

D. Posterior superior iliac spine, greater trochanter, and sacral hiatus

106-A 76-year-old female patient is undergoing a carotid endarterectomy under a deep cervical plexus nerve block. Which of the following complications would be LEAST likely with this unilateral block? www.webofmedical.com

- A. Unilateral phrenic nerve paralysis
- B. Subarachnoid injection
- C. Blockade of the spinal accessory nerve
- D. Vertebral artery injection

107-During placement of an epidural in a 78-year-old patient scheduled for a total knee arthroplasty, the patient complains of a sharp, sustained pain radiating down his left leg as the catheter is inserted to 2 cm. The MOST appropriate action at this time would be to

- A. Leave the catheter at 2 cm, and give a test dose
- B. Give a small dose to relieve pain, then advance 1 cm
- C. Withdraw the catheter 1 cm, then give a test dose
- D. Withdraw the needle and catheter, then reinsert in a new position

108- Each of the following items describes pain in the abdominal viscera EXCEPT

- A. Pain is transmitted via the vagus nerve
- B. The nerve fibers are type C
- C. Pain is characterized by a dull aching or burning sensation
- D. Distention of the transverse colon causes more pain than surgical transection

109- After placement of an epidural catheter in a 55-year-old patient for total hip arthroplasty, an entire epidural dose is administered into the subarachnoid space. Physiologic effects consistent with subarachnoid injection of large volumes of local anesthetic include all of the following EXCEPT

- A. Hypotension and bradycardia
- B. Respiratory depression
- C. Constricted pupils
- D. Possible cauda equina syndrome

110-A 49-year-old type 1 diabetic patient with a long history of burning pain in the right lower extremity receives a spinal anesthetic with 100 mg of procaine with 5% dextrose. The patient reports no relief in symptoms but has complete bilateral motor blockade. What diagnosis is consistent with this differential blockade examination?

- A. Diabetic neuropathy
- B. Central pain
- C. Myofascial pain
- D. Complex regional pain syndrome (CRPS) I (RSD)

111-An axillary block is performed on a healthy 19-year-old athlete. A 30-mL quantity of 0.75% bupivacaine is injected incrementally. Five minutes after the bupivacaine injection, the patient has a seizure and experiences CV collapse. Which of the measures below is NOT indicated?

- A. Begin chest compressions at 100 per minute
- B. Ventilate with 100% oxygen
- C. Bolus propofol to bind local anesthetic