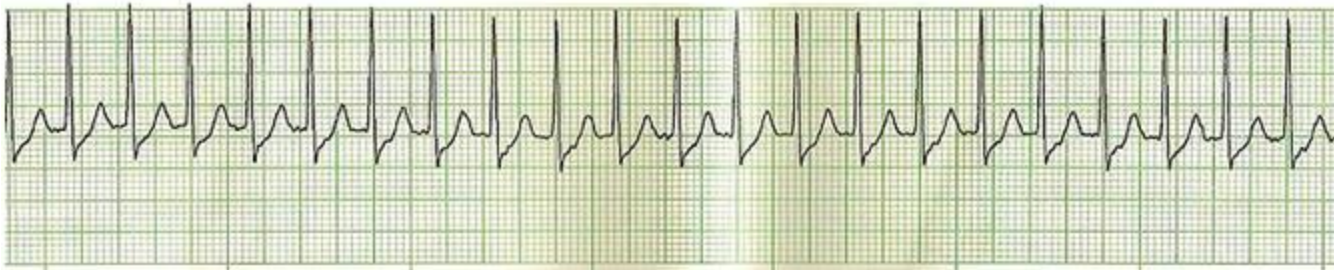
1



2

Slide #: 7

A 65 year old female patient, was admitted to the ICU after cardiac surgery. The patient developed the following rhythm; she was pain free, fully conscious and had stable vital signs.



1. What is your diagnosis?

.....

2. What is the choice of treatment?

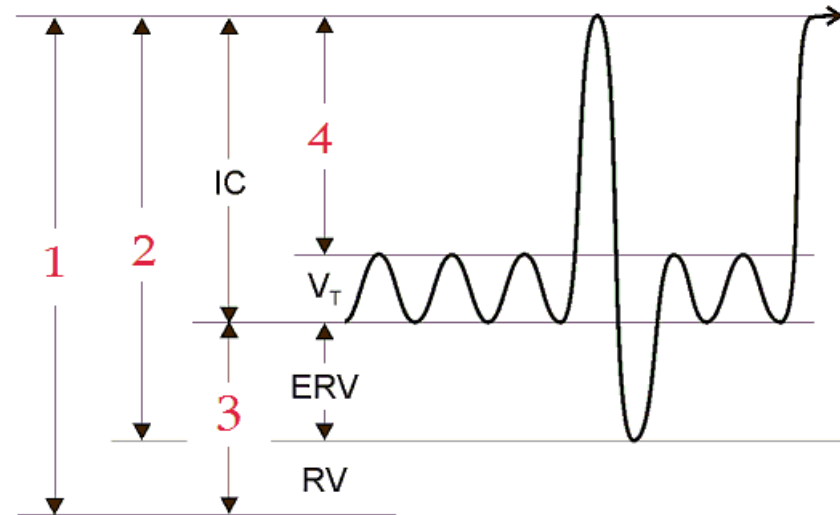
.....

Slide #: 8

❑ Examine the attached Spirograph!

What do the numbered volumes/
capacities refer to?

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----



Slide #: 9

A. What is the resuscitator in figure 1 doing?

B. How do the two resuscitators in figure 2 synchronize their job?

1



2



Slide # 10

Mention the number of correct drug in each of the following:

1. The more potent analgesic.

2. Short acting muscle relaxant.

3. Depolarizing muscle relaxant.

.....

4. Long acting analgesic.

.....



1



2



3



4

Slide #: 11

Inspect this O/R list.

مستشفى الجامعة الأردنية									
قائمة العمليات									
Doctor :		334	محمد العمري						
Date		10-11-2016							
Notes									
Assistant1	8889095		Assistant2	7925	اسامه حسين عبد القادر السلاق				
Assistant3	8523	انس محمد محمود العيسى		Assistant4					
Assistant5				Operator :	محمد العمري				
File	Patient	P	Adm	Room	No	Age	Diagnosis	Operation	Ga
XXXXXX	XXXXXXXX محمد	0		856		6 yr	Rt Inguinal Hernia	REPAIR	تخدير عام

A. What Endotracheal tube size will you use for this patient?

B. How deep from the lips will you insert this tube?

Slide #: 12

If other aspects of Preoperative assessment are normal, What is the ASA risk class of this patient?

ASA -----

Jordan University Hospital Department of Anesthesia <u>Anesthesia Management Record</u>			Patient Name: <u>X.X.X.X.X</u> Age: <u>63</u> Sex: <u>♂</u> Hospital No.: <u>X.X.X.X.X</u> Date: <u>10.11.2016</u>
A-CLN 0223			

1- Pre-Operative Assessment Note

Patient seen in Pre-operative Anesthesia Clinic? ☐ YES ☒ NO

A- History

<u>Previous Anesthesia:</u> <u>Yes.</u>	<u>Cardiovascular:</u> - No Chest pain or dyspnea - good exercise tolerance. - No palpitation - Hypertension on Rx	Weight <u>70</u> kg Height: <u>178</u> cm <u>Other:</u> - No hx of alcohol ingestion - Insured - lives in Amman.
<u>Complications?</u> <u>No</u>	<u>Respiratory:</u> - No Cough or sputum - No URTI - X-smoker > 10 yrs	
<u>Airway Difficulty?</u> <u>No</u>		
<u>Allergies:</u> <u>None</u>		
<u>Medications:</u> <u>- Hypoten 50mg X 1</u>		

B- Physical Examination

<u>Vital Signs:</u> B/P <u>135/85</u> Pulse <u>60/min</u> Temp <u>36.6°C</u> R/R <u>14/min</u> Pain <u>—</u>	<u>Cardiovascular:</u> <u>Regular S₁ S₂</u> <u>No murmurs</u> <u>Respiratory:</u> <u>good Bilateral</u> <u>air entry / No added sounds</u> <u>Airway:</u> <u>H&N movement: free</u> <u>Mouth Opening: ok</u> <u>Tracheal Shift? No</u> <u>Mallampati class: II</u> <u>Thyromental Distance: 7cm</u> <u>Teeth: OK</u> <u>Other: —</u>	<u>Other:</u> - Good Venous accessibility - No Spinal Column deformity noticed
---	---	--

Slide #: 13

1. What is this tool called?

2. How is it used?



Slide #: 14

Match each statement below with the proper I.V. canula:

A. Pediatric patients: _____

B. Blood transfusion: _____

C. Highest flow: _____

D. Gauge 20 canula: _____



Side # 15

A.

1. Identify the mask in Figure 1.

2. What is the maximum FiO_2 it can provide?

1



B.

1. Identify the mask in figure 2.

2. What is its FiO_2 output at 5 L/min oxygen flow?

2



Anesthesia Mini-OSCE Exam

4th Rotation – 8th Group

14/01/2018

02:00 P.M.

Form c

Slide # 1

Inspect this I.V cannula insertion.

Describe the next steps for completion of insertion.



Slide: 2

Examine the attached Drug

1. What is it used for in anesthesia?

2. Which group of drugs does it belong to?

3. How can the pain-on-injection effect be decreased?



Slide # 3

Inspect these two medications

Mention the drug that is associated with each of the following:

1. Bradycardia

2. dyssynchronous muscle contractions?

3. Hyperkalemia

4. Postoperative muscle pain

A



B



Slide # 4

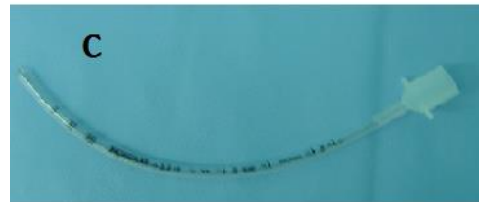
Match each Endotracheal tube
with the type of surgery
it fits most:

1. Appendectomy in child.

2. Excision of Nasal polyps.

3. Excision of Tongue mass

4. Hernia Repair in A 25-year
old male



Slide # 5

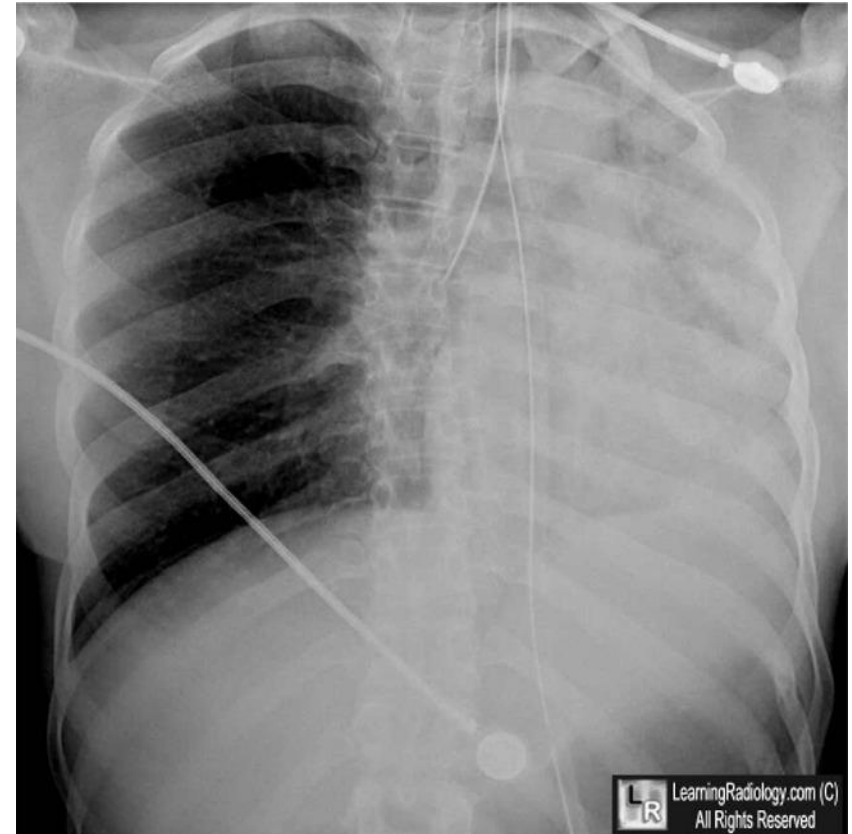
Give a short comment on each of the following:

1. Right Lung:

2. Left Lung:

3. Endotracheal tube:

4. Treatment:



Slide # 6

1. Which group of drugs does this drug belong to?

2. Based on your answer in 1, classify this drug

3. How do you reverse its effect?



Slide # 7

1. What does the machine indicated by the arrow provide?

2. Mention two extra-pulmonary indications of its use



Slide 8

Mention the type of local/regional anesthesia in which each of these needles is used ?

1. -----

2. -----


3. -----

4. -----



Slide 9

What is the ASA risk class of this patient who is scheduled for Umbilical Hernia Repair?

Jordan University Hospital Department of Anesthesia Anesthesia Management Record			Patient Name: <u>XXX</u> Age: <u>55</u> Sex: <u>♂</u> Hospital No.: <u>XXXX</u> Date: <u>14.11.2018</u>
A-CLN 0223			
1- Pre-Operative Assessment Note			
Patient seen in Pre-operative Anesthesia Clinic? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO			
A- History			
Previous Anesthesia: <u>Yes</u> <u>cholecystectomy 5 yrs ago</u> Complications? <u>No</u> Airway Difficulty? <u>—</u> Allergies: <u>Nil</u>	Cardiovascular: <u>No Chest pain</u> <u>No dyspnea</u> <u>Hypertension 8 yrs</u> Respiratory: <u>No Cough or sputum</u> <u>No CRTI</u> <u>Asthmatic for 10 yrs</u>	Weight <u>80 kg</u> Height: <u>170 cm</u> Other: <u>Non Smoker</u> <u>Non drinker</u> <u>a school teacher</u> <u>Fasting since 12⁰⁰ mid</u>	
Medications: <u>Salbutamol nebulizer 1X1 at 6 pm</u> <u>Nicardipine 40mg tab 1X1</u>			
B- Physical Examination			
Vital Signs: B/P <u>140/85</u> Pulse <u>85/min</u> Temp <u>36.6 C°</u> R/R <u>18/min</u> Pain <u>—</u>	Cardiovascular: <u>S1 S2 Regular No murmur</u> <u>good peripheral veins</u> Respiratory: <u>adequate bilateral breath sounds</u> <u>No wheezes</u> Airway: <u>H&N movement: OK</u> <u>Mouth Opening: OK</u> <u>Tracheal Shift? NO</u> <u>Mallampati class: I</u> <u>Thyromental Distance: 7cm</u> <u>Teeth: OK</u> Other:	Other: <u>mild limitation of exercise capacity</u>	

Slide # 10

What is the function of the numbered parts on this Anesthesia machine.

1) -----

2) -----

3) -----

4) -----



Slide # 11

1. How much of NaCl is dissolved in each 100 ml of this solution?

.....

2. What is the final concentration of individual elements in the solution.

a)

b)

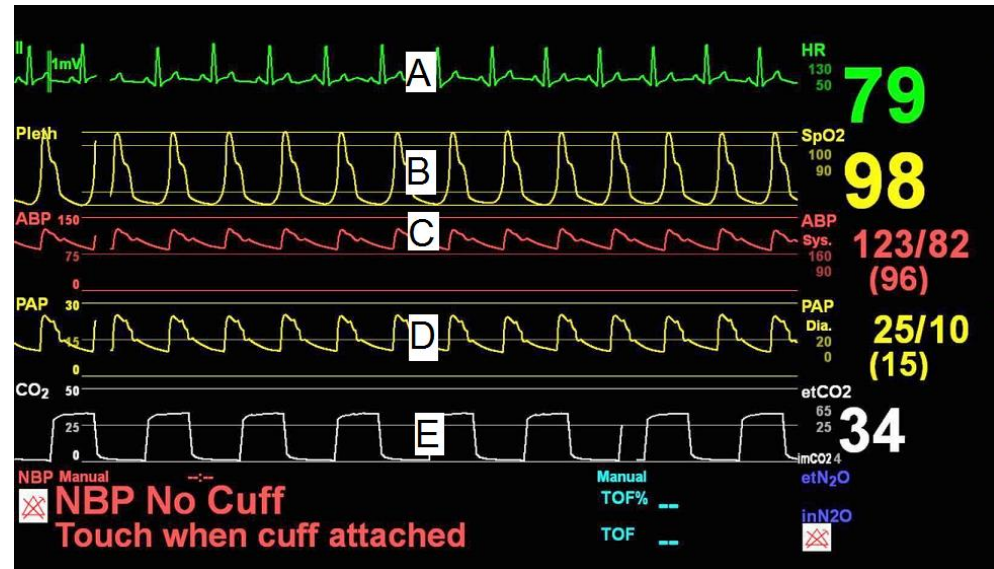
3. What is the osmolarity of this solution

.....



Slide # 12

Examine the attached Anesthesia Monitor snapshot and match each trace with the proper statement:



1. Used to monitor ventilation of the patient: -----
2. Used to monitor oxygenation of the patient: -----
3. A mandatory cardiovascular monitoring: -----
4. Used for close monitoring of cardiovascular status: -----

Slide # 13

The following are inhalational agents used in Anesthesia. Fill the spaces with the number of correct agent.

- A. Inorganic agent with low potency and good analgesic effect -----
- B. The most potent agent that has a direct cardiac depression -----
- C. Agent with moderate potency and high vapor pressure which requires special vaporizer -----
- D. It has a MAC of 1.8 and used for inhalational induction of anesthesia -----

1



3



2



4



Slide # 14

Inspect the attached patient position.

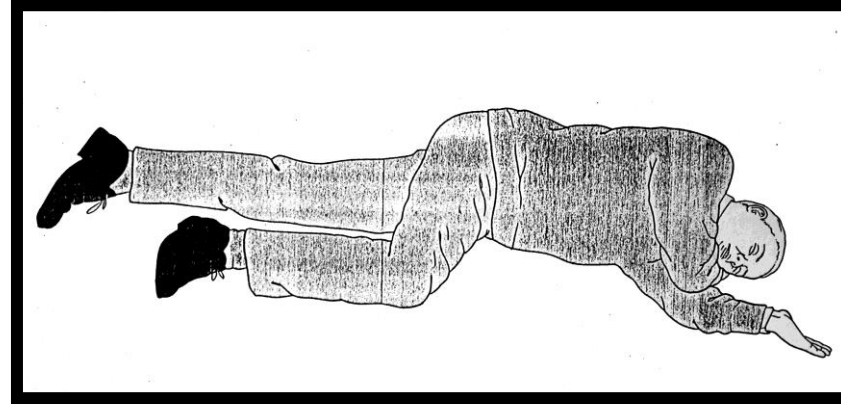
1. What is it called?

2. When is it used ?

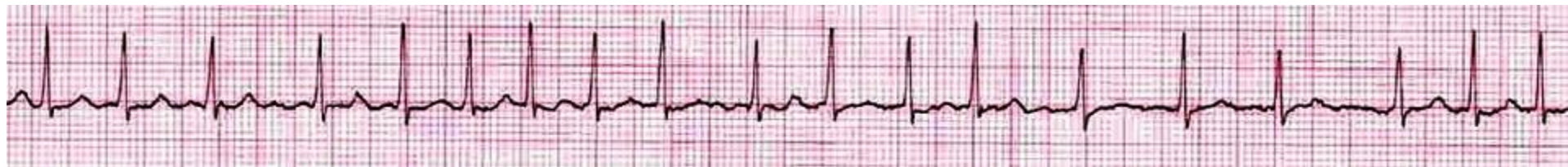
3. Mention two of its advantages when used in that context?

A. -----

B. -----



Slide 15



1. Identify this rhythm: -----
2. Mention three drugs used in its treatment:
 - A. -----
 - B. -----
 - C. -----

Anesthesia Mini-OSCE Exam

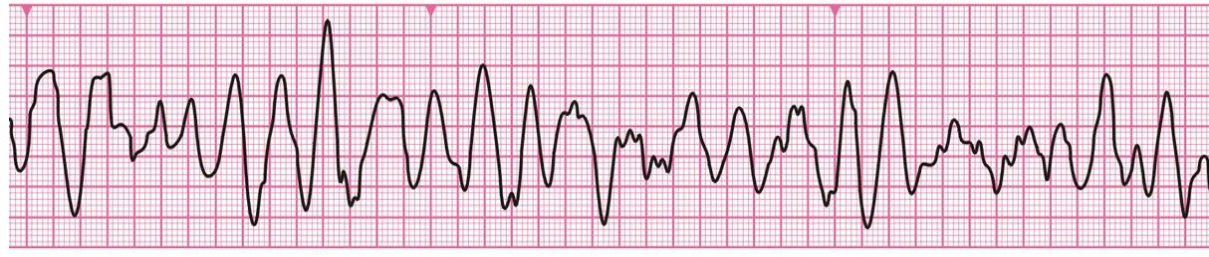
6th Rotation – 3rd Group

11/03/2018

02:30 P.M.

Form A

Slide # 1



A 45 year old heavy smoker man presented to the emergency room with severe retrosternal chest pain. His heart rate was 120/min and had a blood pressure of 95/65. He was initially diagnosed as having ST elevation MI. After the insertion of an 18G canula in his Rt Forearm, he suddenly became unconscious and stopped breathing with absent carotid pulse. He was soon intubated and CPR started. His Concurrent ECG rhythm was as attached above.

What is your Diagnosis?

Mention your next three steps of management.

1- -----

2- -----

3- -----

Slide # 2

Inspect this attached figure of pain pathways

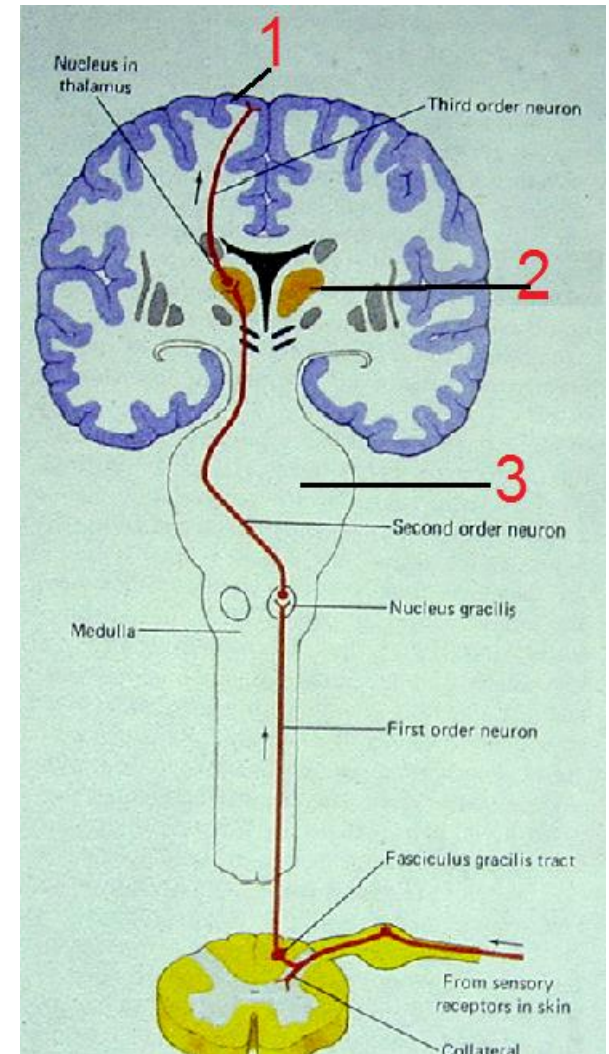
A- Identify the structures indicated by red numbers:

1- -----

2- -----

3- -----

B- What is the function of the structure number 3?



Slide # 3

What salt is used in preparing this solution and in what percent concentration is it prepared ?

What is the final concentration of its dissolved constituents in mmol/ml

constituent	Concentration
1: -----	-----
2:- -----	-----



Slide # 4

Age	/room bed	ward	urgency level	Anesthesia	Doctor	Planned Procedure	Diagnosis
43	5/2	قسم النسائية	ED	G/A	شوقي صالح	D&C	MENORRHGIA

This lady on emergency board (medically stable) started her fasting at 06:00 AM

After what time is her anesthesia allowed to proceed?

What is the preferred general anesthesia type in her case?

