

Anesthesia Study Quiz for VTNE

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following is a common inhalant anesthetic used in veterinary medicine?
 - a) Isoflurane
 - b) Morphine
 - c) Ketamine
 - d) Diazepam
2. What is the purpose of pre-anesthetic medication?
 - a) Induce vomiting
 - b) Provide analgesia
 - c) Increase heart rate
 - d) Enhance appetite
3. Which of the following is a common side effect of propofol?
 - a) Hypertension
 - b) Bradycardia
 - c) Tachycardia
 - d) Hyperthermia
4. What is the function of an endotracheal tube in anesthesia?
 - a) Administer intravenous fluids
 - b) Monitor blood pressure
 - c) Maintain an open airway
 - d) Measure oxygen saturation
5. Which drug is often used to reverse the effects of opioids?
 - a) Atropine
 - b) Naloxone
 - c) Diazepam
 - d) Furosemide
6. Which of the following is a dissociative anesthetic?
 - a) Propofol

- b) Ketamine
 - c) Isoflurane
 - d) Dexmedetomidine
7. What is the main adverse effect of inhalant anesthetics?
- a) Renal toxicity
 - b) Hepatotoxicity
 - c) Neurotoxicity
 - d) Respiratory depression
8. Which monitoring device measures the level of oxygen saturation in the blood?
- a) ECG
 - b) Capnograph
 - c) Pulse oximeter
 - d) Sphygmomanometer
9. What is the purpose of using a rebreathing circuit in anesthesia?
- a) Reduce the patient's anxiety
 - b) Recycle exhaled gases
 - c) Increase the depth of anesthesia
 - d) Monitor blood pressure
10. Which of the following is a muscle relaxant used in veterinary anesthesia?
- a) Acepromazine
 - b) Succinylcholine
 - c) Midazolam
 - d) Xylazine
11. What is the recommended fasting time for dogs and cats before anesthesia?
- a) 2-4 hours
 - b) 4-6 hours
 - c) 6-8 hours
 - d) 8-12 hours
12. Which of the following drugs is commonly used for induction of anesthesia?

- a) Diazepam
- b) Propofol
- c) Morphine
- d) Furosemide

13. What is the purpose of using a scavenging system in anesthesia?

- a) Monitor heart rate
- b) Deliver oxygen
- c) Remove waste gases
- d) Administer fluids

14. Which of the following is a common side effect of acepromazine?

- a) Vomiting
- b) Hyperthermia
- c) Hypotension
- d) Hypertension

15. What is the minimum acceptable oxygen flow rate for a non-rebreathing circuit?

- a) 100 mL/kg/min
- b) 200 mL/kg/min
- c) 300 mL/kg/min
- d) 400 mL/kg/min

16. Which anesthetic agent is most likely to cause arrhythmias?

- a) Isoflurane
- b) Halothane
- c) Sevoflurane
- d) Desflurane

17. What is the function of a capnograph?

- a) Measure heart rate
- b) Measure respiratory rate
- c) Measure carbon dioxide levels
- d) Measure blood pressure

18. Which drug is commonly used to treat bradycardia during anesthesia?

- a) Atropine
- b) Epinephrine
- c) Lidocaine
- d) Propofol

19. What is the recommended dose of lidocaine for local anesthesia in dogs?

- a) 1 mg/kg
- b) 2 mg/kg
- c) 4 mg/kg
- d) 6 mg/kg

20. Which of the following is a potential complication of using an endotracheal tube?

- a) Hyperthermia
- b) Laryngospasm
- c) Tachycardia
- d) Hypertension

21. Which inhalant anesthetic has the fastest induction and recovery times?

- a) Halothane
- b) Isoflurane
- c) Sevoflurane
- d) Desflurane

22. What is the role of a rebreathing bag in an anesthesia machine?

- a) Deliver oxygen
- b) Measure carbon dioxide
- c) Accumulate exhaled gases
- d) Store anesthetic agents

23. Which drug is commonly used as a premedication for its sedative and anti-anxiety effects?

- a) Atropine
- b) Diazepam
- c) Fentanyl

- d) Propofol
24. Which of the following is an indication that an animal is too deeply anesthetized?
- a) Increased heart rate
 - b) Strong palpebral reflex
 - c) Weak pulse
 - d) Responsive to surgical stimuli
25. What is the primary use of glycopyrrolate in anesthesia?
- a) Analgesia
 - b) Muscle relaxation
 - c) Anticholinergic effects
 - d) Sedation

True/False Questions

26. T/F: Isoflurane is considered a safe and commonly used inhalant anesthetic in veterinary practice.
27. T/F: Acepromazine provides both sedative and analgesic effects.
28. T/F: During anesthesia, the palpebral reflex should be completely absent to ensure adequate depth.
29. T/F: Pulse oximetry provides information about the patient's respiratory rate.
30. T/F: Propofol should be administered rapidly to prevent apnea.
31. T/F: Inhalant anesthetics are metabolized primarily by the liver.
32. T/F: The MAC (minimum alveolar concentration) of an inhalant anesthetic measures its potency.
33. T/F: Atropine is used to reduce salivation and bronchial secretions during anesthesia.
34. T/F: Bradycardia is a common side effect of alpha-2 agonists like xylazine.
35. T/F: The pop-off valve on an anesthesia machine should be closed during manual ventilation.
36. T/F: Hypothermia is a common complication during anesthesia.
37. T/F: An ECG measures the electrical activity of the heart.
38. T/F: Nitrous oxide can be used as a sole anesthetic agent in veterinary medicine.
39. T/F: Dopamine is used to treat hypotension during anesthesia.

40. T/F: Sevoflurane has a lower blood-gas partition coefficient than isoflurane, leading to faster induction and recovery times.