

99- Which of the following is the best example of neuropathic pain?

- A. Postherpetic neuralgia (PHN)
- B. Fibromyalgia
- C. Chronic hip pain
- D. Lumbar facet joint pain

100- Which of the following techniques is LEAST effective in the treatment of pruritus from administration of neuraxial opiates?

- A. Nalbuphine 5 mg intravenous (IV)
- B. Dexmedetomidine 30 µg IV
- C. Diphenhydramine 50 mg IV
- D. Propofol 10 mg IV

101- A 62-year-old fit patient with no comorbidities other than osteoarthritis receives a spinal anesthetic for hip replacement. He takes nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) and consumes coffee daily. The operation takes less than 1 hour and is uneventful. In the postanesthesia care unit (PACU) the patient complains of thirst and receives a caffeinated sugar-rich beverage and is discharged to floor. In his room he eats lunch and visits with family. After the spinal wears off, 3 hours after arrival to floor, the most likely observation will be

- A. Blood sugar greater than 200 mg/dL
- B. Nausea and vomiting
- C. Severe headache
- D. Urinary retention

102- Which of the following is the EARLIEST sign of lidocaine toxicity from a high blood level?

- A. Shivering
- B. Nystagmus
- C. Light-headedness and dizziness
- D. Tonic-clonic seizures

103- Select the one TRUE statement concerning phantom limb pain.

- A. The incidence of phantom limb pain increases with more distal amputations
- B. Most amputees do not experience phantom limb pain
- C. Nerve blocks may be used to decrease the incidence of phantom limb pain
- D. Traumatic amputees have a much higher incidence of phantom limb pain than nontraumatic amputees

104- Which of the following is TRUE regarding IV regional anesthesia (Bier block)?

- A. Useful for postoperative pain in extremity surgery
- B. Can be used for extremity surgeries lasting 2 to 3 hours
- C. Bupivacaine is the drug of choice for prolonged blocks
- D. Lidocaine is most commonly used

105- Important landmarks for performing a sciatic nerve block (classic approach of Labat) include

- A. Iliac crest, sacral hiatus, and greater trochanter
- B. Iliac crest, coccyx, and greater trochanter
- C. Posterior superior iliac spine, coccyx, and greater trochanter