Slide # 5

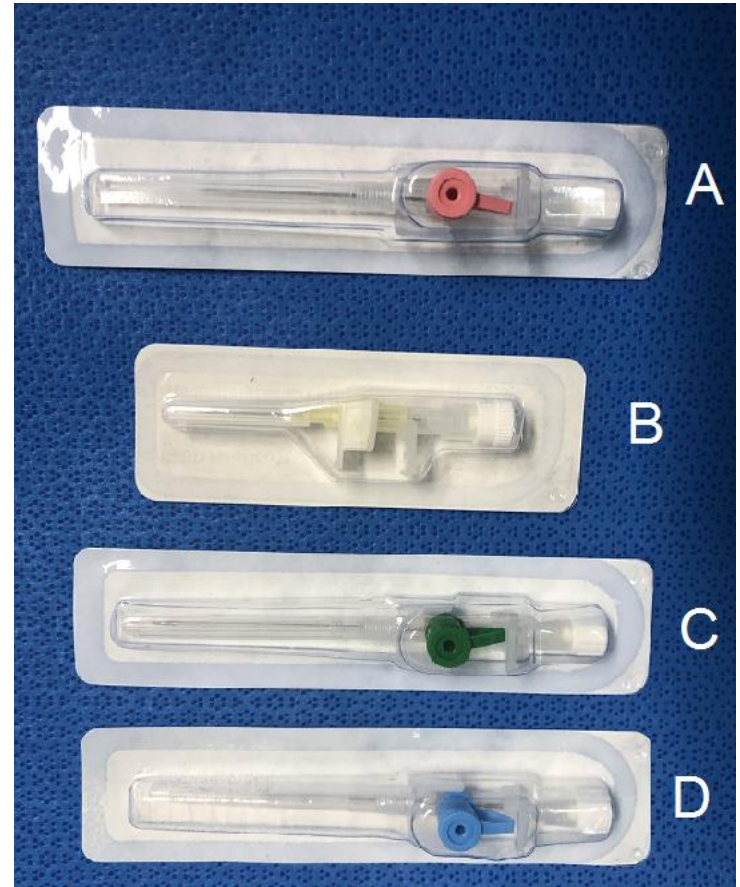
Arrange the attached
intravenous cannulas in
Descending order of Diameter:

1- -----

2- -----

3- -----

4- -----



Slide # 6

The attached figures show the connections of Anaesthetic gas supplies to the anaesthesia machine:

A- Which one is a high pressure system:

B- Which one provides gases at pressures about 4 bar?



A



B

Slide 7

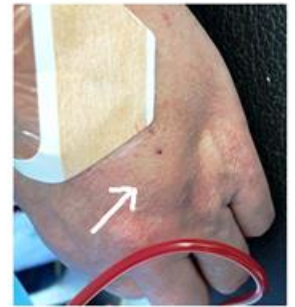
Inspect this ICU monitor snap-shot>

Mention all abnormal clinical findings you see on this screen>>



Slide 8

A- Mention the complication in each of the attached cannula insertions.



1

1- -----

2- -----

B- How could those complications be prevented?



2

Slide # 9

This bleeding trauma patient had a Heart rate of 110/min, Blood pressure 110/85, and his Foley's catheter retrieved 25 mls of urine in the last hour.

1- classify his hemodynamic status.

2- What is your estimation percentage of his blood lost in the bleeding?



Slide # 10

Inspect the attached photo:

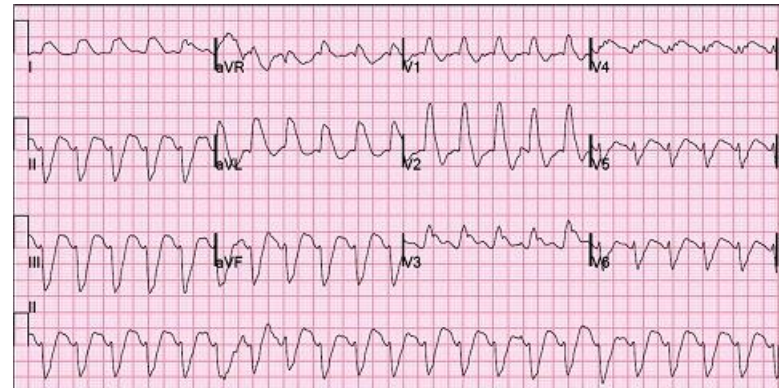
1-Identify the machine applied to the patient.

2-What is it used for?

3-Mention the main advantage of this version over classical version.



Slide # 11



You were summoned to see one of your postoperative surgical patients due to decrease in her level of Consciousness. Upon arrival you found that her heart rate was 140/min, BIP 83/35, with a glasgow coma score of 12/15. SaO₂ was 92% and her ECG was as shown in the attached figure.

What is your Diagnosis?

How do treat this patient?

Slide # 12

1- What airway management is used in this figure?

2- What Mapleton class is the anesthesia circuit being used?

3- How many valves does this circuit contain?

4- How much fresh gas flow is needed to prevent rebreathing when using this circuit?



Slide 13

What is the Most appropriate type of Anesthesia care for each of the attached scenarios?

1:-----

2:-----

3:-----

4:-----

1



Labouring Lady

2



Adult female for
cholecystectomy

3



Anxious adult
for dental work

4



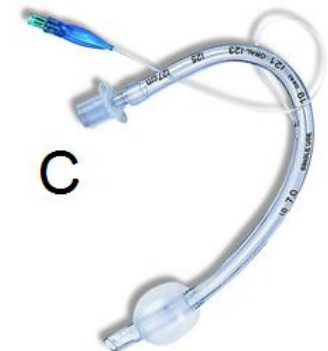
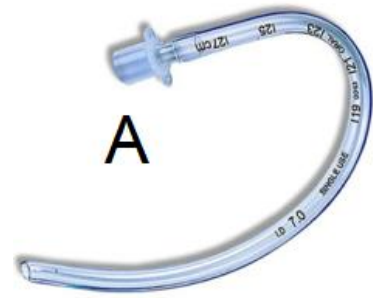
COPD patient for
Hip fracture surgery

Slide # 14

Inspect this excerpt a surgical elective list

902979	محمد بن عبد الله بن محمد	2	205	30	left submandibular gland stone	osteotomy gland excision	تخدير عام
--------	--------------------------	---	-----	----	--------------------------------	--------------------------	-----------

Which Endotracheal tube do you chose for airway management of this patient during anesthesia, and why?



Slide # 15



1-What is the endotracheal tube part by the arrow?

2-What are the clinical purposes it serves?

3-How much pressure is allowed in it during its inflation?

Anesthesia Mini-OSCE Exam

5th Rotation – 4th Group

08/02/2018

10:30 A.M.

Form C

Slide 1

Inspect this ENT elective surgery list excerpt:

Assistant5		Operator :		طارق محافظة				
Order	File	Patient	P	Adm	Room No	Age	Diagnosis	Operation
1	111-411	فراس	1		803	4	RECURRENT TONSILLITIS	TS AS (Tonsillectomy + Adenoidectomy)
2	111-411							

Describe the type of endotracheal tube that fits this case:

What is the proper size of endotracheal tube you chose?

What is its proper depth of insertion?

Slide 2

1. What is this piece of equipment?

2. Based on its shown orientation, mention the direction of fluid flow

From Port To Port



Slide 3



This trauma victim opened his eyes only to painful stimulus, with uttering of few non-understandable words. On pinching the skin of his left hand, he would move it away.

Fill this Glasgow scale assessment form of this patient:

Component	Score
Total	

Slide # 4

Match each needle in the attached figure with the proper statement regarding its anesthesia purpose:

- A. The effected regional anesthesia can be extended for days:.....
- B. For immediate onset of regional anesthesia:.....
- C. Insertion in T11-T12 intervertebral space:.....
- D. Commonly used for its motor block effect:.....

1



2



Slide # 5



1. *Identify the airway device through which this patient is being ventilated.*

2. *Mention three Central Nervous System related indications for this ventilatory management:*
 - a. -----
 - b. -----
 - c. -----

Slide # 6

A. Mention two things you need to check in this device before use:

1. -----
2. -----

B. Is this device ready for use?

C. Name the part indicated by arrow:



Slide # 7

What is the function of the anesthesia circuit accessories indicated by :

1. Yellow Arrow:

2. Red Arrow:



Slide 8



The ICU nurse shouted to you that your newly admitted 47 year old male patient who is a victim of Road traffic accident suddenly became unresponsive. When you came to his bed side you saw the attached rhythm on ECG and your search for carotid pulse was negative. He has his intravenous fluid running.

What is your clinical diagnosis?

What shall you do? (first three steps in ORDER)

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----

Slide # 9

Examine the attached Chest X-Ray:

A- What is the Diagnosis?

B- Mention the three numbered X-Ray signs:

1. -----

2. -----

3. -----



Slide: 10

Match Each drug with the likely scenario upon its use:

1. The patient shouted on its injection:

2. The patient showed odd behavioral changes in the recovery room:

3. A patient had precipitation of a genetic disorder of Hemoglobin synthesis:

4. Not used in anesthesia for a patient with brain tumor:



1



2



3



4

Slide # 11

Give the usual description (character) of pain in each of the shown clinical conditions:

1. -----

2. -----

3. -----

4. -----



Cluster headache



Rheumatic pain



neurogenic pain



Abdominal cancer

Slide # 12

The contents of the vial in A were totally aspirated into syringe B and the proper dose was given as shown in B to a 60 kg male patient during induction of Anesthesia.



A

1. What was the dose in mg/kg?

2. How do you antagonize the residual effects of this drug?



B

Slide # 13

Mention the Number of corresponding drug:

- A. It is contraindicated in patients with preexisting liver disease.

- B. Can be used in case of malignant hyperthermia.

- C. Not used in case of inhalational induction of anesthesia.

- D. Has MAC of 2%.



Slide # 14

Match each monitoring figure with proper statement:

A. Reflects driving force for filling in Left atrium + Left ventricle:

B. It depends on both red and infra-red light to do its function:

C. It depends on EEG analysis of the frontal lobe

D. Reflects driving force for filling in right atrium and right ventricle:

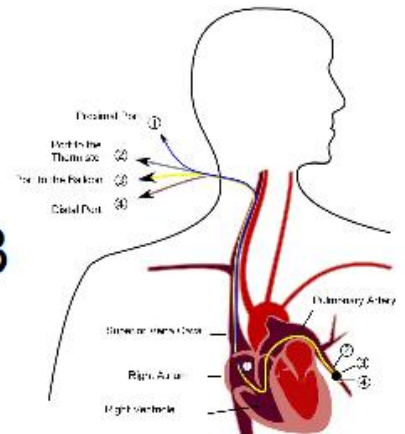
1



2



3



4



Slide # 15

<u>Airway:</u>	H&N movement: <i>free</i>
Mouth Opening: <i>2 cm</i>	Tracheal Shift? <i>No</i>
Mallampati class: <i>I</i>	Thyromental Distance: <i>4 cm</i>
Teeth: <i>2 lost molars</i>	Other: <i>Neck scar</i>
<u>Chest X Ray:</u>	

Inspect this airway part of the anesthesia preoperative assessment sheet of a 40 yr old female patient who underwent hemi-thyroidectomy one year ago and received neck radiation therapy and now presenting for gall bladder surgery.

What are the indicators of possible difficulty in tracheal intubation.

Anesthesia Mini-OSCE Exam

2nd Rotation – 6th Group

2/11/2017

Form B

Slide # 1

The operator here is performing a neuro-axial block.

Mention the layers through which the needle passes before reaching its destination:

1- Skin

2-subcutaneous tissue

3-

4-

5-.....

6-



Slide #: 2

1- What is the Pharyngeal view grade in A?

2- What is the Laryngeal View grade in B?

A



Malampatti class?

B



Cormack-Lehane ?

Slide # 3

Mention the number of airway device that best matches airway management in each of the following Scenarios:

General Anesthesia for cystoscopy:

General Anesthesia for mandibular surgery:

Can't intubate can't ventilate condition:

Anesthesia for Maxillary surgery:

1



2



3



4



Slide # 4

Inspect the chain of survival.

1- What do rings 1 & 3 stand for in the chain?

Ring 1:

Ring 3:

2- What is the importance of rings 1 & 3?

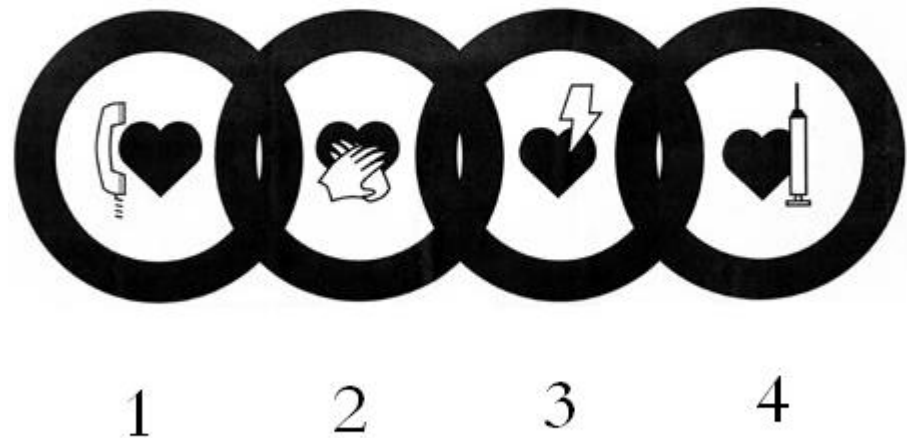
Ring 1:

Ring 3:

CHAIN

OF

SURVIVAL



Slide # 5

Identify the numbered anesthesia machine parts shown.

1) -----

2) -----

3) -----

4) -----



Slide # 6

Inspect the photo shown.

- A. For how long is it routinely kept before replacement?

- B. Mention two signs of **improper** placement.

1. -----

2. -----



Slide #: 7

This medically free female patient is booked on the emergency board for surgery. She had her last meal at 11:00 AM.

Date	Age	Floor	Pts' name	Medical Diagnosis	Surgery	Surgeon
1-11	33	3rd	احسانة بنو لاري	Acute chole.	⑦ Lap chole	

1. What is the nearest time at which she can she have her surgery done?


2. How are you going to maintain her airway during surgery?

Slide 8

Examine this anesthesia record extract

1. If this patient surgery is going to be at 12:00:, what is his fluid deficit then?

2. If his surgery necessitates endotracheal intubation, what will be the proper tube size?

Jordan University Hospital Department of Anesthesia <u>Anesthesia Management Record</u>			Patient Name: <u>XXXXXX</u> Age: <u>1 6/12</u> Sex: <u>♂</u> Hospital No.: <u>XXXXX</u> Date: <u>2/11/2017</u>
A-CUN 0223			
1- Pre-Operative Assessment Note			
Patient seen in Pre-operative Anesthesia Clinic? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO			
A- History			
Previous Anesthesia: <u>NO</u>	Cardiovascular: <u>No CVS problems.</u> <u>Active</u>	Weight <u>12</u> kg Height: <u>80</u> cm	
Complications? <u>—</u>	Respiratory: <u>No URTI</u> <u>No fever</u>	Other: <u>immunized up to date</u> <u>mother is housewife</u> <u>fasting since 06:00 am</u>	
Airway Difficulty? <u>—</u>			
Allergies: <u>Nil.</u>			

Slide #: 9

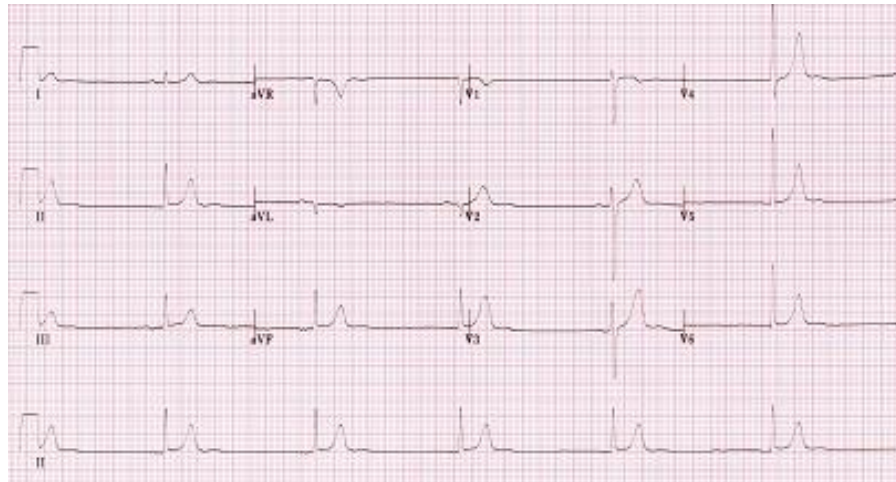
1. Identify the Ventilatory machine applied to the patient:

2. What type of ventilation does it provide?



Slide #: 10

- A 70 years old man with history of Ischemic heart disease , came to the emergency department complaining of chest pain. His blood pressure was 70/30 and his ECG showed the following rhythm:



A. What is the treatment of choice for his condition?

B. Mention two reasons for using it in this case:

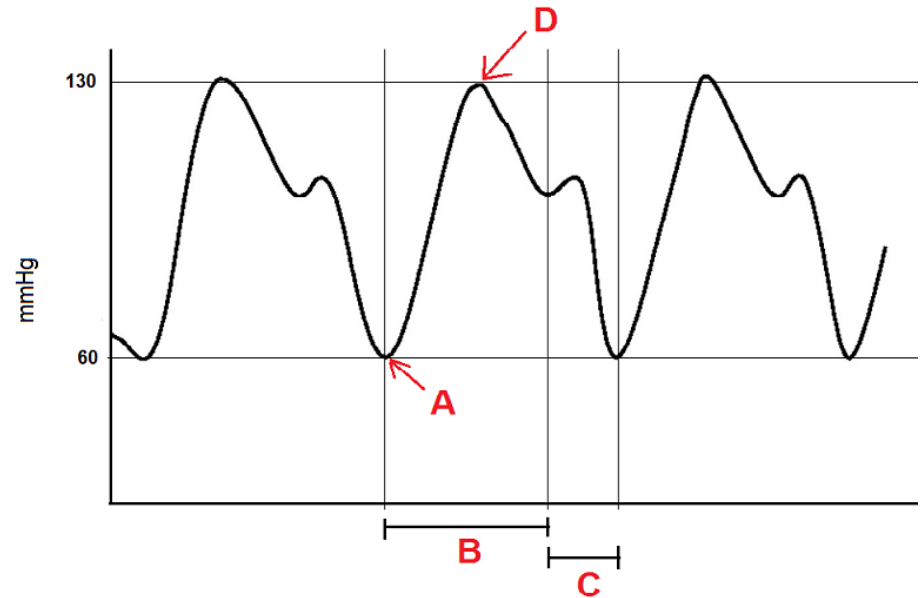
1. -----

2. -----

Slide #: 11

Examine this Invasive arterial pressure waveform,

What do each of the labeled points/parts represent?



A. -----

B. -----

C. -----

D. -----

Slide #: 12

The contents of this vial were completely drawn into the attached syringe and a loading dose was given intravenously to a 40 kg male patient.



1. What was the drug used for?

2. What was the dose given to the patient in mg/kg?



Slide #: 13

This piece of equipment is in use.

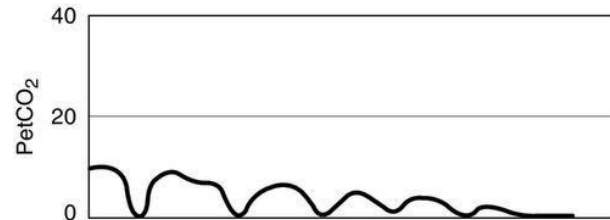
1. Name this equipment.

2. If the alveolar concentration of the drug is equal to the dialed concentration, what is the percentage of patients who will be having lack of response to a standard surgical stimulus?

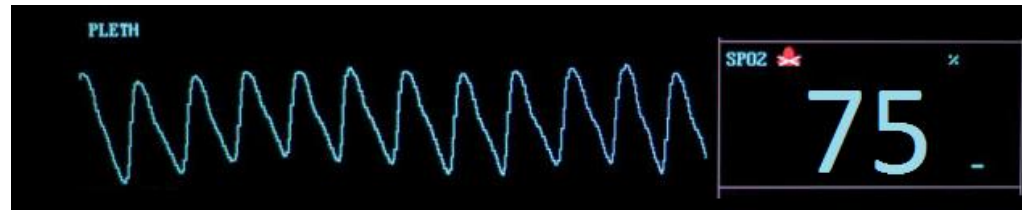


Slide #: 14

Soon after Induction of anesthesia and Intubation of a 40 year old patient, a monitor showed this display



This was not recognized by the anesthetist, and after few minutes another monitored parameter showed the following display



1. What did likely happen?

2. What is the patient suffering from? And what type?

Slide #: 15

Inspect the attached drugs' photos and match with appropriate statement:

1. Appropriate for Rapid sequence induction of Anesthesia:

2. Can reversed by Sugammadex:

3. May cause Bradycardia:

1



2



3



4



Slide # 21

1- Identify this piece of equipment:

2- Which age group is this tool used for?



Slide # 22

Examine these two
endotracheal tube cuffs:

I. Describe cuff # 2.

II. Which cuff is associated
with less complications?



Slide # 23

Examine this Blood gases report of a cardiac arrest patient.

1- What is the acid base abnormality.

2- Can such results be obtained after Basic Life support?

Arterial Blood Gases

pH 7.27

pCO₂ 55.4 mmHg

pO₂ 144 mmHg

HCO₃ 24.3 mmol/l

Slide # 24

Inspect these oxygen therapy devices.

1- Which one provides highest FiO_2 ?

2- Mention the numbers of two variable performance oxygen delivery devices?

3- What is the FiO_2 output from device 2?

1



2



3



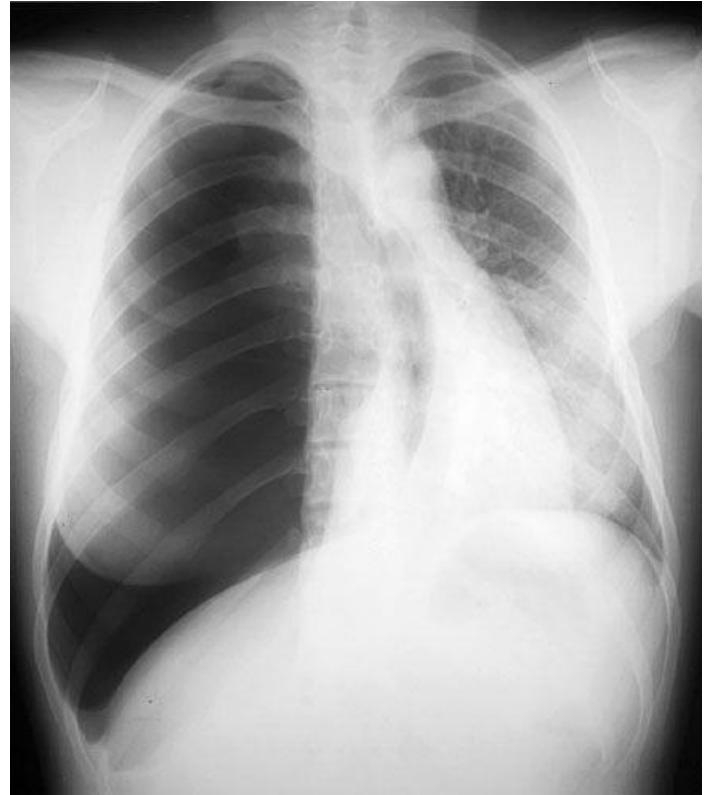
4



Slide # 25

1- What is your diagnosis?

2- What is the treatment?



