TIE BREAKER

- Only Calcium channel blocker recommended through intrathecal route is._____
- 1 litre of liquid oxygen provides _____of gas
- A perimortemcesearen section should be initiated _____ AFTER the onset of the maternal cardiac output, if ROSC is not achieved by usual resuscitative measures.

- The size of uncuffed tracheal tube that can be passed through classic LMA size 3

- Expand THRIVE

- **ZICONITIDE**
- **860 LITRES**
- **4 MINUTES**
- **6.5**
- TRANSNASAL HUMIDIFIED RAPID INSUFFLATION VENTILATORY EXCHANGE

- Calculate PAO2?
  1ATM,FiO2-50%,PACO2-40mmHg On normal diet

- Calculate Contents of Nitrous Oxide cylinder? Wt of E-type full N2Ocylinder-6.4kg,Empty E-type N2O-3.1kg

- ABG of a patient weighing 70kg shows   pH-7.1, HCO_{3-} 6 , Standard negative Base Excess is -18 ,PaCO2 is 38. How much 7.5% Soda-Bicarb needed for base deficit correction?

- $PAO_2 = PiO_2 - PACO_2/R$
$= (Pb - PH20) \times FiO_2 - PACO_2/0.8$
$= (760-47) \times 0.5 - 40/0.8$
$= 713 \times 0.5 - 40/0.8$
$= 356.5 - 50$
$= 306.5 mmHg$

- Wt of liquid N2O
  = wt of FullN2O-Empty N2O cylinder
  =6.4-3.1kg=3.3kg=3300g
  Using Avagadro's Hypothesis 1 gram molecular weight of any substance will occupy 22.4 litres;
  The molecular weight of N_2O = 44 g
  So 44g N_2O will give 22.4 litres
  3300 g will give 3300x22.4/44 = **1680 litres** 1680 LITRES AT 273 KELVNS
  At 20deg room temp
  1680x293/273=1803.07lit

- Dose(mEq)=0.3 x wt in kg x base deficit
  =0.3 x 70 x 18
  =378meq's
  clinically only 50% correction is given, so dose required is 378/2=189
  molecular weight of NaHCO3 (sodabicarb) is 84g
  so, 7.5% soda bicarb has 0.9meq/ml
  so required ml of 7.5% soda bicarb is
  =189/0.9=210ml