Airway Management

1) All are predictors of difficult airway except:

A) Interincisor gap < 4 cm
B) Thyromental distance > 6 cm
C) Sternomental distance < 12 cm
D) Head and neck extension < 30 degrees from neutral

2) Which Mallampati class describes the view: Partial uvula and soft palate are visualized

A) Class I
B) Class II
C) Class III
D) Class IV

3) All about Laryngeal Mask Airway (LMA) are true except:

A) Needs laryngoscope to insert
B) Vomiting and aspiration are contraindications to its use
C) Can be used to facilitate insertion of endotracheal tube
D) Can be inadequate in high airway resistance and airway pressure

4) The Mac blade for direct laryngoscopy:

A) Provide a view of the larynx by placing the tip of the blade in the vallecula
B) Provide a view of vocal cords by placing tip of the blade post epiglottis
C) Superior to Miller blade
D) Cause more trauma

5) Advantages of video laryngoscopy for oral intubation include all except

A) Ability to look around corners, enabling the operator to see what is not within the line of sight compared to direct laryngoscopy
B) Improved first time success for intubation
C) May reduce cervical spine motion in cases of cervical spine fractures or trauma
D) Inferior to direct laryngoscopy in the difficult to intubate cases
6) First step in the difficult or failed to intubate algorhythm is:

A) Video laryngoscopy  
B) Bronchoscopy  
C) Surgical airway  
D) Call for help  

7) All about Endotracheal tube introducers (Bougie) are true except:

A) Does not improve first pass intubation compared to rigid stylet  
B) Mainly used in Class II/III Malampati  
C) Can not be used with video laryngoscopy  
D) Inserted with the straight end not the angled end  

8) All are true about Flexible bronchoscopy for airway management:

A) Contraindicated in the difficult airways as time consuming  
B) Useful in limited mouth opening or upper airway obstruction  
C) No need for chest x-ray after insertion of endotracheal tube  
D) Beneficial in trauma, cervical spine fractures  

9) Emergent cricothyroidotomy, please select true statement:

A) Should only done by a surgeon at the bedside  
B) Contraindicated in trauma cases  
C) Surgical placement is superior to needle percutaneous approach  
D) Must be done in the difficult to intubate-difficult to oxygenate patients after failure of other alternatives  

10) All true about Combi tubes except:

A) Distal tube mostly enters esophagus  
B) Inserted blindly  
C) If effective in oxygenation can be left in place for long term airway control  
D) Has higher risk of esophageal injury