Slide # 26

1- Identify the machine indicated
by arrow:

2- Mention 3 indications of its use:



Slide # 27

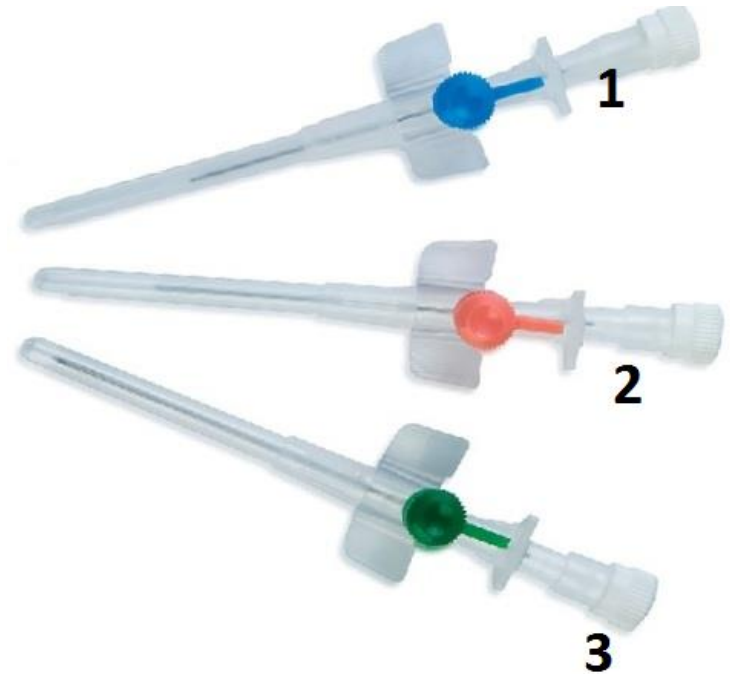
Inspect the Figure and Mention the correct number:

1- Gauge 22 cannula:

2- Best for blood transfusion:

3- Best for pediatric patients:

4- smallest diameter:



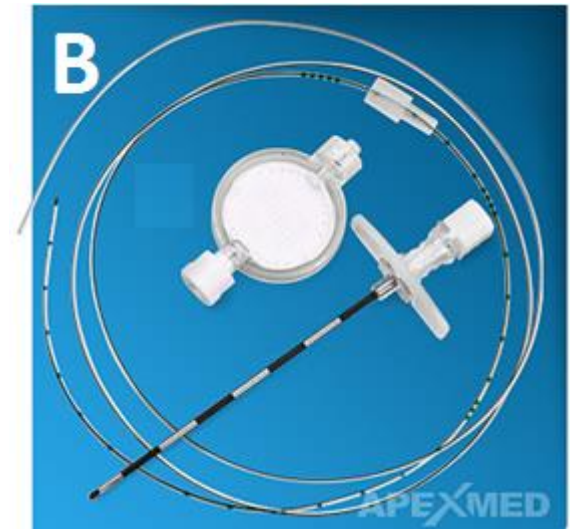
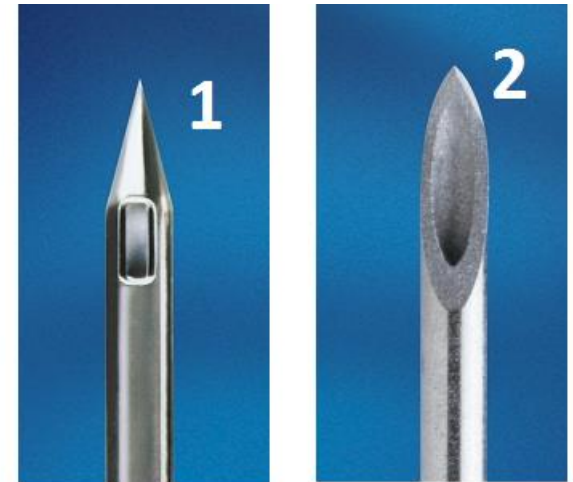
Slide # 28

Inspects these two spinal needles tips:

1- What is the name of # 1?

2- which one is associated with lower incidence of post-spinal headache?

3- What is equipment in Figure B used for?



Slide # 29

Please fill in the remaining solutes and their concentrations in this solutin.

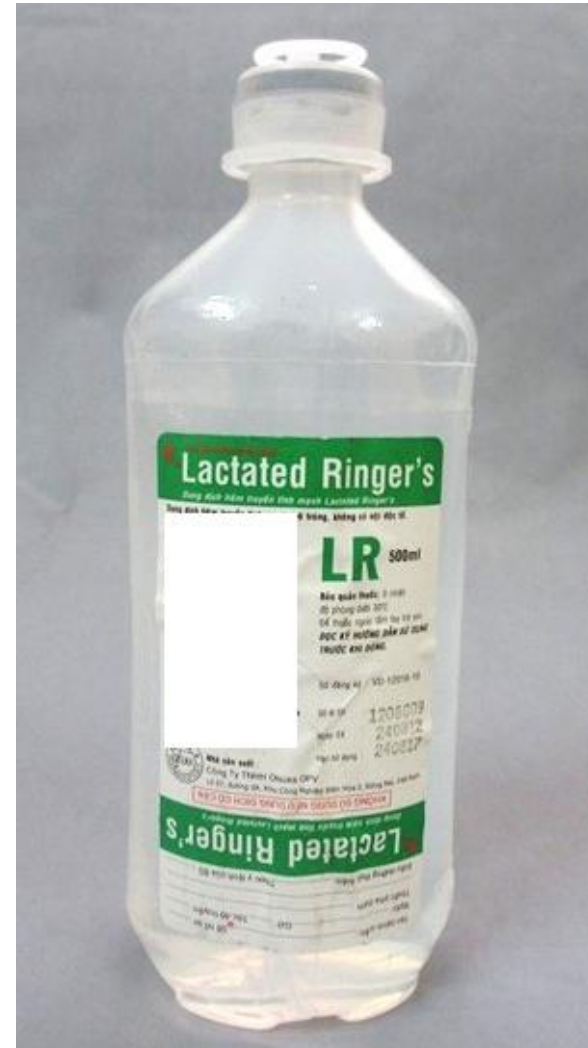
1- Sodium:130 mmol/L

2- : mmol/L

3- : mmol/L

4- : mmol/L

5- : mmol/L

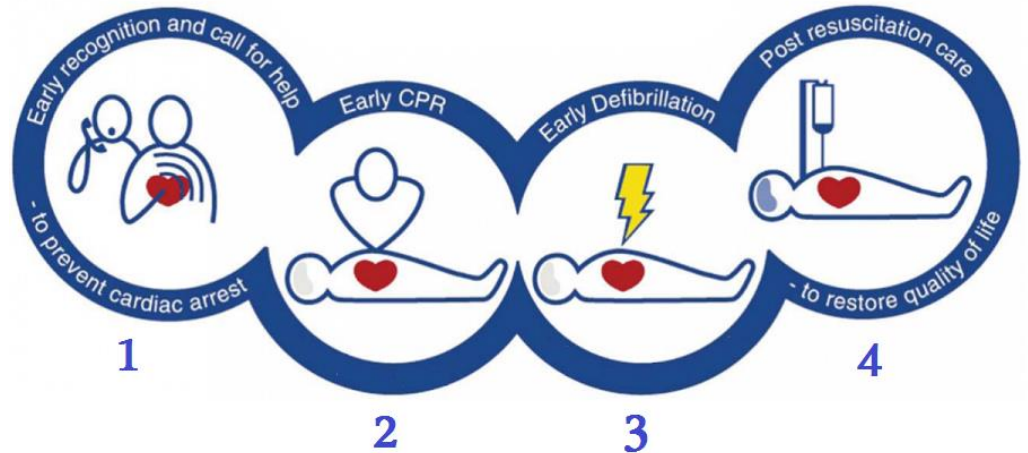


Slide # 30

In this chain of survival, what is the purpose of actions in loops 2 and 3?

2- _____

3- _____



Slide # 21

Identify each of the following pieces of equipment

1



2



3



4



Slide # 22

Inspect the following local anesthetic drug



1. What is the mechanism of action of this drug?

1. For a 100 Kg patient, healthy otherwise, how many milliliters can be maximally used from this drug vial?

Slide # 23

Inspect the drug shown to you

1. What is the main indication for use of this drug?

2. Mention two important two side effects of this drug.

1- -----

2- -----



Slide # 24

Mention the number of airway device that best matches airway management in each of the following Scenarios:

General Anesthesia for cystoscopy:

General Anesthesia for mandibular surgery:

Can't intubate can't ventilate condition:

Anesthesia for Maxillary surgery:

1



2



3



4



Slide # 25

What is the **maximum** FiO_2 that can be clinically provided by these equipment of Oxygen therapy ?

1-%

2-%

3-.....%

4-.....%

1



2



3



4



Slide # 26

Mention the solute constituents of this bag of crystalloid solution?

1-

2-

3-

4-



Slide # 27

Inspect this Chest X-Ray.

1- what is wrong with left lung?

.....

2- What is the likely cause?

.....



Slide # 28

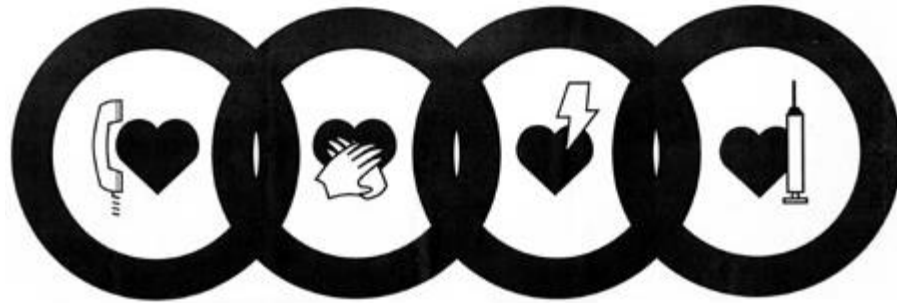
1- What does rings
1 & 3 stand for in
the chain?

2- What is the
importance of
rings 1 & 3?

CHAIN

OF

SURVIVAL



1

2

3

4

Slide # 29

1. Identify the machine indicated by the arrow.

2. Mention two indications for its use.



Slide # 30

1. Identify this piece of anesthesia equipment:

2. How much fresh gas flow is needed to prevent re-breathing during spontaneous ventilation when using it?



Slide # 26

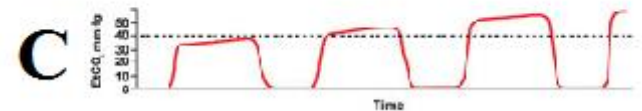
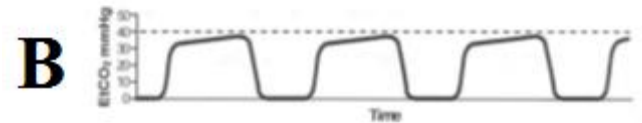
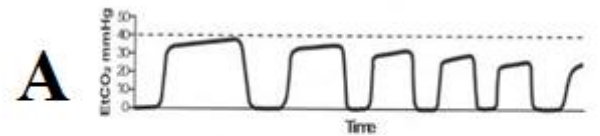
Examine the provided waveform strips.

1- What is this waveform called?

.....

2- What does waveform **C** reflect?

.....



Slide # 24

Inspect the drug shown to you

1. What is the main indication for use of this drug?

2. Mention two important two side effects of this drug.

1- -----

2- -----



Anesthesia Mini-OSCE Exam

6th Rotation – 3rd Group

08/03/2018

09:30 A.M.

Form C

Slide # 1

1- How is the anesthetist maintaining the airway in this case?

2- what is the anesthesia circuit she is using?

3- how many valves does this circuit contain?

4- How much fresh gas flow is needed to prevent rebreathing when using this circuit?



Slide 2

What is the Most appropriate type of Anesthesia care for each of the attached scenarios?

1:-----

2:-----

3:-----

4:-----

1



Labouring Lady

2



Adult female for
cholecystectomy

3



Anxious adult
for dental work

4



COPD patient for
Hip fracture surgery

Slide 3

Inspect this ICU monitor snap-shot>

Mention the abnormal clinical findings on this screen>>



Slide 4

Mention the complication in each of the attached cannula insertions.



1



2



3



4

1- -----

2- -----

3- -----

4- -----

Slide # 5

Inspect the two attached analgesic drugs:

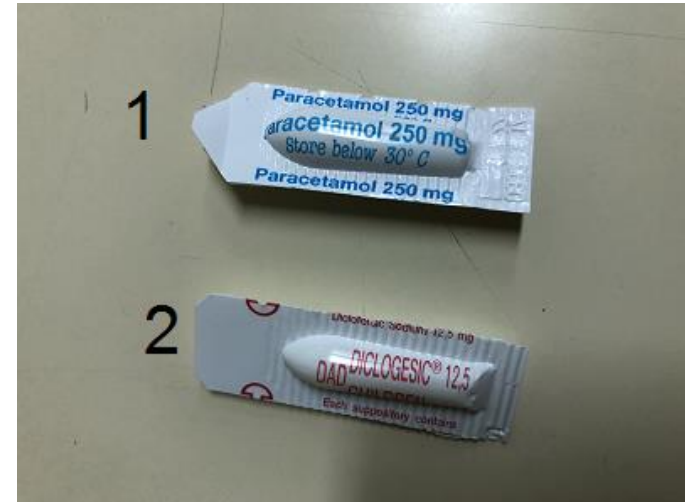
1- What are they used for during anesthesia care?

2- What is the route of their administration?

3- Which one is used for:

Mild pain: -----

Moderate pain: -----



Slide # 6

This bleeding trauma patient had a Heart rate of 130/min, Blood pressure 70/45, and his Foley's catheter retrieved 10 mls of urine in the last hour.

1- classify his hemodynamic status.

2- What is your estimation percentage of his blood lost in the bleeding?



Slide # 7

Inspect the attached photo:

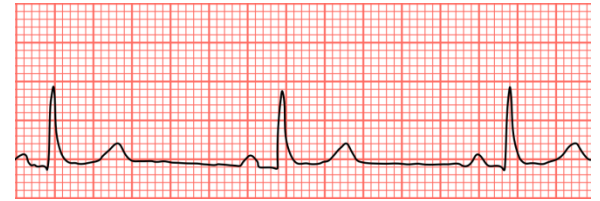
1-Identify the machine applied to the patient.

2-What is it used for?

3-Mention the main advantage of this version over classical version.



Slide # 8



You were summoned to see a 50 year old male patient who was newly admitted to the ICU after Thoracotomy surgery due to abnormal ECG rhythm. He was still intubated and mechanically ventilated. When you came to his bed side you saw the attached rhythm on ECG and your search for carotid pulse was negative. He has his intravenous fluid running.

1-What is your clinical diagnosis?

2-What shall you do? (first three steps in ORDER)

1. -----

2. -----

3. -----

Slide # 9

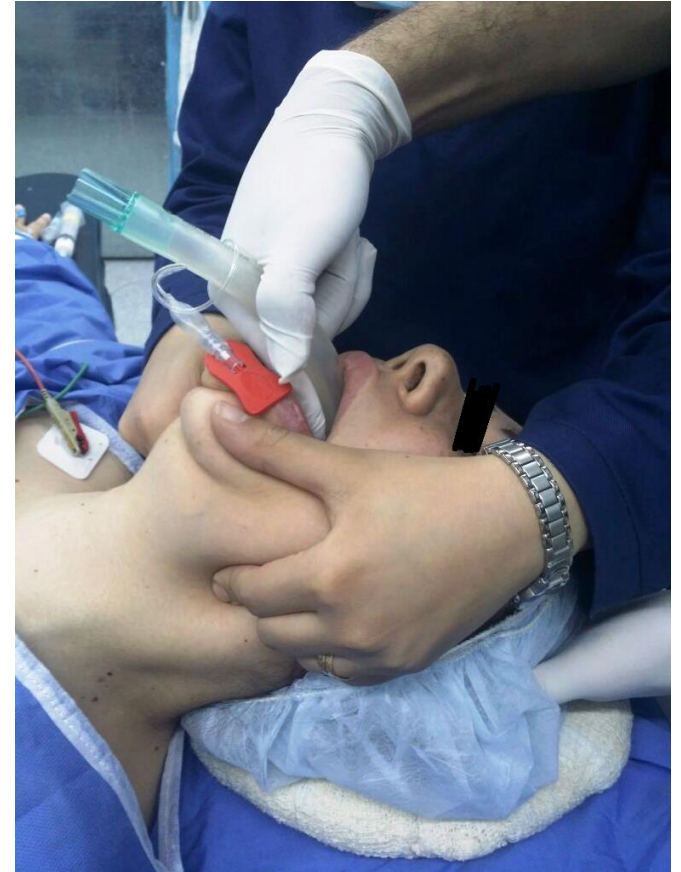
1-What is the anesthetist inserting here?

2- He just felt that he completely inserted the device. What should he do next?

1 -----

2 -----

3 -----



Slide # 10

Match each sentence with the proper figure Number

1-Used for Local anesthesia in finger nail surgery.

2- Has longer duration of action.

3- Contraindicated in local anesthesia for circumcision ²

4- The Local anesthetic drug concentration is 2 mg/ml

1



2



Slide: 11

1- What is this machine used for in Anesthesia?

2- How does it do that?



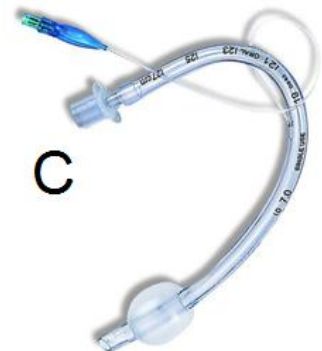
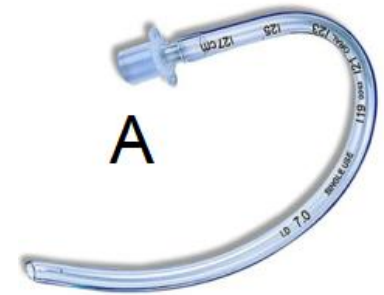
Slide # 12

Inspect this excerpt from ENT surgical list

12	عبدالرزاق	1	207	16 Years	DNS + CRS	Septoplasty + FESS	تخدير عام
----	-----------	---	-----	-------------	-----------	--------------------	-----------

DNS: Deviated Nasal Septum, **CRS:** Chronic Recurrent Sinusitis, **FESS:** Functional endoscopic Sinus Surgery

Which Endotracheal tube do you chose for airway management of this patient during anesthesia, and why?



Slide # 13

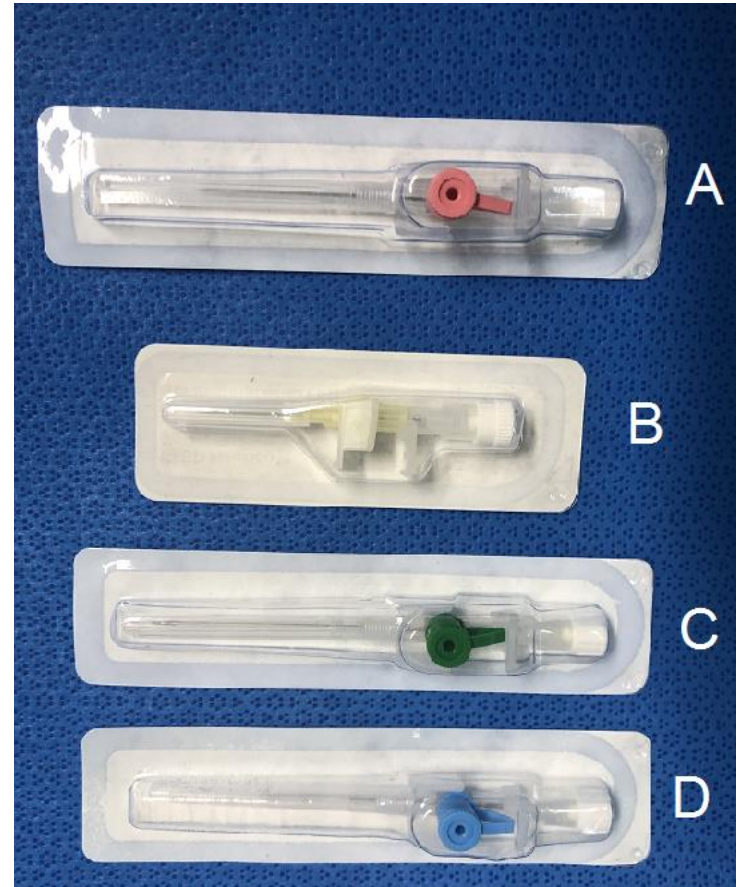
Arrange the attached intravenous cannulas in Ascending order of Diameter:

1- -----

2- -----

3- -----

4- -----



Slide # 14

The attached figures show the connections of Anaesthetic gas supplies to the anaesthesia machine:

What is the system used to prevent wrong gas connection in:

A: -----

B- -----



A



B

Slide # 15

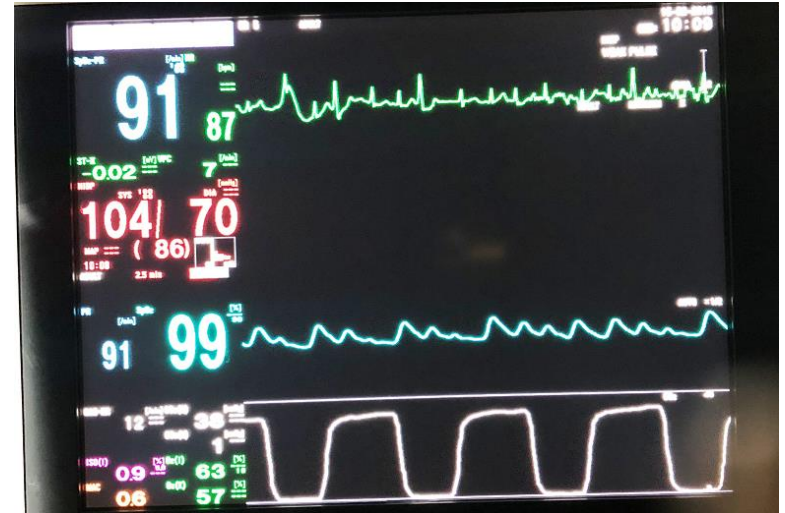
Inspect this Anesthesia Monitor

1- Are the ECG changes genuine or just artifacts?

2- Explain your answer in 1.

3- Do they need treatment ?

4- Explain your answer in 3



Anesthesia Mini-OSCE Exam

6th Rotation – 3rd Group

11/03/2018

02:30 P.M.

Form B

Slide 1

Inspect this ICU monitor snap-shot>

Mention all abnormal clinical findings you see on this screen>>



Slide 2

A- Mention the complication in each of the attached cannula insertions.



1

1- -----

2- -----

B- How could those complications be prevented?



2

Slide # 3

This bleeding trauma patient had a Heart rate of 110/min, Blood pressure 110/85, and his Foley's catheter retrieved 25 mls of urine in the last hour.

