**Question 1**

Lignocaine:

Select one:

a. Affects type A nerve fibres before affecting type C nerve fibres

b. Is metabolised in the liver by liver microsomal enzymes

c. Is an amide local anaesthetic with a half life of 6 hours in healthy people

d. Is not as potent as procaine

Answer B. Katzung 7th Edition pg 426 table 26-1, 427, 429 table 26-2

**Question 2**

Ketamine:

Select one:

a. Is useful as an induction agent in head injured patients

b. Decreases salivation

c. May cause unpleasant dreams in children

d. Decreases heart rate and may cause bronchoconstriction

Answer C. Katzung 7th Edition pg 422 – 423

**Question 3**

The local anaesthetic prilocaine:

Select one:

a. Has a very short duration of action

b. Is metabolised by butyrylcholinesterase

c. Has the same intermediate chain as procaine

d. Is more likely to cause toxicity in patients with liver disease

Answer D. Katzung 7th Edition pg 426 table 26-1, 427

**Question 4**

Methaemoglobinaemia may occur after the administration of:

Select one:

a. Methoxyflurane

b. Prilocaine

c. Lignocaine

d. Bupivicaine

Answer B. Katzung 7th Edition pg 432

**Question 5**

Thiopentone:

Select one:

a. Can depress blood pressure, stroke volume and cardiac output

b. Given in sufficient doses produces hypnosis 3 minutes following IV injection

c. Is metabolised by adipose tissue

d. Has low lipid solubility

Answer A. Katzung 7th Edition pg 420

**Question 6**

Propofol:

Select one:

a. Is useful in long term sedation in ICU for periods of 1 – 2 weeks

b. Is less likely to cause post operative vomiting than thiopentone

c. Has a longer recovery rate than thiopentone

d. May cause porphyria

Answer B. Katzung 7th Edition pg 421 – 422

**Question 7**

Which is NOT true about local anaesthetics?

Select one:

a. They produce nerve conduction block by decreasing permeability to sodium

b. In high doses they may produce prolongation of the PR interval on ECG

c. They are active in cationic form

d. They only affect the transmission of action potentials in peripheral nerves

Answer D. Katzung 7th Edition pg 425, 428-429

**Question 8**

Which is NOT true with regard to propofol?

Select one:

a. It may cause pain at the site of injection

b. It is excreted unchanged in the urine

c. It causes a marked decrease in blood pressure

d. It is tolerated better than thiopentone

Answer B. Katzung 7th Edition pg 421-422

**Question 9**

Common effects of inhalational anaesthetics include:

Select one:

a. Increased cerebral blood flow

b. Increased mean blood pressure

c. Increased metabolic rate of the brain

d. Increased tidal volume or respiration

Answer A. Katzung 7th Edition pg 416 – 417

**Question 10**

Regarding nitrous oxide, which of the following is correct?

Select one:

a. It is a useful analgesic in patients with decompression illness

b. It results in megaloblastic anaemia if used for a prolonged period

c. It is mainly metabolised in the liver

d. It can be used safely in patients with bowel obstruction

Answer B. Katzung 7th Edition pg 413 table 25-1, 414,419