

34. The following are indicators of a severe attack acute pancreatic`tis:

- a) Plasma calcium 2.6 mmol/l B
- b) Arterial pO₂ 8 kPa
- c) Amylase three times upper limit of laboratory norm
- d) Blood glucose 8 mmol/l
- e) White cell count (WCC) 15 10⁹/

35. Septic shock is characterised by:

- a) Increased capillary permeability
- b) Vasoconstriction
- c) A low cardiac output
- d) A high systemic vascular resistance
- e) A high capillary artery occlusion pressure

36. Heparin:

- a) Increases formation of Antithrombin III – Thrombin complex
- b) Has a high lipid solubility
- c) Is metabolised in the liver
- d) May be used in the treatment of disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC)
- e) May lead to hypotension

37. Hypotension in the post-operative patient may be caused by:

- a) Hypovolaemia
- b) Hyperkalaemia
- c) PE
- d) Urinary retention
- e) Sepsis

38. Metabolic Acidosis:

- a) Can be due to intestinal fistulae
- b) Is often the result of acid ingestion (iatrogenic)
- c) Patients should be given sodium bicarbonate to correct any deficit
- d) May be compounded by hyperventilation
- e) May result from salicylate ingestion

39. The following criteria allow for non-operative management of liver injuries:

- a) Haemodynamically stable patient
- b) Persistent abdominal pain
- c) Blood transfusion requirement of 2 units
- d) Intra-hepatic haematoma on CT scan
- e) Haemoperitoneum