1- classify his hemodynamic status.

2- What is your estimation percentage of his blood lost in the bleeding?



Slide # 4

Inspect the attached photo:

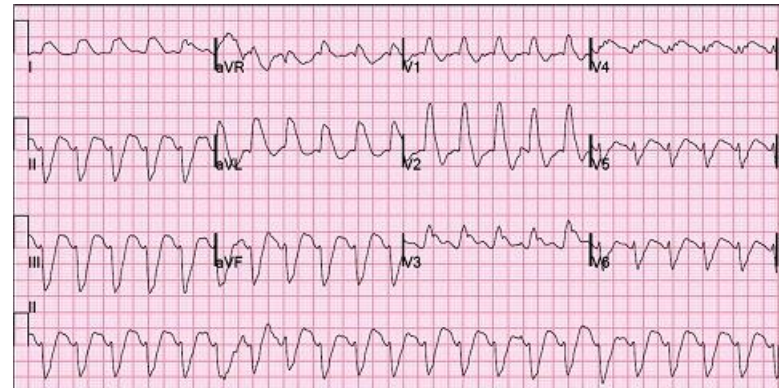
1-Identify the machine applied to the patient.

2-What is it used for?

3-Mention the main advantage of this version over classical version.



Slide # 5



You were summoned to see one of your postoperative surgical patients due to decrease in her level of Consciousness. Upon arrival you found that her heart rate was 140/min, BIP 83/35, with a glasgow coma score of 12/15. SaO2 was 92% and her ECG was as shown in the attached figure.

What is your Diagnosis?

How do treat this patient?

Slide # 6

1- What airway management is used in this figure?

2- What Mapleton class is the anesthesia circuit being used?

3- How many valves does this circuit contain?

4- How much fresh gas flow is needed to prevent rebreathing when using this circuit?



Slide 7

What is the Most appropriate type of Anesthesia care for each of the attached scenarios?

1:-----

2:-----

3:-----

4:-----

1



Labouring Lady

2



Adult female for
cholecystectomy

3



Anxious adult
for dental work

4



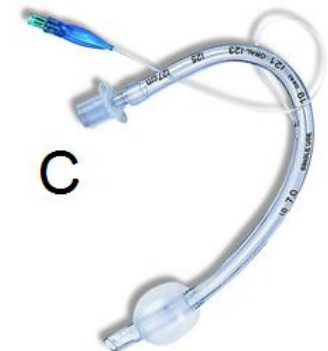
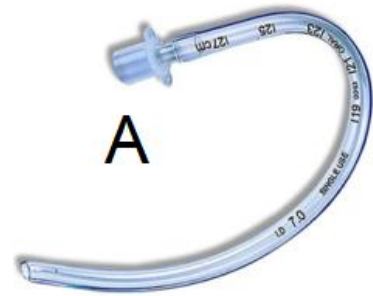
COPD patient for
Hip fracture surgery

Slide # 8

Inspect this excerpt a surgical elective list

902979	محمد بن عبد الله بن محمد	2	205	30	left submandibular gland stone	osteotomy gland excision	تخدير عام
--------	--------------------------	---	-----	----	--------------------------------	--------------------------	-----------

Which Endotracheal tube do you chose for airway management of this patient during anesthesia, and why?



Slide # 9

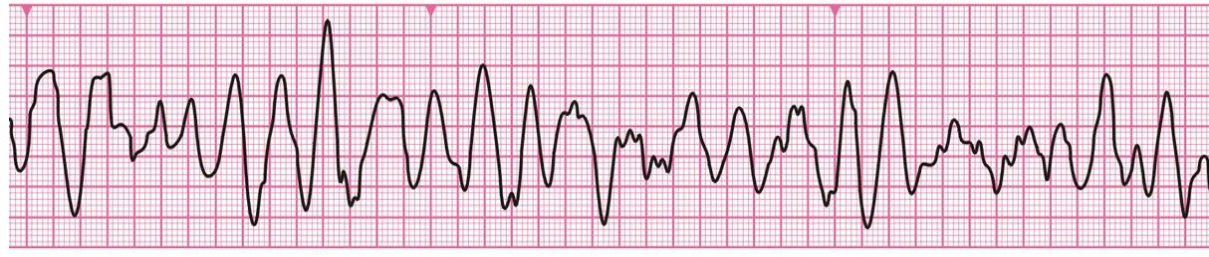


1-What is the endotracheal tube part by the arrow?

2-What are the clinical purposes it serves?

3-How much pressure is allowed in it during its inflation?

Slide # 10



A 45 year old heavy smoker man presented to the emergency room with severe retrosternal chest pain. His heart rate was 120/min and had a blood pressure of 95/65. He was initially diagnosed as having ST elevation MI. After the insertion of an 18G canula in his Rt Forearm, he suddenly became unconscious and stopped breathing with absent carotid pulse. He was soon intubated and CPR started. His Concurrent ECG rhythm was as attached above.

What is your Diagnosis?

Mention your next three steps of management.

1- -----

2- -----

3- -----

Slide # 11

Inspect this attached figure of pain pathways

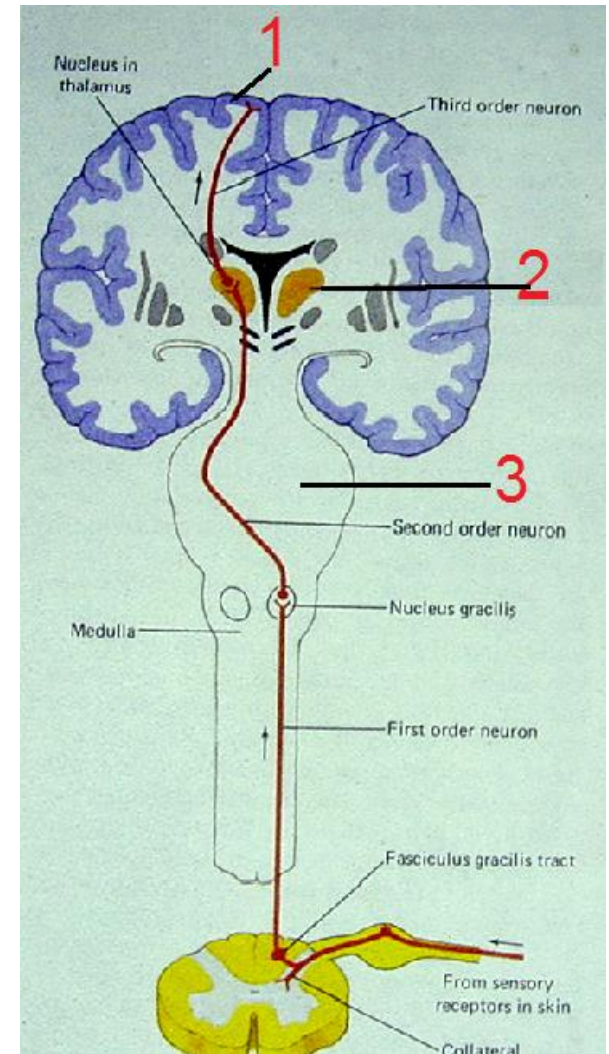
A- Identify the structures indicated by red numbers:

1- -----

2- -----

3- -----

B- What is the function of the structure number 3?



Slide # 12

What salt is used in preparing this solution and in what percent concentration is it prepared ?

What is the final concentration of its dissolved constituents in mmol/ml

constituent	Concentration
1: -----	-----
2:- -----	-----



Slide # 13

Age	/room bed	ward	urgency level	Anesthesia	Doctor	Planned Procedure	Diagnosis
43	5/2	قسم النسائية	ED	G/A	شوقي صالح	D&C	MENORRHGIA

This lady on emergency board (medically stable) started her fasting at 06:00 AM

After what time is her anesthesia allowed to proceed?

What is the preferred general anesthesia type in her case?

Slide # 14

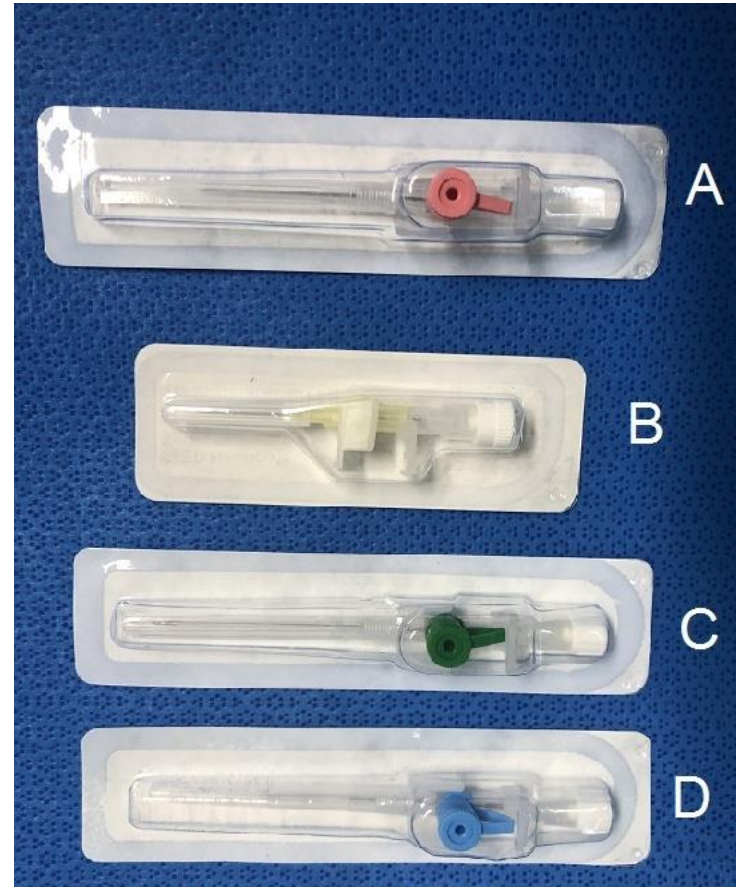
Arrange the attached
intravenous cannulas in
Descending order of Diameter:

1- -----

2- -----

3- -----

4- -----



Slide # 5

The attached figures show the connections of Anaesthetic gas supplies to the anaesthesia machine:

A- Which one is a high pressure system:

B- Which one provides gases at pressures about 4 bar?



A



B

Anesthesia Mini-OSCE Exam

3rd Rotation – 7th Group

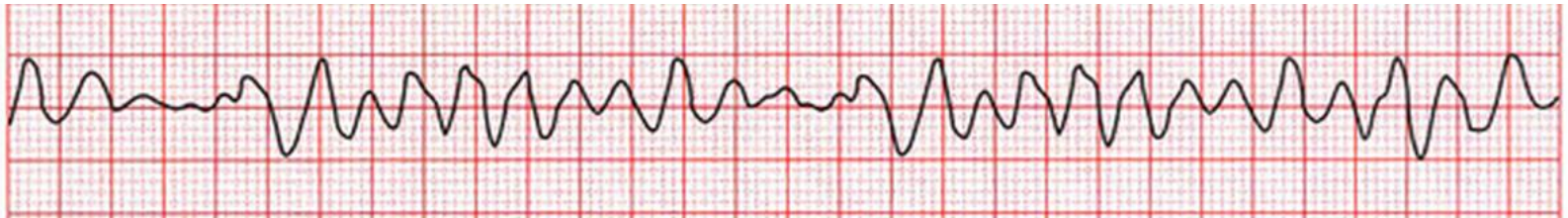
30/11/2017

10 A.M.

Form A

Slide #:

- A 65 years old man with history of Ischemic heart disease , underwent Cardiac catheterization. Soon After the procedure he developed this rhythm. His blood pressure was 80/50, with decreased level of consciousness.



1. Identify the rhythm?

2. Mention the next three steps (in order) of your response

1. Call for help:

2. -----

3. -----

4. -----

Slide

Mention the number of airway device that best matches airway management in each of the following Scenarios:

A. *G/A for obstetric Dilation and curettage (D&C):*

.....

B. *General Anesthesia for lower jaw surgery:*

.....

C. *Can't intubate but can ventilate condition:*

.....

D. *Anesthesia for nasal septoplasty surgery:*

.....



Slide #: 3

Examine the attached photo.

- A. Identify the machine used on this patient.

- B. Mention three indications of its use:

A. -----

B. -----

C. -----



Slide #:

A. Explain what this rescuer is doing.



B. What will she be doing next?

Slide #:


You are about to insert an intravenous cannula in this patient's hand. Mention the techniques used to make the veins more visible for easier cannulation:



1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----

Slide #:

What treatment modalities are used for premedication in this patient?

Jordan University Hospital Department of Anesthesia <u>Anesthesia Management Record</u>				Patient Name: <u>Ali M. Ahmed</u>
A-CLN 0223				Age: <u>47yr</u> Sex: <u>♂</u>
				Hospital No.: <u>xxx xxx</u>
				Date: <u>30.11.2017</u>
1- Pre-Operative Assessment Note				
Patient seen in Pre-operative Anesthesia Clinic? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO				
A- History				
Previous Anesthesia:	Cardiovascular:	Weight	80 kg	Height: 170 cm
<u>None</u>	<u>No chest pain</u> <u>No dyspnea, No orthopnea</u> <u>good exercise tolerance</u>	Other:		
Complications? <u>—</u>		<u>Non-smoker</u> <u>Non-drinker</u>		
Airway Difficulty? <u>—</u>	Respiratory:	<u>- gastro-esophageal reflux</u> <u>disease (5yrs)</u>		
Allergies:	<u>- No Cough or sputum</u> <u>- No recent upper respiratory tract infections</u>	<u>- works as a school teacher</u> <u>- married.</u>		
<u>Nil</u>				
Medications:	<u>Ranitidine 50mg X 1</u>			
B- Physical Examination				

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----

Slide #: 5

Identify the tools in 1 and 2:

1: -----

2: -----

Which one is used to give
the contents of the bag in A
to patient and why?



1



2



A

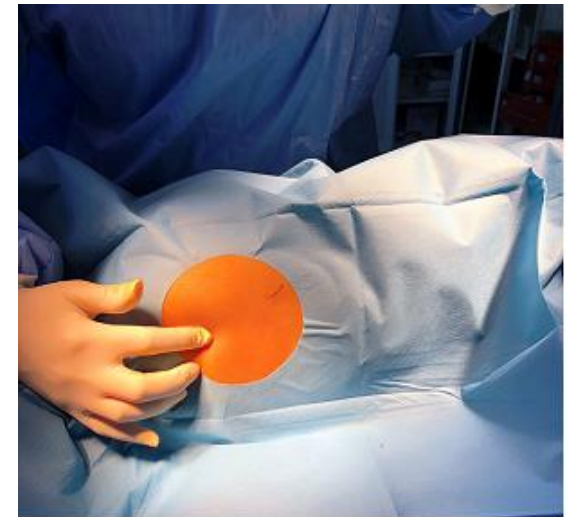
Slide #:

1. The patient in A is being prepared for an anesthetic technique. Identify this technique of anesthesia.
-



A

2. In figure B , the operator is palpating the site for insertion of the anesthesia needle in the same patient. What is this site?
-



B

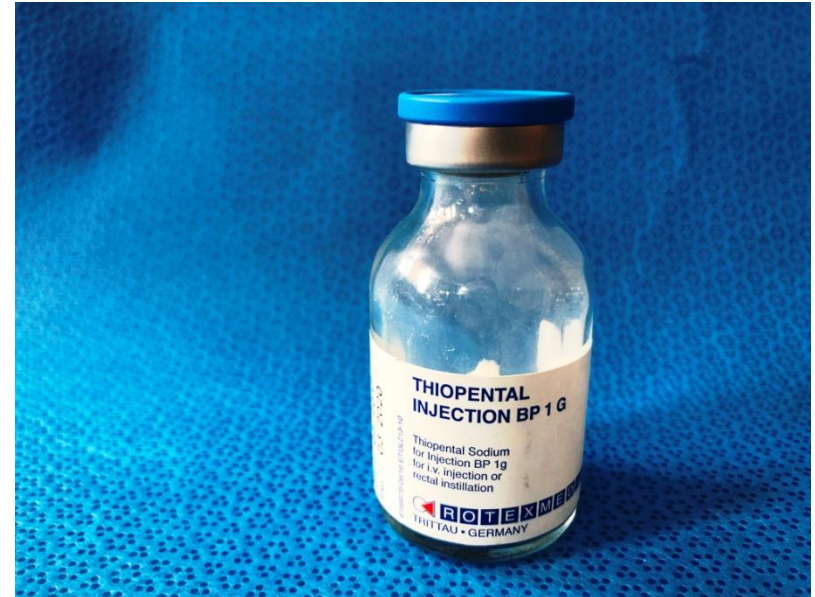
Slide #:

Inspect the attached figure.

1. How do prepare a 2.5% solution of the drug in this vial?

2. What is this drug used for in Anesthesia?

3. What is this drug's effect on intracranial pressure?



Slide

Inspect the attached figure of some drugs used during anesthesia:

1. What group of drugs do these agents belong to?

.....



2. Mention 3 indications for their use in Anesthesia.

- A.
- B.
- C.

Slide #:

1- What is the Pharyngeal view grade in A?

2- What is the Laryngeal View grade in B?



A



B

Slide #:

Based on medical gas color coding of cylinders, what gas does each of the shown cylinders contain?

1. -----

2. -----

3. -----

4. -----

1



2



3



4



Slide

By the end of your rotation , you are expected to know the gauges (sizes) of these cannulas used in the department:

1. Please fill empty boxes accordingly:

Number	Gauge
1	
2	
3	

2. Which one provides the highest maximum flow?



Slide

مستشفى الجامعة الأردنية

قائمة العمليات

Doctor : 425 محمود ابو عبيلة

28/11/2017

Notes غرفة 6

Assistant1 30971 مهند ممدوح محمد الرشيدات Assistant2 8834 محمد خالد محمد حميدان

Assistant3 Assistant4

Assistant5 Operator : محمود ابو عبيلة

Order	File	Patient	P	Adm	Room	No	Age	Diagnosis	Operation	Ga
	1075635	ميلاد	1	1			27	HYDATID LUNG DISEASE	THORACOTOMY + CYST EXCISION +/- LUNG RESECTION	تخدير عام

1. What airway management tool is used for the this patient in his intended surgery?

2. What type of vetilation is usually required for such a surgery?

Slide #:

A. Which device does “a patient with 60% FiO₂ and a pulse oximeter reading of 88%” need?

1



2



3



4



B. Which of the devices shown has an FiO₂ output that is independent of patient's inspiratory efforts?

Slide

Inspect the attached drug figure and mention its

1. Effect on skeletal muscles

2. Effect on heart rate

3. Effect on serum electrolytes



Anesthesia Mini-OSCE Exam

3rd Rotation – 7th Group

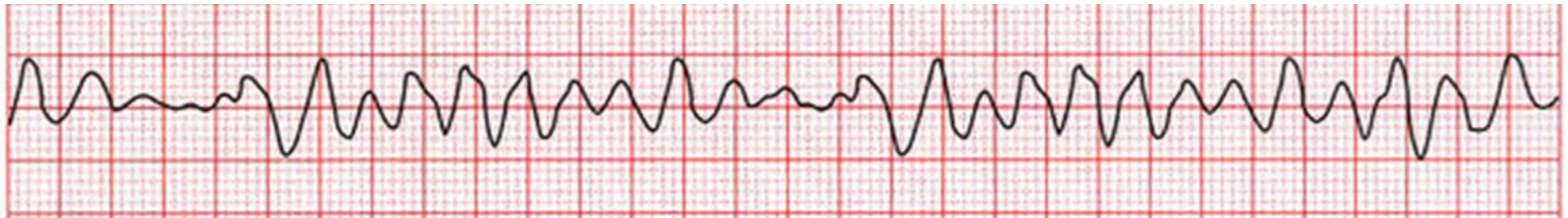
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2. Mention the next three steps (in order) of your response

1. Call for help:

2. -----

3. -----

4. -----

Slide

Mention the number of airway device that best matches airway management in each of the following Scenarios:

A. *G/A for obstetric Dilation and curettage (D&C):*

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B. *General Anesthesia for lower jaw surgery:*

.....

C. *Can't intubate but can ventilate condition:*

.....

D. *Anesthesia for nasal septoplasty surgery:*

.....



Slide #: 3

Examine the attached photo.

- A. Identify the machine used on this patient.

- B. Mention three indications of its use:

A. -----

B. -----

C. -----



Slide #:

A. Explain what this rescuer is doing.



B. What will she be doing next?

Slide #:


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3. -----
4. -----

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<u>Nil</u>				
Medications:	<u>Ranitidine 50mg X1</u>			
B- Physical Examination				

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----

Slide #: 5

Identify the tools in 1 and 2:

1: -----

2: -----

Which one is used to give
the contents of the bag in A
to patient and why?



1



2



A

Slide #:

1. The patient in A is being prepared for an anesthetic technique. Identify this technique of anesthesia.
-



A

2. In figure B , the operator is palpating the site for insertion of the anesthesia needle in the same patient. What is this site?
-



B

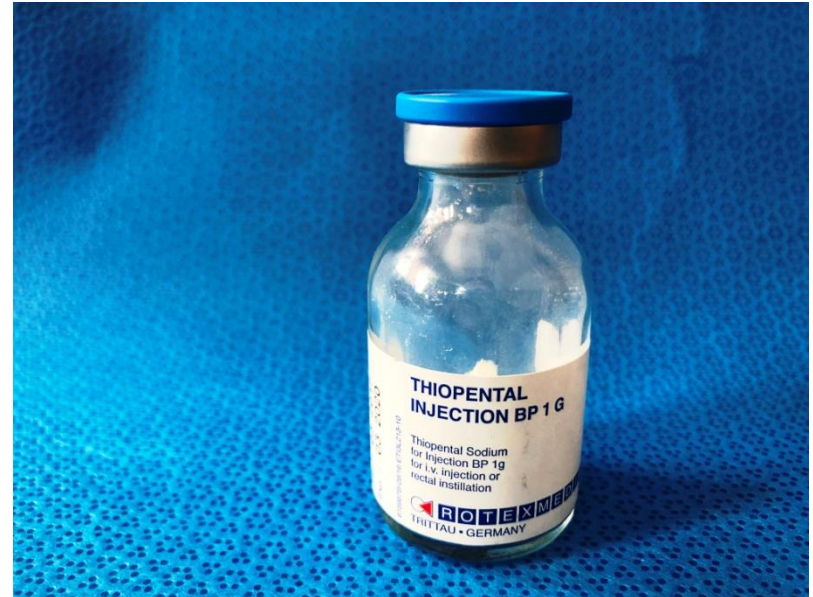
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1. How do prepare a 2.5% solution of the drug in this vial?

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Slide

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1. What group of drugs do these agents belong to?

.....



2. Mention 3 indications for their use in Anesthesia.

- A.
- B.
- C.

Slide #:

1- What is the Pharyngeal view grade in A?

2- What is the Laryngeal View grade in B?



