

ventilation, which of the following permutations in hemodynamics would be MOST beneficial in this scenario?

- A. Increased preload, slow heart rate, increased afterload
- B. Normal preload, slow heart rate, decreased afterload
- C. Normal preload, fast heart rate, decreased afterload
- D. Increased preload, fast heart rate, increased afterload

118-You are called to the postanesthesia care unit to see a patient who had undergone a general anesthetic for a debridement of an infected sternum after aortic valve surgery 3 weeks earlier. The patient has a heart rate of 110 and a respiratory rate of 24 and is confused. The blood pressure is 85/40 mm Hg. Under the current sepsis guidelines, this patient meets the criteria for:

- A. Septic shock
- B. SIRS syndrome
- C. Sepsis
- D. Severe septic shock

119- A 45-year-old patient with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy is anesthetized for skin grafting after suffering third-degree burns on his legs. As skin is harvested from his back, his heart rate rises and his systolic blood pressure falls to 85 mm Hg. Which of the following interventions is LEAST likely to improve this patient's hemodynamics?

- A. Administration of esmolol
- B. Fluid bolus
- C. Dobutamine infusion
- D. Administration of sufentanil

120-A 59-year-old patient is scheduled for right knee replacement. The patient has a long history of CHF with 87% oxygen saturation while breathing room air in the holding area. Rales are audible throughout both lung fields with the patient upright. The MOST appropriate plan would be

- A. Arterial line and spinal with isobaric bupivacaine
- B. Arterial line, etomidate induction, sevoflurane, intraoperative TEE
- C. Arterial line, CVP line, ketamine induction, N₂O narcotic anesthetic, furosemide, milrinone
- D. Cancel the case

Good Luck