

Self-assessment questions

Anaesthesia and myocardial infarction

A. SELECT THE SINGLE CORRECT ANSWER

1 Which of the following is the best indicator of acute myocardial infarction?

- A Abnormal ECG
- B Severe unremitting precordial pain
- C Ventricular fibrillation
- D Increasing serum CK-MB

2 Perioperative myocardial ischaemia correlates best with intraoperative:

- A Hypertension
- B Increased CVP
- C Tachycardia
- D Bradycardia

3 Which of the following should be avoided in a patient with angina?

- A Fentanyl
- B Propranolol
- C Lidocaine
- D Gallamine

B. FOR EACH QUESTION ONE OR MORE OF THE COMPLETIONS IS CORRECT, ANSWER AS FOLLOWS:

- A If only 1, 2 and 3 are correct
- B If only 1 and 3 are correct
- C If only 2 and 4 are correct
- D If only 4 is correct
- E If all are correct

4 Concerning a first myocardial infarction in a North American adult:

- 1 Incidence in seven consecutive days is approximately 0.13 per cent
- 2 Incidence in the seven-day perioperative period is approximately 0.13 per cent
- 3 Short-term mortality is ≥ 45 per cent
- 4 Twenty per cent occur in previously asymptomatic patients

5 Factors NOT associated with increased risk or perioperative MI include:

- 1 A previous MI within six months
- 2 Duration of the surgery
- 3 Intraoperative haemodynamic instability
- 4 General anaesthesia

6 Myocardial oxygen balance:

- 1 Normally is preserved by local auto-regulation
- 2 Is never affected by heart rate
- 3 Can be improved by beta-blockers
- 4 Is not related to atherosclerosis

7 At increased risk of perioperative MI is:

- 1 A patient who had a saphenous vein coronary artery bypass graft seven years earlier
- 2 A patient scheduled for carotid endarterectomy
- 3 A 63-year hypertensive male scheduled for radical cystectomy
- 4 A young woman scheduled for cerebral aneurysm clipping

8 Preparation of a patient at risk of a perioperative MI should include:

- 1 Omitting the morning dose of the beta-blocker used to control the angina
- 2 Relying on the premedication only to calm the patient
- 3 Recommending insertion of pulmonary artery catheter after induction of anaesthesia
- 4 Having intravenous nitroglycerin immediately available.

ANSWERS
1 D 3 D 5 D 7 A
2 C 4 E 6 B 8 D