A



B

Slide #:

Based on medical gas color coding of cylinders, what gas does each of the shown cylinders contain?

1. -----

2. -----

3. -----

4. -----

1



2



3



4



Slide

By the end of your rotation , you are expected to know the gauges (sizes) of these cannulas used in the department:

1. Please fill empty boxes accordingly:

Number	Gauge
1	
2	
3	

2. Which one provides the highest maximum flow?



Slide

مستشفى الجامعة الأردنية

قائمة العمليات

Doctor : 425 محمود ابو عبيلة

28/11/2017

Notes غرفة 6

Assistant1 30971 مهند ممدوح محمد الرشيدات Assistant2 8834 محمد خالد محمد حميدان

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2. What type of vetilation is usually required for such a surgery?

Slide #:

A. Which device does “a patient with 60% FiO₂ and a pulse oximeter reading of 88%” need?

1



2



3



4



B. Which of the devices shown has an FiO₂ output that is independent of patient's inspiratory efforts?

Slide

Inspect the attached drug figure and mention its

1. Effect on skeletal muscles

2. Effect on heart rate

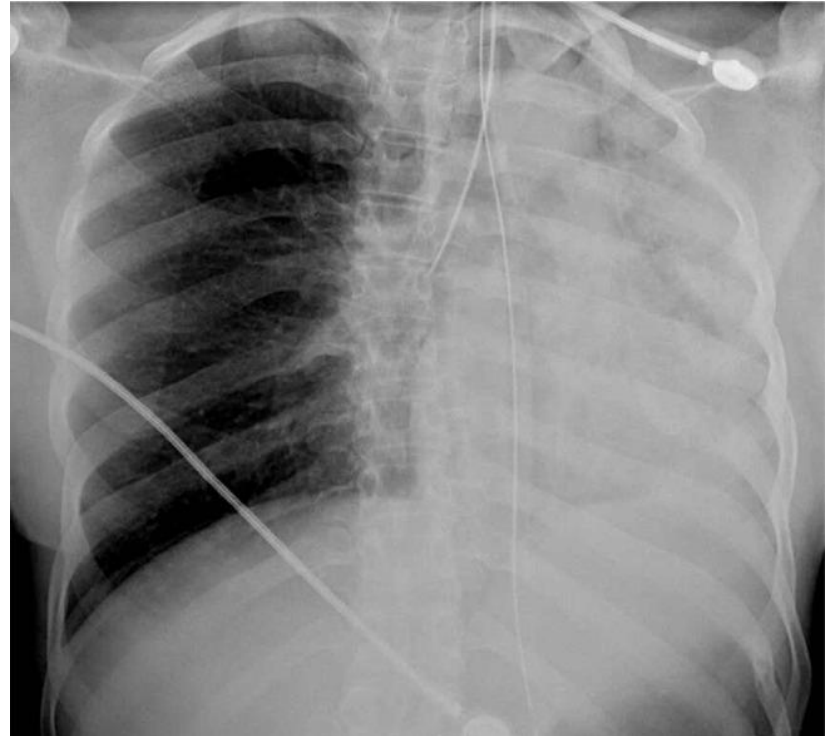
3. Effect on serum electrolytes



Slide # 21

1. What is the most likely cause of this whitening of the left lung?

2. How do you treat it?



Slide # 22

1- Identify the procedure performed in the figure:

2- In what Scenario is it used?



Slide # 23

1- Identify this equipment:

2- Mention two Contra-indications
of its use:



Slide # 24

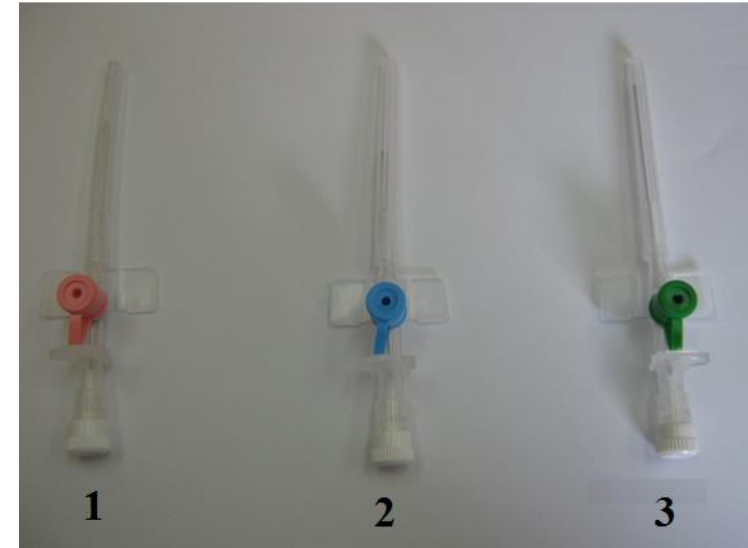
Choose the number corresponding to the appropriate canula in each of the following:

1- Pediatric patients: _____

2- Best for blood transfusion: _____

3- Gauge 20 canula: _____

4- Highest flow: _____



Slide # 25

Inspect the drug shown in this slide.

1. How does this drug act?

.....

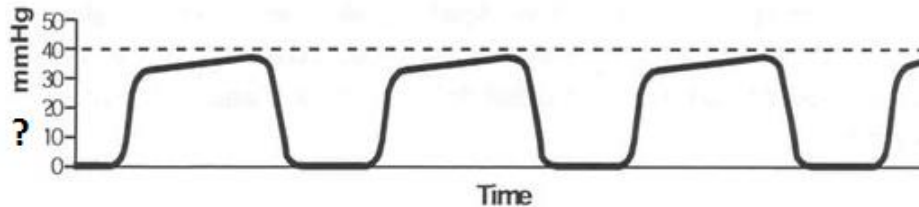
1. How is it metabolized?

.....



Slide # 26

Examine this trace of intra-operative monitoring:



1. What is it called?

2. Mention two measurements that are derived from it.

Slide #: 27

Examine this breathing equipment.

1. What is it called?

2. What class of breathing equipment it belongs to?



Slide #: 28

Examine these two pictures.

1. Name the ventilation machine used in figure 1 and mention the type of ventilation it provides.

2. Identify the equipment in figure 2 and what is it used for:

used for -----



Slide # 29

1. What is the main indication for use of this medication?

2. How many mg/ml for a 1% of this drug contains?

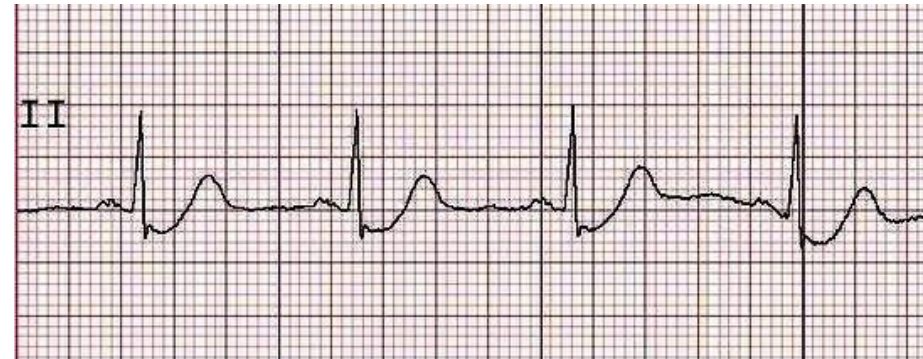
3. Mention two side effects for its use?



Slide # 30

1- What is the heart rate in this ECG trace?

2- Mention one abnormality in this ECG trace:



Slide

1. Identify this Anesthesia Equipment.

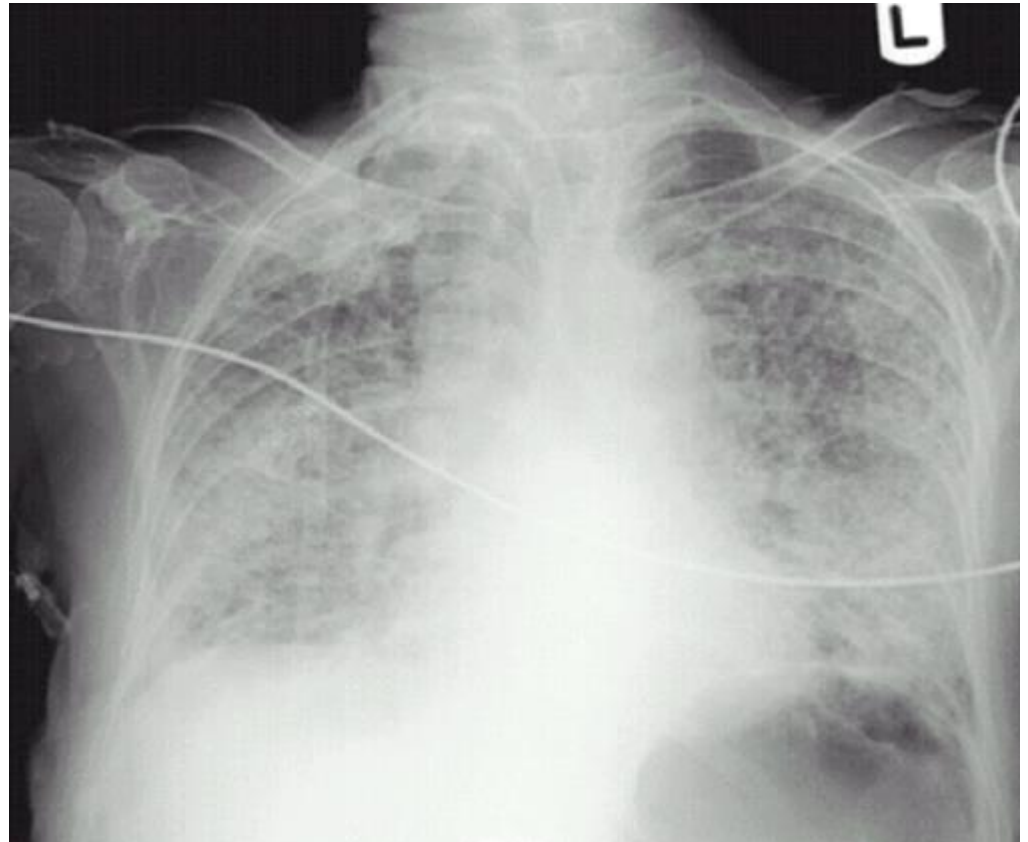


2. What is it indicated for?

Slide #:

This CXR of a 35 year old male patient in the ICU, 5 days post Acute Pancreatitis. He is on non-rebreathing face mask with reservoir bag. His O2 saturation is 80%.

1. Mention 3 differential diagnoses.
2. What is the next line of management for this patient?



Slide #:

Examine these two pictures.

1. Name the ventilation machine used in figure 1 and mention the type of ventilation it provides.
2. What types of Energy output are provided by the machine in Figure 2.



Slide #:

Examine this breathing equipment.

1. What is it called?
2. What class of breathing equipment it belongs to?



Slide # 23

1. How much Dextrose in (mg /ml) does this solution have?
2. Is it a Hyper-, Iso-, or Hypotonic solution?



Slide # 24

Examine the Drug vial provided

1. What group of drugs does this drug belong to?
2. What is the main indication for its use?
3. Mention Two direct cardiovascular complications of its use ?

1 _____

2- _____



Slide # 29

A 62 yr old male patient, presented to the E/R with chest pain. He was conscious and his blood pressure was 80/50 mmHg.

He was found to have the following ECG rhythm.



1. What is the heart rate of this patient?
2. What is your first line of Management

Anesthesia Mini-OSCE Exam

5th Rotation – 4th Group

08/02/2018

10:30 A.M.

Form A

Slide # 1



1. *Identify the airway device through which this patient is being ventilated.*

2. *Mention three Central Nervous System related indications for this ventilatory management:*
 - a. -----
 - b. -----
 - c. -----

Slide # 2

A. Mention two things you need to check in this device before use:

1. -----
2. -----

B. Is this device ready for use?

C. Name the part indicated by arrow:



Slide # 3

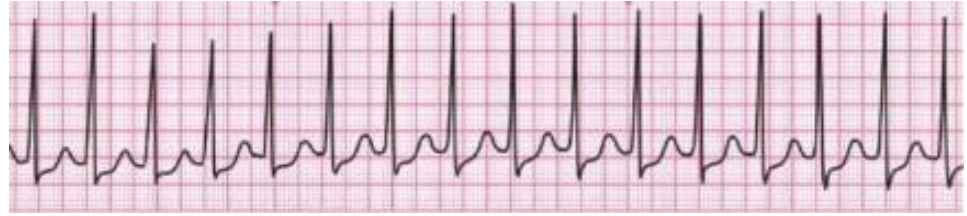
What is the function of the anesthesia circuit accessories indicated by :

1. Yellow Arrow:

2. Red Arrow:



Slide 4:



The ICU nurse shouted to you that your newly admitted 47 year old male patient who is a victim of Road traffic accident suddenly became unresponsive. When you came to his bed side you saw the attached rhythm on ECG and your search for carotid pulse was negative. He has his intravenous fluid running.

What is your clinical diagnosis?

What shall you do? (first three steps in ORDER)

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----

Slide # 5

Examine the attached Chest X-Ray:

A- What is the Diagnosis?

B- Mention the three numbered X-Ray signs:

1. -----

2. -----

3. -----



Slide: 6

Match Each drug with the likely scenario upon its use:

1. The patient shouted upon its injection:

2. The patient showed odd behavioral changes in the recovery room:

3. A patient had precipitation of a genetic disorder of Hemoglobin synthesis:

4. Not used in anesthesia for a patient with brain tumor:



1



2



3



4

Slide # 7

Give the usual description (character) of pain in each of the shown clinical conditions:

1. -----

2. -----

3. -----

4. -----



Cluster headache



Rheumatic pain



neurogenic pain



Abdominal cancer

Slide # 8

The contents of the vial in A were totally aspirated into syringe B and the proper dose was given as shown in B to a 60 kg male patient during induction of Anesthesia.



A

1. What was the dose in mg/kg?

2. How do you antagonize the residual effects of this drug?



B

Slide # 9

Mention the Number of corresponding drug:

A. It is contraindicated in patients with preexisting liver disease.

B. Can be used in case of malignant hyperthermia.

C. Not used in case of inhalational induction of anesthesia.

D. Has MAC of 2%.



Slide # 10

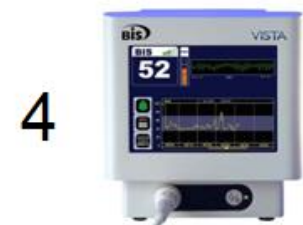
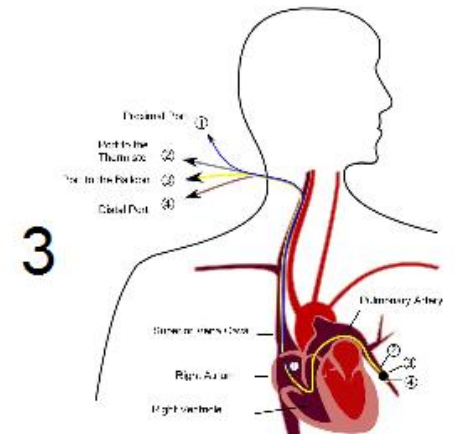
Match each monitoring figure with proper statement:

- A. Reflects driving force for filling in Left atrium + Left ventricle:

- B. It depends on both red and infra-red light to do its function:

- C. It depends on EEG analysis of the frontal lobe

- D. Reflects driving force for filling in right atrium and right ventricle:



Slide # 11

<u>Airway:</u>	H&N movement: <i>free</i>
Mouth Opening: <i>2 cm</i>	Tracheal Shift? <i>No</i>
Mallampati class: <i>I</i>	Thyromental Distance: <i>4 cm</i>
Teeth: <i>2 lost molars</i>	Other: <i>Neck scar</i>
<u>Chest X Ray:</u>	

Inspect this airway part of the anesthesia preoperative assessment sheet of a 40 yr old female patient who underwent hemi-thyroidectomy one year ago and received neck radiation therapy and now presenting for gall bladder surgery.

What are the indicators of possible difficulty in tracheal intubation.

Slide 12

Inspect this ENT elective surgery list excerpt:

Assistant5		Operator :		طارق محافظة				
Order	File	Patient	P	Adm	Room No	Age	Diagnosis	Operation
1	111-411	فراس	1		803	4	RECURRENT TONSILLITIS	TS AS (Tonsillectomy + Adenoidectomy)
2	111-411							

Describe the type of endotracheal tube that fits this case:

What is the proper size of endotracheal tube you chose?

What is its proper depth of insertion?

Slide 13

1. What is this piece of equipment?

2. Based on its shown orientation, mention the direction of fluid flow

From Port To Port



Slide 14



This trauma victim opened his eyes only to painful stimulus, with uttering of few non-understandable words. On pinching the skin of his left hand, he would move it away.

Fill this Glasgow scale assessment form of this patient:

Component	Score
Total	

Slide # 15

Match each needle in the attached figure with the proper statement regarding its anesthesia purpose:

- A. The effected regional anesthesia can be extended for days:.....
- B. For immediate onset of regional anesthesia:.....
- C. Insertion in T11-T12 intervertebral space:.....
- D. Commonly used for its motor block effect:.....

1



2



Anesthesia Mini-OSCE Exam

6th Rotation – 3rd Group

08/03/2018

09:30 A.M.

Form B

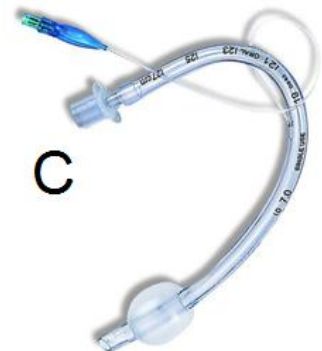
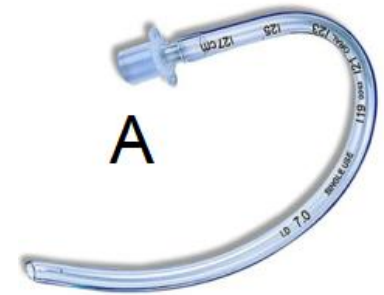
Slide # 1

Inspect this excerpt from ENT surgical list

12/11/12	عبدالرزاق	1	207	16 Years	DNS + CRS	Septoplasty + FESS	تخدير عام
----------	-----------	---	-----	-------------	-----------	--------------------	-----------

DNS: Deviated Nasal Septum, **CRS:** Chronic Recurrent Sinusitis, **FESS:** Functional endoscopic Sinus Surgery

Which Endotracheal tube do you chose for airway management of this patient during anesthesia, and why?



Slide # 2

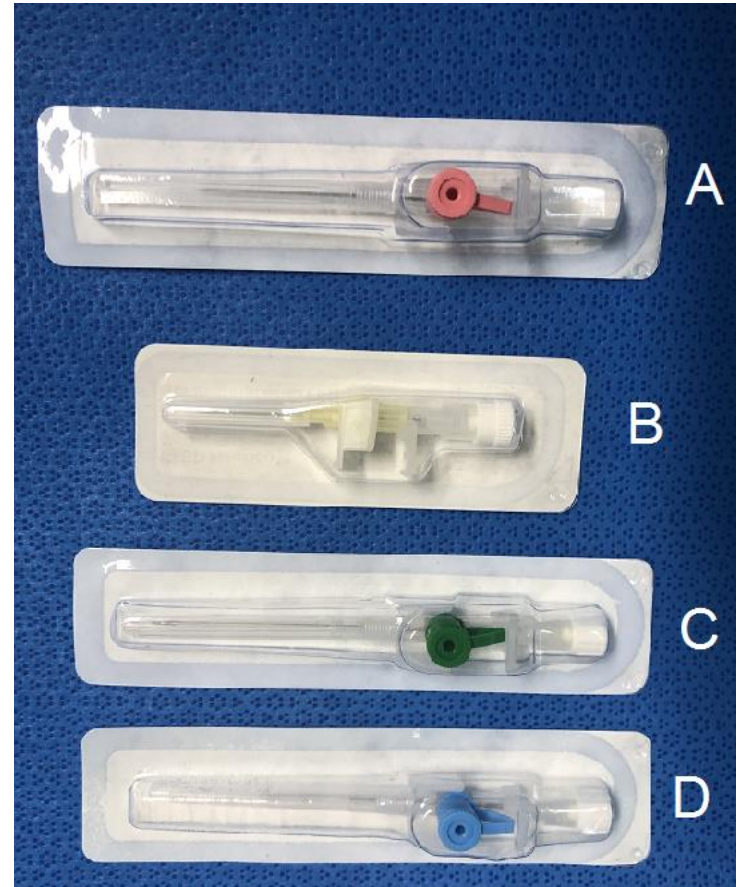
Arrange the attached
intravenous cannulas in
Ascending order of Diameter:

1- -----

2- -----

3- -----

4- -----



Slide # 3

The attached figures show the connections of Anaesthetic gas supplies to the anaesthesia machine:

What is the system used to prevent wrong gas connection in:

A: -----

B- -----



A



B

Slide # 4

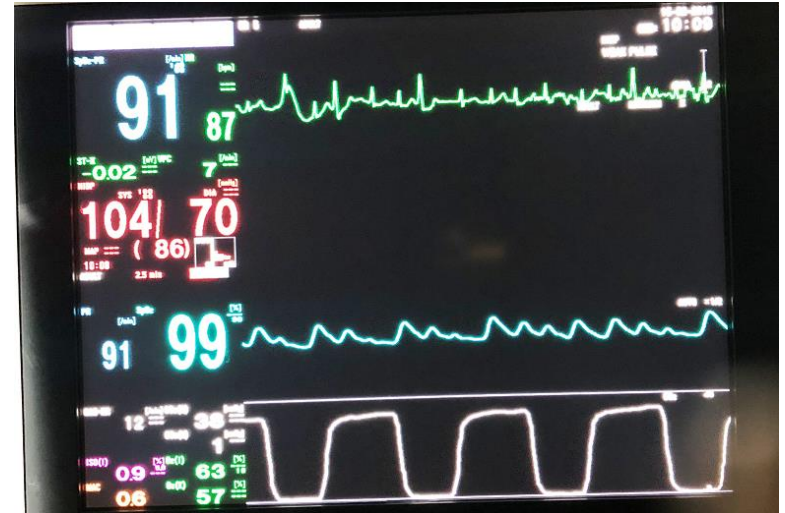
Inspect this Anesthesia Monitor

1- Are the ECG changes genuine or just artifacts?

2- *Explain* your answer in 1.

3- Do they need treatment ?

4- Explain your answer in 3



Slide # 5

1- How is the anesthetist maintaining the airway in this case?

2- what is the anesthesia circuit she is using?

3- How many valves does this circuit contain?

4- How much fresh gas flow is needed to prevent rebreathing when using this circuit?



Slide 6

What is the Most appropriate type of Anesthesia care for each of the attached scenarios?

1:-----

2:-----

3:-----

4:-----

1



Labouring Lady

2



Adult female for
cholecystectomy

3



Anxious adult
for dental work

4



COPD patient for
Hip fracture surgery

Slide 7

Inspect this ICU monitor snap-shot>

Mention the all abnormal clinical findings you see on this screen>>



Slide 8

Mention the complication in each of the attached cannula insertions.



1



2



3



4

1- -----

2- -----

3- -----

4- -----

Slide # 9

Inspect the two attached analgesic drugs:

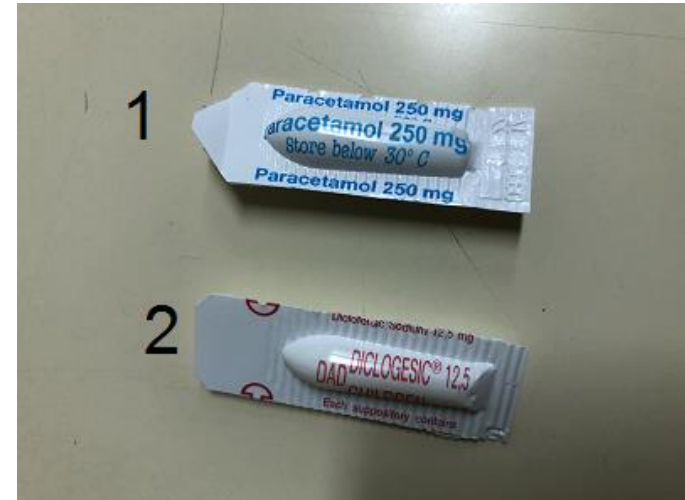
1- What are they used for during anesthesia care?

2- What is the route of their administration?

3- Which one is used for:

Mild pain: -----

Moderate pain: -----



Slide # 10

This bleeding trauma patient had a Heart rate of 130/min, Blood pressure 70/45, and his Foley's catheter retrieved 10 mls of urine in the last hour.

1- classify his hemodynamic status.

2- What is your estimation percentage of his blood lost in the bleeding?



Slide # 11

Inspect the attached photo:

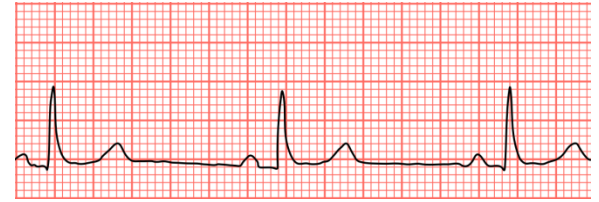
1-Identify the machine applied to the patient.

2-What is it used for?

3-Mention the main advantage of this version over classical version.



Slide # 12



You were summoned to see a 50 year old male patient who was newly admitted to the ICU after Thoracotomy surgery due to abnormal ECG rhythm. He was still intubated and mechanically ventilated. When you came to his bed side you saw the attached rhythm on ECG and your search for carotid pulse was negative. He has his intravenous fluid running.

What is your clinical diagnosis?

What shall you do? (first three steps in ORDER)

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----

Slide # 13

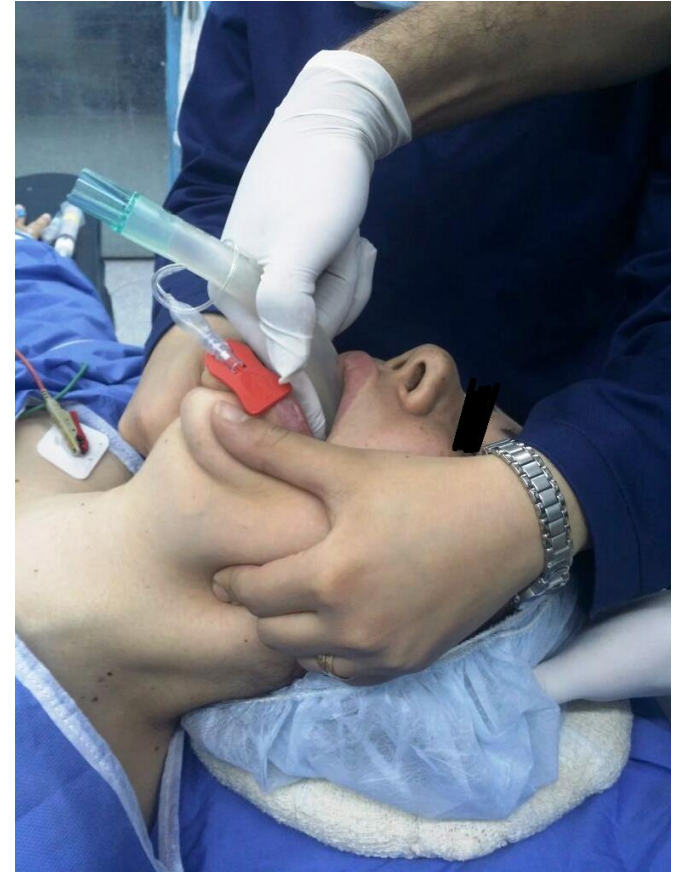
1-What is the anesthetist inserting here?

2- He just felt that he completely inserted the device. What should he do next?

1 -----

2 -----

3 -----



Slide # 14

Match each sentence with the proper figure Number

1-Used for Local anesthesia in finger nail surgery.

2- Has longer duration of action.

3- Contraindicated in local anesthesia for circumcision 2

4- The Local anesthetic drug concentration is 2 mg/n

1



2



Slide: 15

1- What is this machine used for in Anesthesia?

2- How does it do that?



Anesthesia Mini-OSCE Exam

6th Rotation – 3rd Group

08/03/2018

09:30 A.M.

Form A

Slide # 1

This bleeding trauma patient had a Heart rate of 130/min, Blood pressure 70/45, and his Foley's catheter retrieved 10 mls of urine in the last hour.

1- classify his hemodynamic status.

2- What is your estimation percentage of his blood lost in the bleeding?



Slide # 2

Inspect the attached photo:

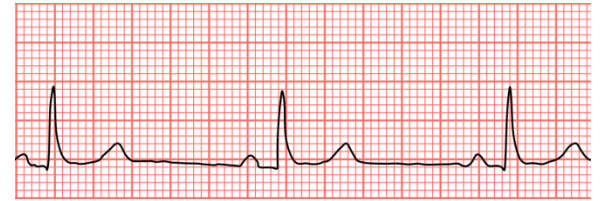
1-Identify the machine applied to the patient.

2-What is it used for?

3-Mention the main advantage of this version over classical version.



Slide # 3



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2-What shall you do? (first three steps in ORDER)

1. -----

2. -----

3. -----

Slide # 4

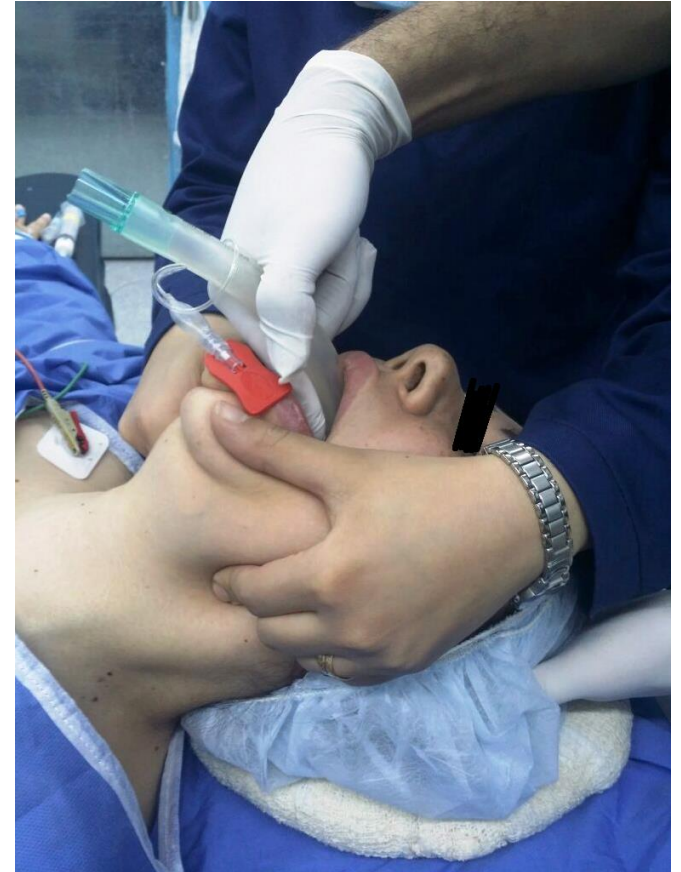
1-What is the anesthetist inserting here?

2- He just felt that he completely inserted the device. What should he do next?

1 -----

2 -----

3 -----



Slide # 5

Match each sentence with the proper figure Number

1-Used for Local anesthesia in finger nail surgery.

2- Has longer duration of action.

3- Contraindicated in local anesthesia for circumcision 2

4- The Local anesthetic drug concentration is 2 mg/n



Slide: 6

1- What is this machine used for in Anesthesia?

2- How does it do that?



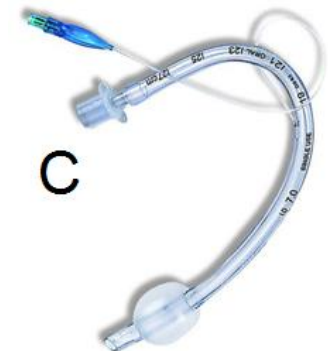
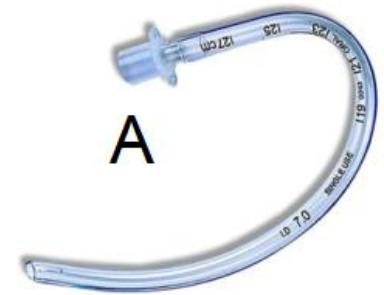
Slide # 7

Inspect this excerpt from ENT surgical list

12/12/12	عبدالرزاق	1	207	16 Years	DNS + CRS	Septoplasty + FESS	تخدير عام
----------	-----------	---	-----	-------------	-----------	--------------------	-----------

DNS: Deviated Nasal Septum, **CRS:** Chronic Recurrent Sinusitis, **FESS:** Functional endoscopic Sinus Surgery

Which Endotracheal tube do you chose for airway management of this patient during anesthesia, and why?



Slide # 8

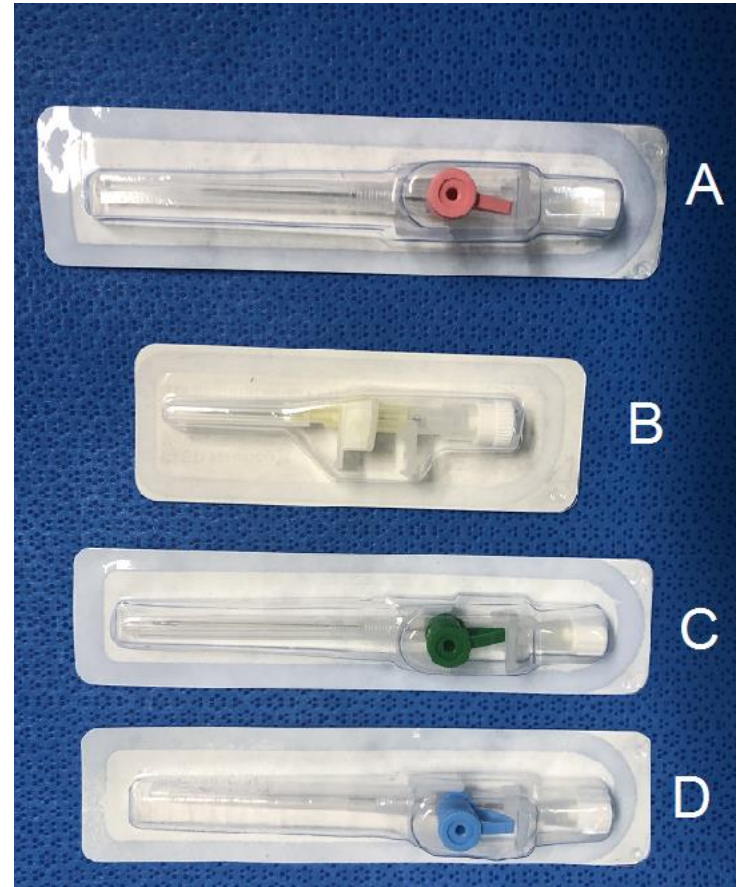
Arrange the attached intravenous cannulas in Ascending order of Diameter:

1- -----

2- -----

3- -----

4- -----



Slide # 9

The attached figures show the connections of Anaesthetic gas supplies to the anaesthesia machine:

What is the system used to prevent wrong gas connection in:

A: -----

B- -----



A



B

Slide # 10

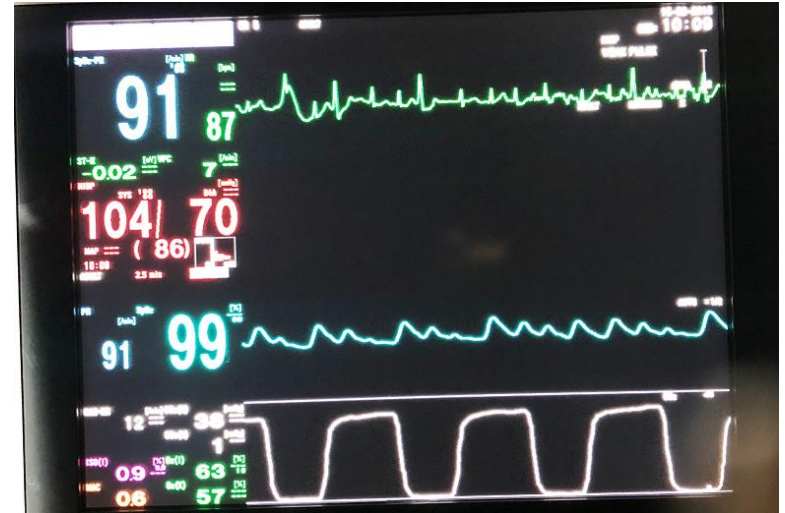
Inspect this Anesthesia Monitor

1- Are the ECG changes genuine or just artifacts?

2- Explain your answer in 1.

3- Do they need treatment ?

4- Explain your answer in 3



Slide # 11

1- How is the anesthetist maintaining the airway in this case?

2- what is the anesthesia circuit she is using?

3- how many valves does this circuit contain?

4- How much fresh gas flow is needed to prevent rebreathing when using this circuit?



Slide 12

What is the Most appropriate type of Anesthesia care for each of the attached scenarios?

1:-----

2:-----

3:-----

4:-----

1



Labouring Lady

2



Adult female for
cholecystectomy

3



Anxious adult
for dental work

4



COPD patient for
Hip fracture surgery

Slide 13

Inspect this ICU monitor snap-shot>

Mention the abnormal clinical findings on this screen>>



Slide 14

Mention the complication in each of the attached cannula insertions.



1



2



3



4

1- -----

2- -----

3- -----

4- -----

Slide # 15

Inspect the two attached analgesic drugs:

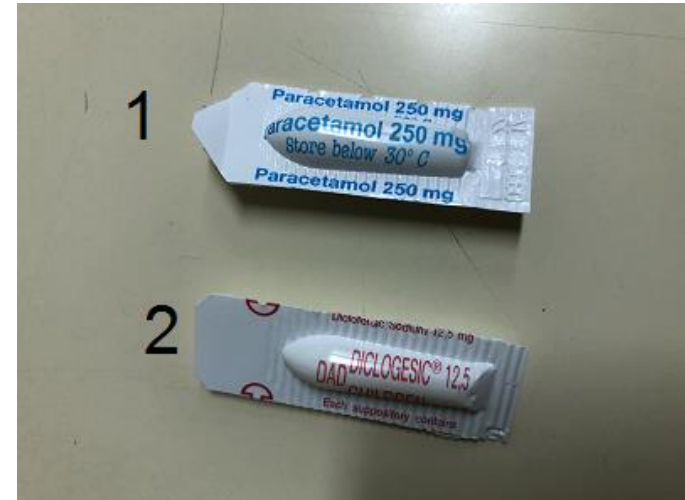
1- What are they used for during anesthesia care?

2- What is the route of their administration?

3- Which one is used for:

Mild pain: -----

Moderate pain: -----



Anesthesia Mini-OSCE Exam

3rd Rotation – 7th Group

30/11/2017

10 A.M.

Form C

Slide # 1

Inspect the attached figure of some drugs used during anesthesia:

1. What group of drugs do these agents belong to?

.....



2. Mention 3 indications for their use in Anesthesia.

- A.
- B.
- C.

Slide #: 2

1- What is the Pharyngeal view grade in A?

2- What is the Laryngeal View grade in B?



A



B

Slide # 3

Inspect the two anesthesia circuits in the attached figures.

1. Name the circuit in Figure 1.

2. Mention three advantages of the circuit in figure 2 over that in Figure 1.

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----



Slide: 4

By the end of your rotation , you are expected to know the gauges (sizes) of these cannulas used in our department:

1. Please fill empty boxes accordingly:

Number	Gauge
1	
2	
3	

2. Which one provides the highest maximum flow?



Slide: 5

مستشفى الجامعة الأردنية

قائمة العمليات

Doctor : 425 محمود ابو عبيلة

28/11/2017

Notes غرفة 6

Assistant1 30971 مهند ممدوح محمد الرشيدات Assistant2 8834 محمد خالد محمد حميدان

Assistant3 Assistant4

Assistant5 Operator : محمود ابو عبيلة

Order	File	Patient	P	Adm	Room	No	Age	Diagnosis	Operation	Ga
	1075635	ميلاد	1	1			27	HYDATID LUNG DISEASE	THORACOTOMY + CYST EXCISION +/- LUNG RESECTION	تخدير عام

1. What airway management tool is used for the this patient in his intended surgery?

2. What type of vetilation is usually required for such a surgery?

Slide #: 6

A. Which device does “a patient with 60% FiO₂ and a pulse oximeter reading of 88%” need?

1



2



3



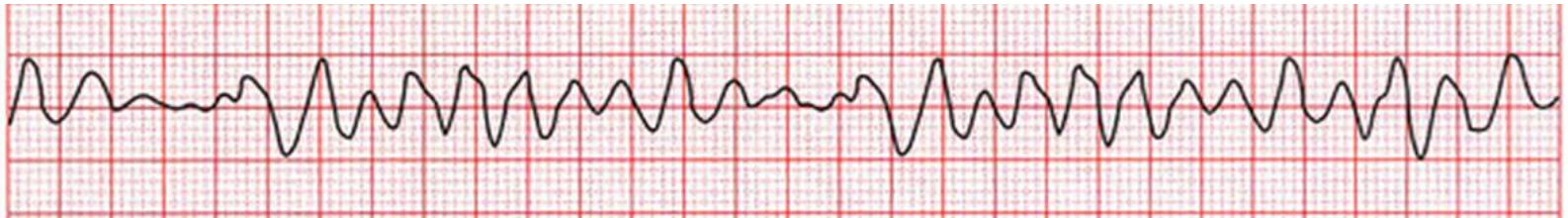
4



B. Which of the devices shown has an FiO₂ output that is independent of patient's inspiratory efforts?

Slide #: 7

- A 65 years old man with history of Ischemic heart disease , underwent Cardiac catheterization. Soon After the procedure he developed this rhythm. His blood pressure was unrecordable.



1. Identify the rhythm?

2. Mention the next three steps (in order) of your response
 1. Call for help:
 2. -----
 3. -----
 4. -----

Slide # 8

Mention the number of airway device that best matches airway management in each of the following Scenarios:

A. *G/A for obstetric Dilation and curettage (D&C):*

.....

B. *General Anesthesia for lower jaw surgery:*

.....

C. *Can't intubate but can ventilate condition:*

.....

D. *Anesthesia for nasal septoplasty surgery:*

.....



Slide #: 9

Examine the attached photo.

A. Identify the machine used on this patient.

B. Mention three indications of its use:

1. -----

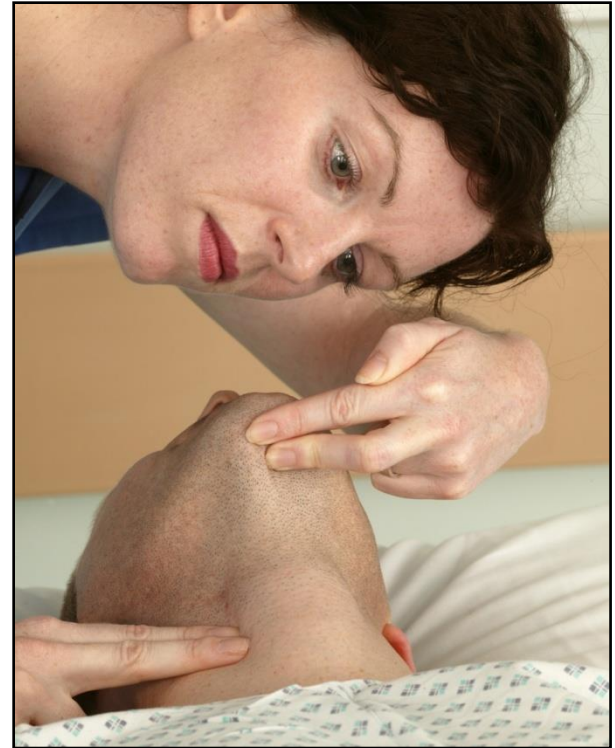
2. -----

3. -----



Slide #: 10

Explain what this rescuer is doing.



Slide #: 11


You are about to insert an intravenous cannula in this patient's hand. Mention the techniques used to make the veins more visible for easier cannulation:



1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----

Slide #: 12

What treatment modalities are used for premedication in this patient?

Jordan University Hospital Department of Anesthesia <u>Anesthesia Management Record</u>				Patient Name: <u>Ali M. Ahmed</u>
A-CLN 0223				Age: <u>47yr</u> Sex: <u>♂</u>
				Hospital No.: <u>xxx xxx</u>
				Date: <u>30.11.2017</u>
1- Pre-Operative Assessment Note				
Patient seen in Pre-operative Anesthesia Clinic? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO				
A- History				
Previous Anesthesia:	Cardiovascular:	Weight	80 kg	Height: 170 cm
<u>None</u>	<u>No chest pain</u> <u>No dyspnea, No orthopnea</u> <u>good exercise tolerance</u>	Other:		
Complications? <u>—</u>		<u>Non-smoker</u> <u>Non-drinker</u>		
Airway Difficulty? <u>—</u>	Respiratory:	<u>- gastro-esophageal reflux</u> <u>disease (5yrs)</u>		
Allergies:	<u>- No Cough or sputum</u> <u>- No recent upper respiratory tract infections</u>	<u>- works as a school teacher</u> <u>- married.</u>		
<u>Nil</u>				
Medications: <u>Ranitidine 50mg X1</u>				
B- Physical Examination				

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----

Slide #: 13

Identify the tools in 1 and 2:

1: -----

2: -----

Which one is used to give
the contents of the bag in A
to patient and why?



1



2



A

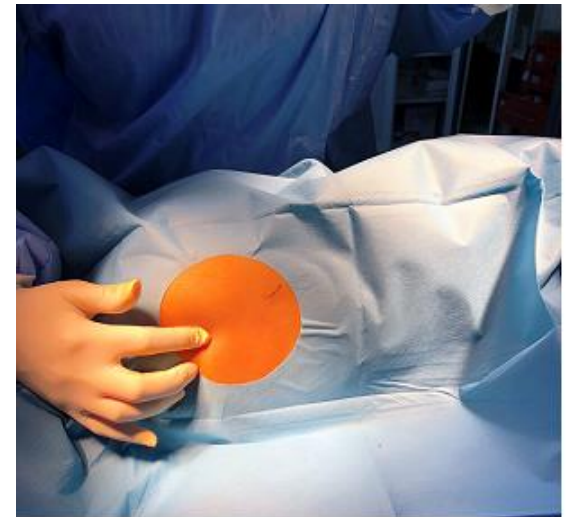
Slide #: 14

1. The patient in A is being prepared for an anesthetic technique. Identify this technique of anesthesia.
-



A

2. In figure B , the operator is palpating the site for insertion of the anesthesia needle in the same patient. What is this site?
-



B

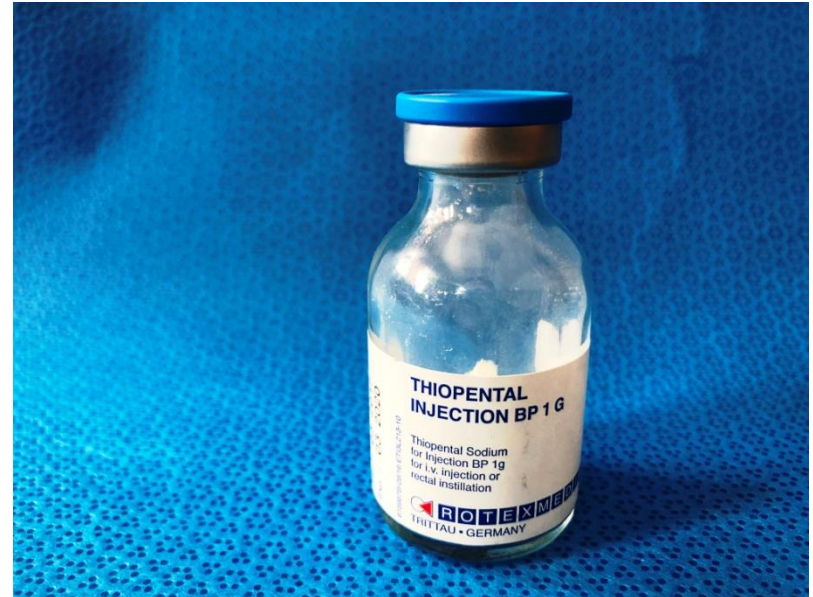
Slide #: 15

Inspect the attached figure.

1. How do you prepare a 2.5% solution of the drug in this vial?

2. What is this drug used for in Anesthesia?

3. What is this drug's effect on intracranial pressure?



Anesthesia Mini-OSCE Exam

3rd Rotation – 7th Group

30/11/2017

10 A.M.

Form B

Slide #: 1

Identify the tools in 1 and 2:

1: -----

2: -----

Which one is used to give
the contents of the bag in A
to patient and why?



1



2



A

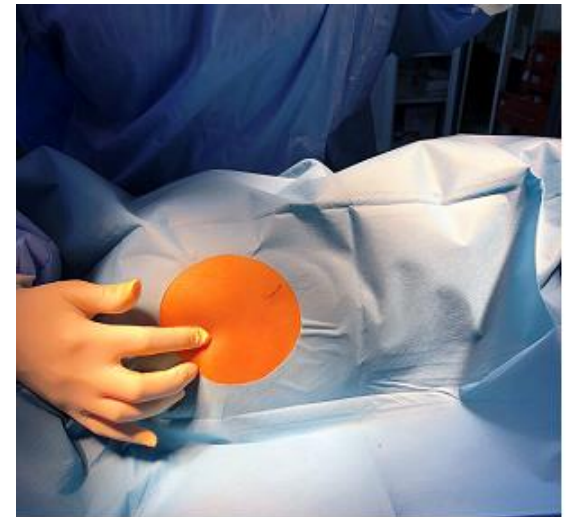
Slide #: 2

1. The patient in A is being prepared for an anesthetic technique. Identify this technique of anesthesia.
-



A

2. In figure B , the operator is palpating the site for insertion of the anesthesia needle in the same patient. What is this site?
-



B

Slide #: 3

Inspect the attached figure.

1. How do you prepare a 2.5% solution of the drug in this vial?

2. What is this drug used for in Anesthesia?

3. What is this drug's effect on intracranial pressure?



Slide # 4

Inspect the attached figure of some drugs used during anesthesia:

1. What group of drugs do these agents belong to?

.....



2. Mention 3 indications for their use in Anesthesia.

- A.
- B.
- C.

Slide #: 5

1- What is the Pharyngeal view grade in A?

2- What is the Laryngeal View grade in B?



A



B

Slide # 6

Inspect the two anesthesia circuits in the attached figures.

1. Name the circuit in Figure 1.

2. Mention three advantages of the circuit in figure 2 over that in Figure 1.

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----



Slide: 7

By the end of your rotation , you are expected to know the gauges (sizes) of these cannulas used in our department:

1. Please fill empty boxes accordingly:

Number	Gauge
1	
2	
3	

2. Which one provides the highest maximum flow?



Slide: 8

مستشفى الجامعة الأردنية

قائمة العمليات

Doctor : 425 محمود ابو عبيلة

28/11/2017

Notes غرفة 6

Assistant1 30971 مهند ممدوح محمد الرشيدات Assistant2 8834 محمد خالد محمد حميدان

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Assistant5 Operator : محمود ابو عبيلة

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1. What airway management tool is used for the this patient in his intended surgery?

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Slide #: 9

A. Which device does “a patient with 60% FiO₂ and a pulse oximeter reading of 88%” need?

1



2



3



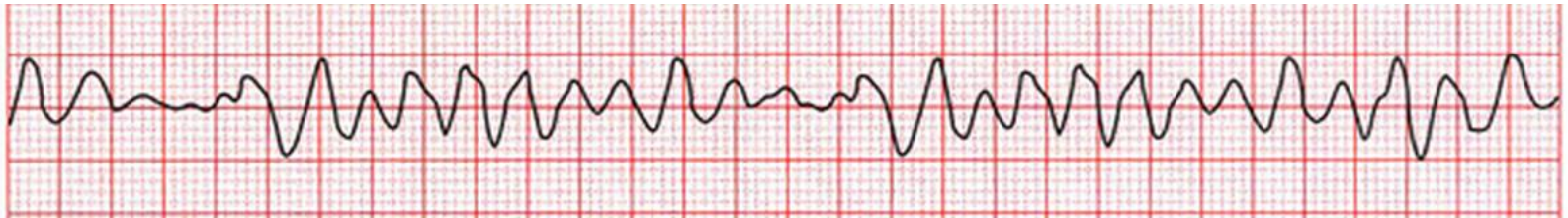
4



B. Which of the devices shown has an FiO₂ output that is independent of patient's inspiratory efforts?

Slide #: 10

- A 65 years old man with history of Ischemic heart disease , underwent Cardiac catheterization. Soon After the procedure he developed this rhythm. His blood pressure was unrecordable.



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2. Mention the next three steps (in order) of your response

1. Call for help:

2. -----

3. -----

4. -----

Slide # 11

Mention the number of airway device that best matches airway management in each of the following Scenarios:

A. *G/A for obstetric Dilation and curettage (D&C):*

.....

B. *General Anesthesia for lower jaw surgery:*

.....

C. *Can't intubate but can ventilate condition:*

.....

D. *Anesthesia for nasal septoplasty surgery:*

.....



Slide #: 12

Examine the attached photo.

A. Identify the machine used on this patient.

B. Mention three indications of its use:

1. -----

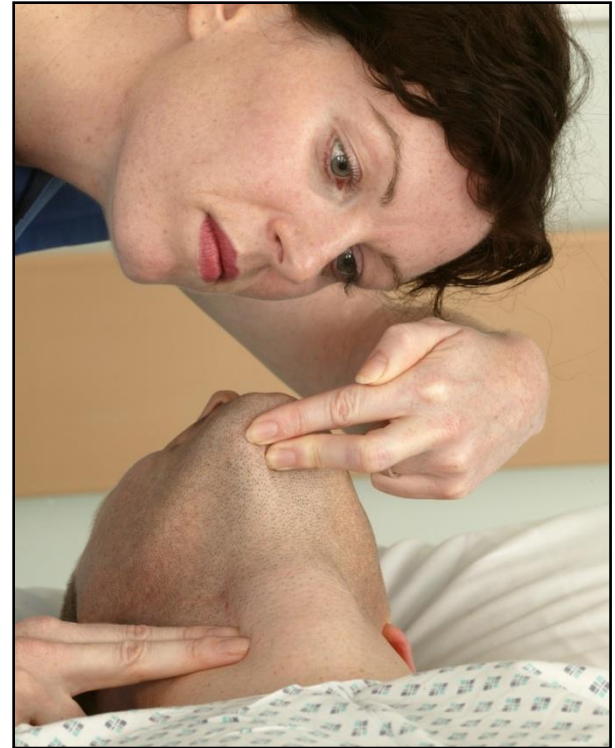
2. -----

3. -----



Slide #: 13

Explain what this rescuer is doing.



Slide #: 14


You are about to insert an intravenous cannula in this patient's hand. Mention the techniques used to make the veins more visible for easier cannulation:



1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----

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<u>None</u>	<u>No chest pain</u> <u>No dyspnea, No orthopnea</u> <u>good exercise tolerance</u>	Other:		
Complications? <u>—</u>		<u>Non-smoker</u> <u>Non-drinker</u>		
Airway Difficulty? <u>—</u>	Respiratory:	<u>- gastro-esophageal reflux</u> <u>disease (5yrs)</u>		
Allergies:	<u>- No Cough or sputum</u> <u>- No recent upper respiratory tract infections</u>	<u>- works as a school teacher</u> <u>- married.</u>		
<u>Nil</u>				
Medications:	<u>Ranitidine 50mg X 1</u>			
B- Physical Examination				

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----

Slide

1. Identify this Anesthesia Equipment.

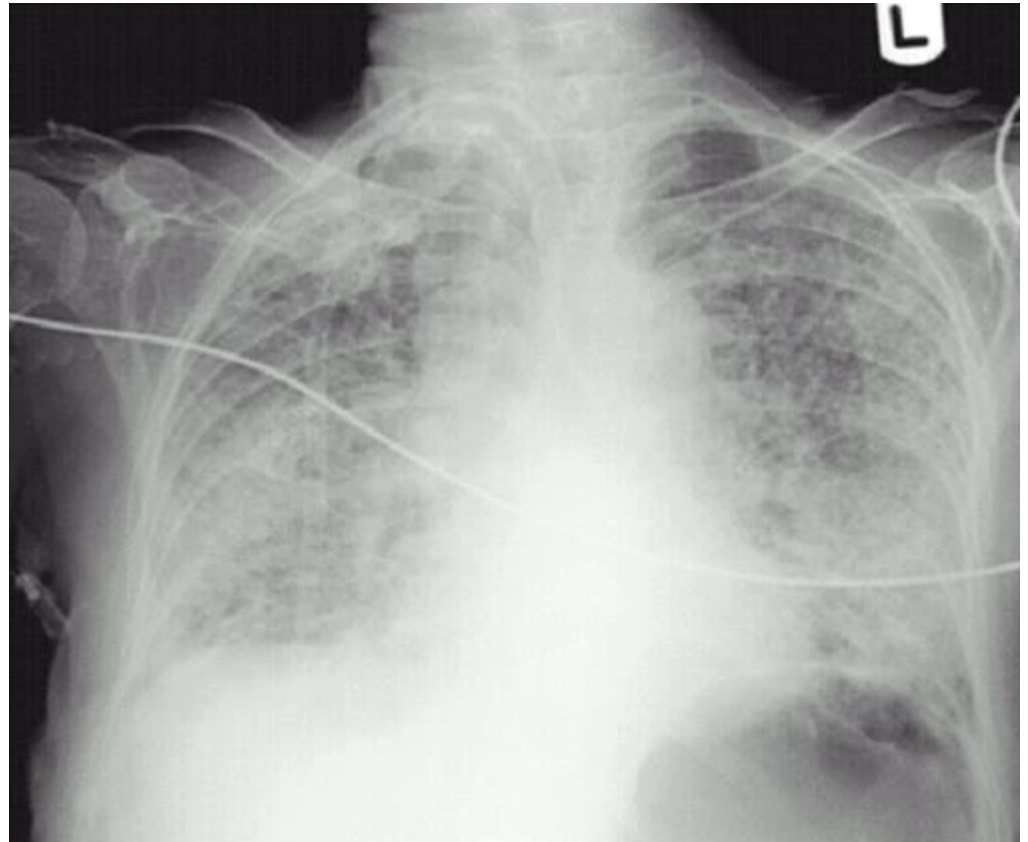


2. What is it indicated for?

Slide #:

This CXR of a 35 year old male patient in the ICU, 5 days post Acute Pancreatitis. He is on non-rebreathing face mask with reservoir bag. His O2 saturation is 80%.

1. Mention 3 differential diagnoses.
2. What is the next line of management for this patient?



Slide #:

Examine these two pictures.

1. Name the ventilation machine used in figure 1 and mention the type of ventilation it provides.
2. What types of Energy output are provided by the machine in Figure 2.



Slide #:

Examine this breathing equipment.

1. What is it called?
2. What class of breathing equipment it belongs to?



Slide # 23

1. How much Dextrose in (mg /ml) does this solution have?
2. Is it a Hyper-, Iso-, or Hypotonic solution?



Slide # 24

Examine the Drug vial provided

1. What group of drugs does this drug belong to?
2. What is the main indication for its use?
3. Mention Two direct cardiovascular complications of its use ?

1 _____
2- _____



Slide # 29

A 62 yr old male patient, presented to the E/R with chest pain. He was conscious and his blood pressure was 80/50 mmHg.

He was found to have the following ECG rhythm.



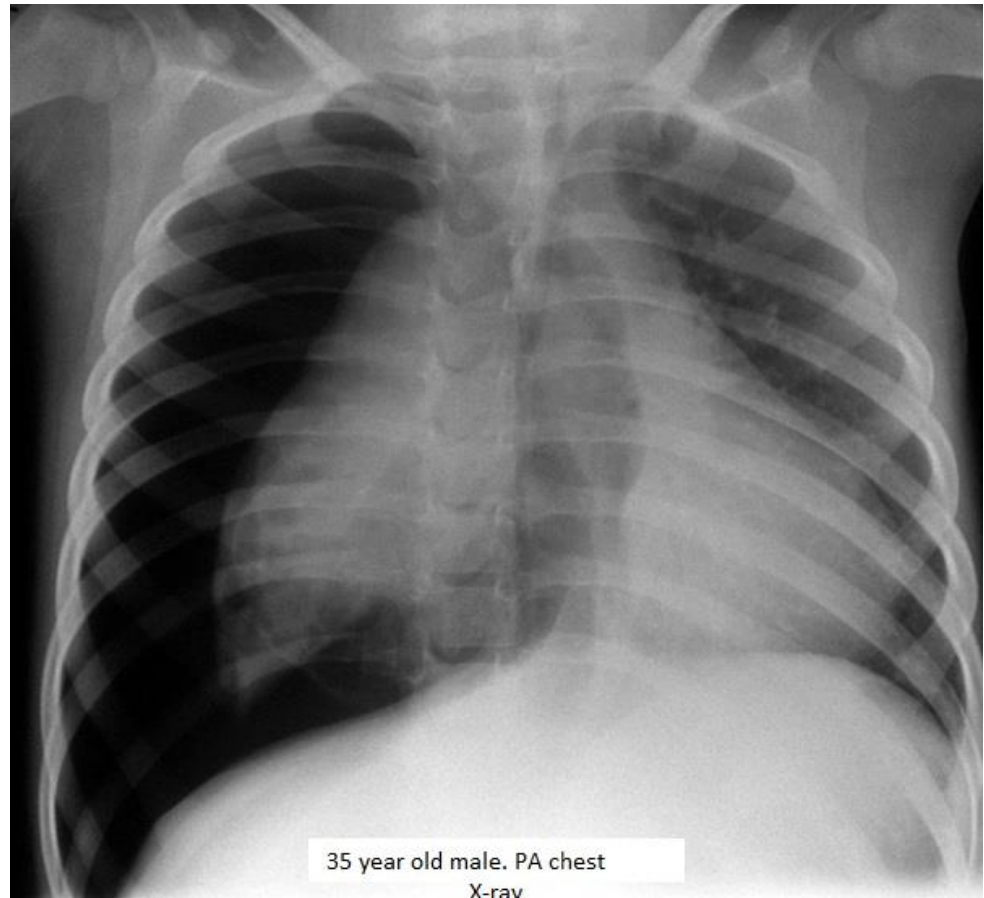
1. What is the heart rate of this patient?
2. What is your first line of Management

Slide #: 21

Examine this Chest X-Ray.

1- What is the Diagnosis?

2- What is your treatment?



Slide # 22

1. What group of drugs does this drug belong to?

.....

2. What is the main indication for its use?

.....

3. Mention Two complications of its use ?

A-.....

B-.....



Side # 23

1- Identify the mask in Figure 1.

- What is the maximum FiO_2 it can provide?

2- Identify the mask in figure 2.

- What type of oxygen face masks is it?

1



2



Slide # 24

1. How much Dextrose in (mg /ml) does this solution have?
2. Is it a Hyper-, Iso-, or Hypotonic solution?



Slide # 25

Examine the Drug vial provided

1. What group of drugs does this drug belong to?

1. What is the main indication for its use?

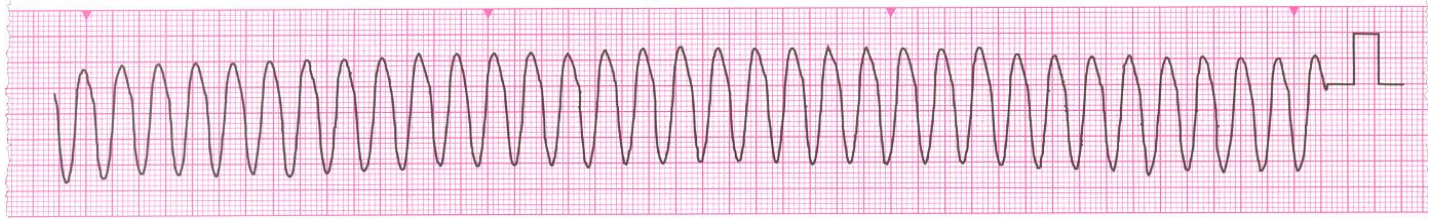
1. Mention Two complications of its use ?

1 -----

2- -----



Slide # 26



1- What is the diagnosis?

.....

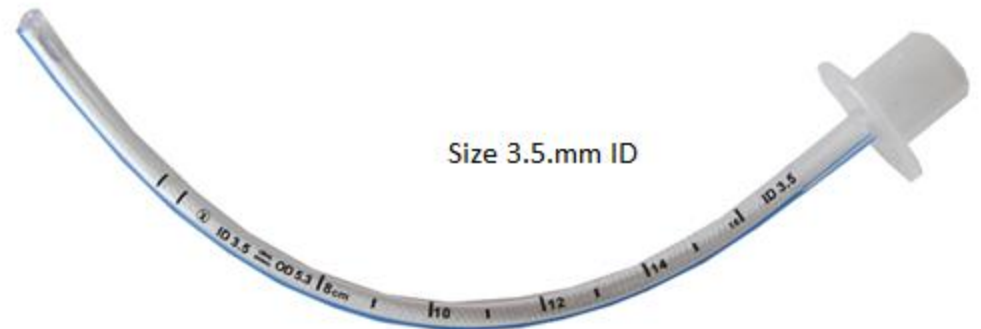
2- In a patient with a palpable pulse and a chest pain;
what is the first line of management?

.....

Slide # 27

1. What is this piece of equipment?

1. What patient age is its size appropriate for?



Slide # 28

1- What is the ASA risk classification of this patient?

2- Mention one premedication this patient need before operation,

A 40 year old diabetic male patient presenting for left knee arthroscopy. He is anxious and his fasting blood sugar 125 mg/dl.

Slide # 29

This Patient is in position for spinal anesthesia.

1. What anatomical landmark is used to identify the highlighted intervertebral space?

1. Mention another Intervertebral space that can be used.



Side # 30

1- Name the device

.....

2- Mention two uses

a-.....

b-.....

3- How much energy is set in Biphasic mode

.....



Slide # 21

1. What is the mechanism of action of this drug?

2. What is it used for in anesthesia?



Slide # 22

Inspect the device photo shown.

1. For how long is it routinely kept before replacement?

2. Mention two signs of **improper** placement.

1. -----

2. -----



Slide # 23

1. What is the grade of Pharyngeal view in Figure 1?



Figure 1

2. What is the grade of Laryngeal view in Figure 2?



Slide # 24

What do you check before giving the contents of this bag to the patient?
(mention 4 things)

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----



Slide # 25

Inspect the drug vial shown in this slide.

➤ Mention two side effects of this drug:

1.

2.



Slide # 26

Inspect the drug shown in this slide.

1. What is the main indication to use this drug?

.....

1. Mention TWO main side effects:

.....

.....



Slide # 27

Identify the pieces of equipment shown in the slide.

1.

2.

3.

4.



1



2



3



4

Slide # 28

1. What age group is the tube in figure (1) used for ?

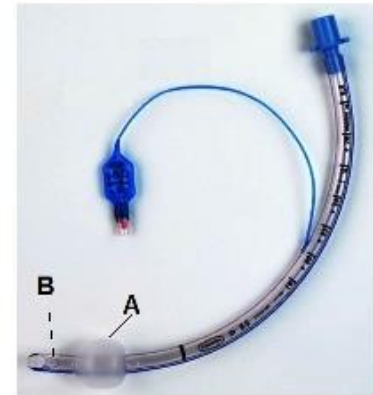


(1)

2. Identify the lettered endotracheal tube parts in Figure (2).

A-

B-



(2)

Slide # 29

Identify the numbered anesthesia machine parts shown.

1) -----

2) -----

3) -----

4) -----



Slide # 30

When is this machine used during cardiopulmonary resuscitation?

1) -----

2) -----



Slide

1. What is the mechanism of action of this drug?

2. What is it used for in anesthesia?



Slide

Inspect the photo shown.

1. For how long is it routinely kept before replacement?

2. Mention two signs of **improper** placement.

1. -----

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Slide

1. What is the grade of Pharyngeal view in Figure 1?



Figure 1

2. What is the grade of Laryngeal view in Figure 2?



Slide

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(mention 4 things)

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----



Inspect the drug vial shown in this slide.

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Inspect the drug shown in this slide.

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1. Mention TWO main side effects:

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Slide #

Identify the shown pieces of equipment:

1.

2.

3.

4.



1



2



3



4

Slide #

1. What age group is the tube in figure (1) used for ?

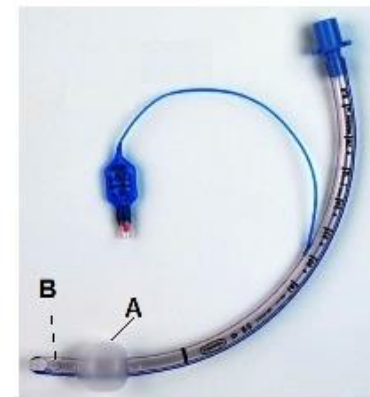


(1)

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A-

B-



(2)

Slide

Identify the numbered anesthesia machine parts shown.

1) -----

2) -----

3) -----

4) -----



Slide

When is this machine used during cardiopulmonary resuscitation?

1) -----

2) -----



Slide

1. Which inhalation agent is more potent?
2. Which one is better used for inhalational induction of Anesthesia?

Anesthesia Mini-OSCE Exam

1st Rotation – 5th Group

7/10/2017

Form A

Slide #: 1

Inspect these oxygen therapy devices.

1- Which one provides highest FiO_2 ?

2- Mention the numbers of two fixed performance oxygen delivery devices?

3- Name the device in Figure 4.

1



2



3

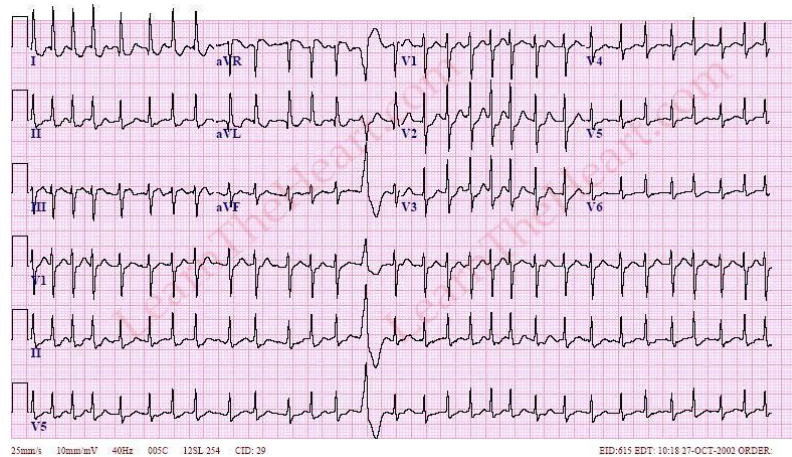


4



Slide #: 2

- A 65 years old man with history of Ischemic heart disease , underwent Cardiac. While in the catheterization lab, he developed this rhythm. His blood pressure was 80/50, with decreased level of consciousness.



1. What is the treatment of choice for his condition?

2. Mention why you chose it.

Slide #: 3

Examine the attached kit parts.

1. Mention the indication of its use:

2. What is special about the syringe?

3. Mention two possible complications of its use:



Slide #: 4

❑ These three are used in one context:

A. Which group of drugs does drug 2 belong to?

B. Why is drug 3 used?

C. Why is drug 1 used?

1



2



3



Slide #: 5

Inspect the attached photo numbered parts:

A. What is the MAC of each agent?

1- -----

2- -----

B. Which one produces less potent agent?

C. Which one is better for inhalational induction of anesthesia?



Slide #: 6

What is the ASA risk class of this patient if other aspects of Preoperative assessment are normal ?

Jordan University Hospital Department of Anesthesia Anesthesia Management Record			Patient Name: <u>X.X.X.X.X</u>
A-CLN 0223			Age: <u>63</u> Sex: <u>♂</u> Hospital No.: <u>X.X.X.X.X</u> Date: <u>10.11.2016</u>

1- Pre-Operative Assessment Note

Patient seen in Pre-operative Anesthesia Clinic? ☐ YES ☒ NO

A- History

<u>Previous Anesthesia:</u> <u>Yes.</u>	<u>Cardiovascular:</u> - No Chest pain or dyspnea - good exercise tolerance. - No palpitation - Hypertension on Rx	Weight <u>70</u> kg Height: <u>178</u> cm <u>Other:</u> - No hx of alcohol ingestion - Insured - lives in Amman.
<u>Complications?</u> <u>No</u>	<u>Respiratory:</u> - No Cough or sputum - No URTI - X-smoker > 10yrs	
<u>Airway Difficulty?</u> <u>No</u>		
<u>Allergies:</u> <u>None</u>		
<u>Medications:</u> <u>- Hypoten 50mg X 1</u>		

B- Physical Examination

<u>Vital Signs:</u> B/P <u>135/85</u> Pulse <u>60/min</u> Temp <u>36.6°C</u> R/R <u>14/min</u> Pain <u>—</u>	<u>Cardiovascular:</u> <u>Regular S₁ S₂</u> <u>No murmurs</u>	<u>Other:</u> - Good Venous accessibility - No Spinal Column deformity noticed
	<u>Respiratory:</u> <u>good Bilateral</u> <u>air entry / No added sounds</u>	
	<u>Airway:</u> <u>H&N movement: free</u> <u>Mouth Opening: ok</u> <u>Tracheal Shift? No</u> <u>Mallampati class: II</u> <u>Thyromental Distance: 7cm</u> <u>Teeth: OK</u> <u>Other: —</u>	

Slide #: 7

Inspect the attached photo:

1. Identify the ICU machine indicated by the arrow.

2. Mention three possible complications of its use:
 1. -----
 2. -----
 3. -----



Slide # 8

Please fill in the remaining solutes and their concentrations in this solution.

- 1- lactate : mmol/L
- 2- : mmol/L
- 3- : mmol/L
- 4- : mmol/L
- 5- : mmol/L



Slide #: 9

1- What is the Pharyngeal view grade in A?

2- What is the Laryngeal View grade in B?

A



B



Slide # 10

This patient was booked on the emergency board for emergency laparotomy with blood pressure of 85/40 mmHg, Heart rate 130/min.

Date	Name	age	Diagnosis	Operation	Surgeon	Time
10-Jul	Ahmad XX	65	RTA	Abdominal exploration	Dr Salam X	ASAP

What Are your two major concerns during his anesthesia?

1. -----
2. -----

Slide #: 11

What clinical information is gained from the displayed output of the machine to which this probe belongs?



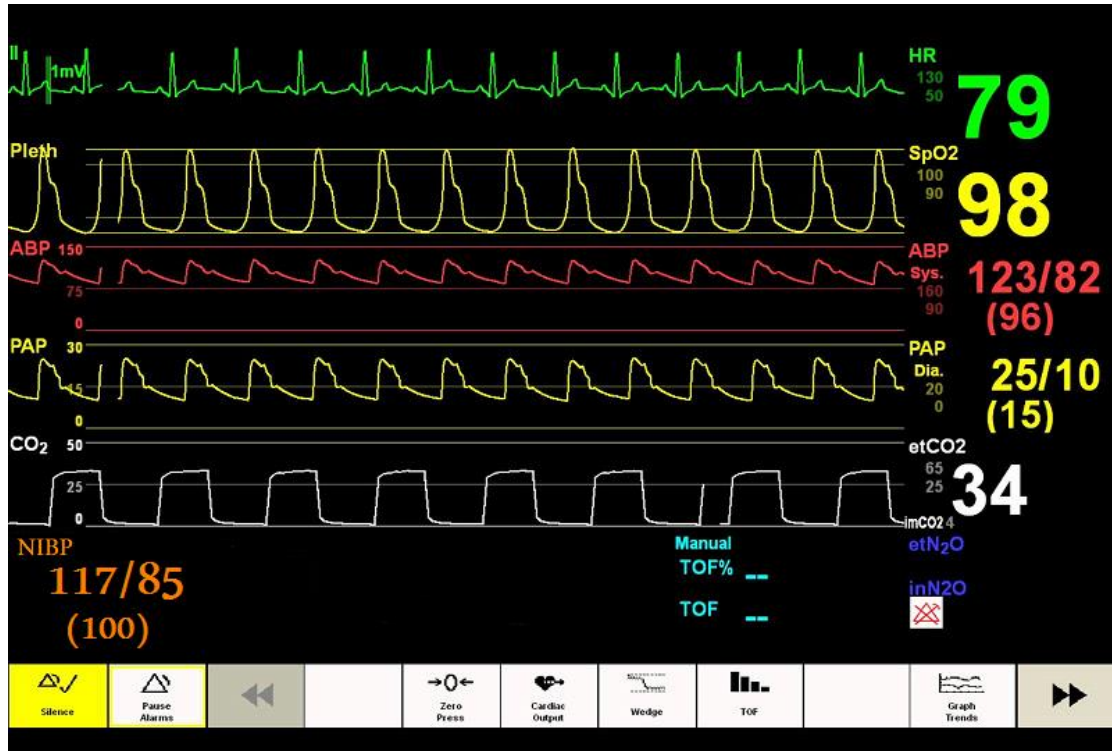
1-

2-

3-

4-

Slide #: 12



ABP: invasive arterial blood pressure

PAP: pulmonary artery pressure

NIBP: Non-invasive blood pressure

etCO2: End-tidal CO2

Examine this intraoperative monitor screenshot.

Mention four monitored parameters that are ASA standards.

1- 2-

3- 4-

Slide #: 13

Inspect the attached procedure snapshot.

Mention two criticisms:

1-

2-



Slide #: 14

Inspect the attached photo.

1. Identify this breathing circuit class

2. Where is it used?



Slide #: 15

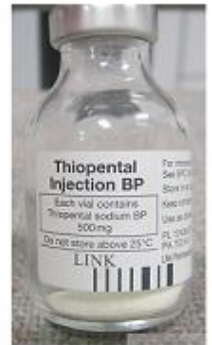
Match each statement with drug that it best describes:

1. Contraindicated in patients with Porphyria:.....
2. Increases intracranial pressure:.....
3. Has antiemetic properties:.....
4. Works through Antagonism of NMDA receptors:.....

A



B



C



Slide # Ibraheem

1. Compared to solution 1, what extra solutes are present in solution 2?

2. Which of the two solutions is slightly Hypotonic?

1



2



Slide

1. Which of the two drugs is the more potent?

2. Which one is better used for induction of Anesthesia?

1

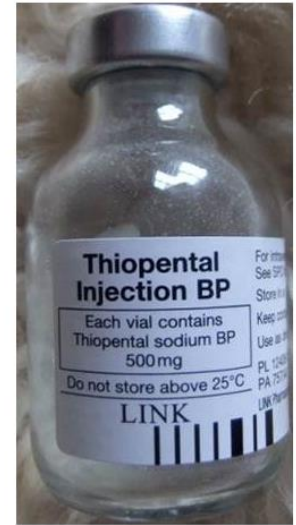


2



1. Which of the two drugs is associated with postoperative Nausea and vomiting?

1



2. Which of the two drugs is contraindicated in patients with porphyria?

2



Slide # 21

1. Identify the equipment in the attached figure:

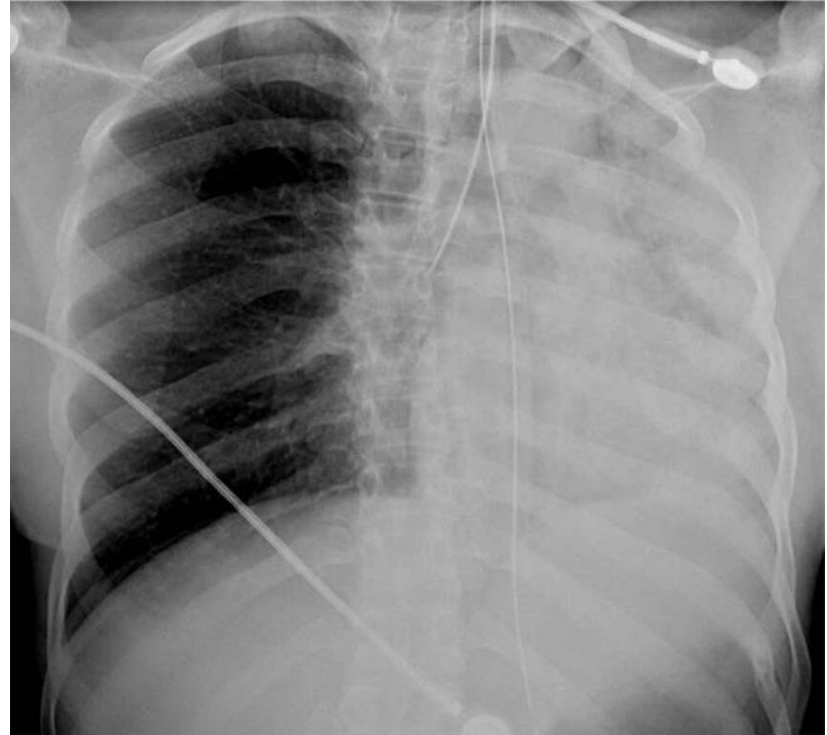
2. Mention two benefits of the part indicated by the arrow:



Slide # 22

1. What is the cause of this whitening of the left lung?

2. How do you treat it?



Slide # Dr Khalid

1. How much mg/ml does this drug contain?

2. What is the maximum volume of this medication that can be given as infiltration to a 70 Kg man without any additives?



Slide # Dr Khalid

1. Mention three body sites where this equipment is inserted:

2. Mention one contra-indication of its use (other than patient refusal):



Slide # Dr Sami

1. Identify this device

2. Mention two indications of its use.



Slide # Dr Ibraheem

Answer the following regarding this drug.

Indication? _____

Mechanism of Action? _____

Two side effects? _____

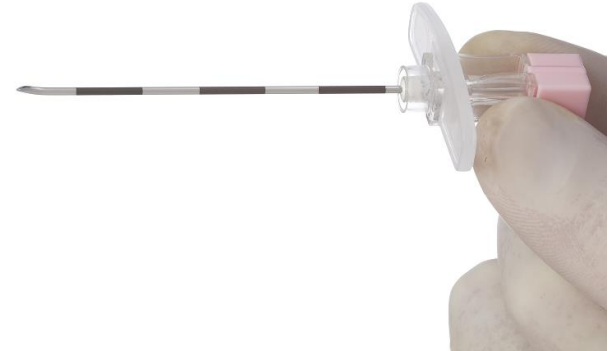


Slide # Dr Walid

1. Identify the equipment in the figure.

2. what is it used for?

3. Mention two indications for its use.



Slide # Trauma

1. What is this maneuver (arrow) called?

2. Why is it used?



Slide # Monitoring

1. Identify this equipment

2. Mention two clinical parameters it monitors:



Slide # Dr Subhi

Answer The following:

1. Identify the two indicated structures

1. -----

2. -----

2. Which of the them provide more potent drug?

3. Which of them is more appropriate for induction of Anesthesia?



Slide # Walid

Inspect the attached figure.

1- what is the mechanism of action of this drug?

2- what is its main indication in anesthesia?

3- Mention one side effect of this drug

4- How is this drug metabolized?



Slide # Khalid

Inspect the attached Figure.

1. What is the main indication for use of this medication?

.....

2. Mention two important complications for its use:

A.

B.



Slide # Ibrheem

Inspect the attached figure of Anesthetic agents.

1. What group of drugs do these agents belong to?

.....



2. Mention 3 indications for their use Anesthesia.

- A.
- B.
- C.



Slide # Islam

A 65 yr old male patient, a victim of RTA, admitted to the ICU. He had decrease in his level of consciousness after 4 hours. His blood pressure was 80/40 and he had the shown cardiac rhythm.

1. What is this rhythm ?



.....

2. What is your first-line management?

.....

Slide # Omar

Inspect the attached figure.

1. Which agent is suitable for inhalational induction?

2. Which agent is more potent?



Slide #:

This ICU patient was admitted as a case of shock after abdominal stab wound injury and is being resuscitated. His estimated weight is 70 kg. His current clinical parameters are shown in the table:

1. Did this patient receive adequate goal directed therapy of his shock? (Yes / No)

2. Justify your answer:



Heart rate	110
Temperature	39 C°
Urine output	30 ml/hr
Blood pressure	100/50
CVP	6 cm H2O
Saturation	80%

Slide # 21

Examine this intraoperative anesthesia monitor snapshot figure.

A- Mention two important findings.

1-.....

2-.....



B- What is your first line management?

.....

Slide # 22

Inspect the attached figure.

1- Name the needle in the shown kit.

2- Which type of anesthesia is this kit used for?

3- Mention one contraindication of its use.

4- What medications are administered through this kit?



Slide # 23

Inspect the attached figure.

1. Name this instrument?

2. In which operations it is most commonly used?



Slide # 24

Inspect the two anesthesia circuits in the attached figures.

1. Name the circuit in Figure 1.

2. Mention three advantages of the circuit in figure 2 over that in Figure 1.

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----



Slide # 25

Match each of the shown opioid drugs with following:

1. Muscle rigidity

#:

2. Least potent analgesic

#:

3. Shortest duration of action

#:

4. Most nausea and vomiting

#:

1



2



3



Slide # 26

Mention two findings in the shown CXR (other than ECG equipment).

1.

2.



Slide # 27

Mention four methods used to confirm the right position of this airway management device.

1.
2.
3.
4.



Slide # 28

This a postoperative ABGs report of a 60 yr old male patient breathing room air.

1. Which type of respiratory failure does this ABGs represent?

2. What is the most common cause of postoperative acute respiratory failure?

PH	7.21
PaCO2	70 mmHg
HCO3	27 mmol/L
PaO2	59 mmHg

Slide # 29

1. Identify this piece of equipment

2. How much FiO₂ can be produced by it?



Slide # 30

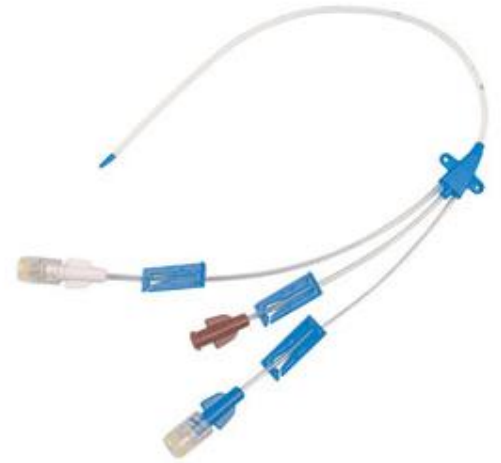
1. What is this piece of equipment?

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1) -----

2) -----

3) -----



Slide # 21

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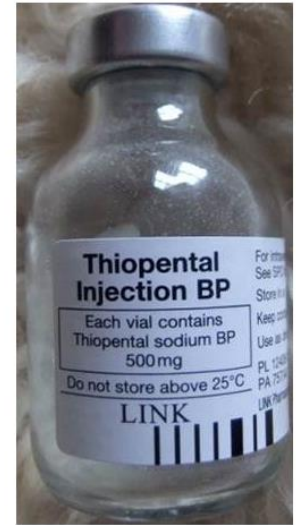


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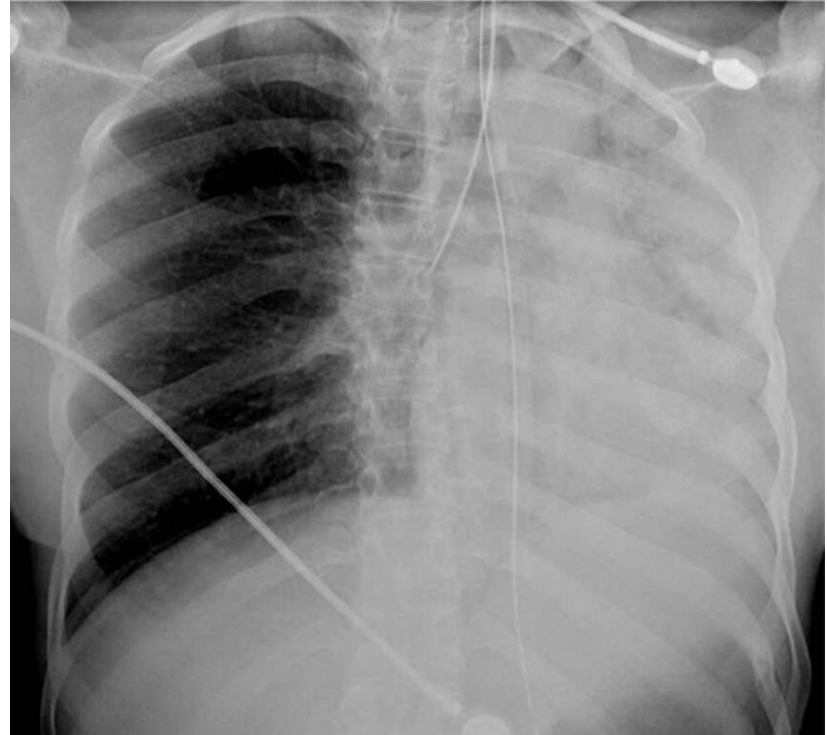
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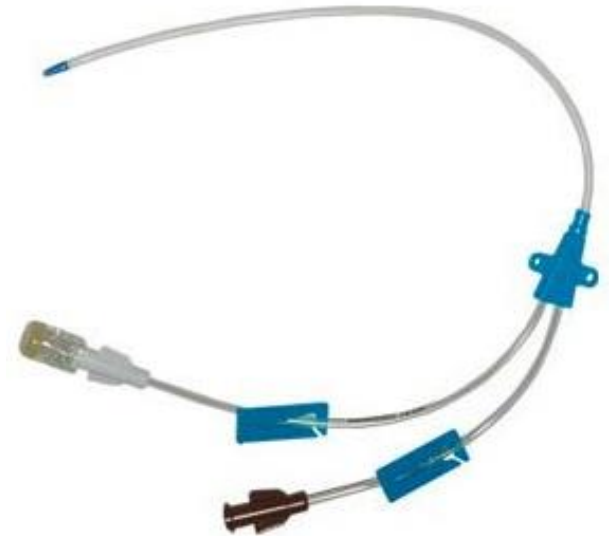
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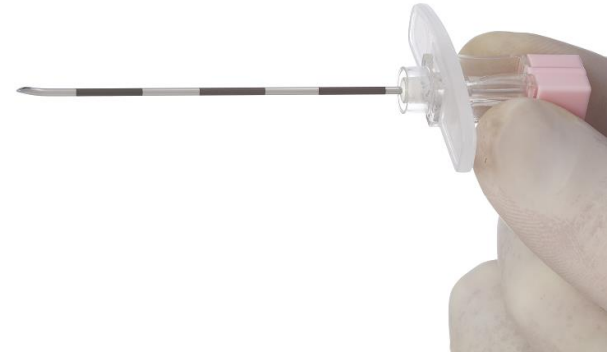


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