

Weaning – Liberation Questions

1) Which of the following is a criterion for initiating the weaning process?

A) $PaO_2 < 50 \text{ mmHg on } FiO_2 > 0.5$ B) Norepinephrine drip at dose of 0.15 mcg/kg/min C) $PaO_2 > 60 \text{ mmHg on } FiO_2 \le 0.4$ D) $PEEP \ge 10 \text{ cmH}_2O$

2) Which method is commonly used to assess a patient's readiness for extubation?

A) Arterial Blood Gas (ABG) analysisB) Spontaneous Breathing Trial (SBT)C) Chest X-rayD) Bronchoscopy

3) Which maneuver does not correlate with the patients' effort during the SBT?

A) RSBI (Rapid shallow breathing index)B) P0.1 (Airway occlusion at 100 msec)C) Airway occlusionD) PMI (Pressure muscle index)

4) Which RSBI value generally indicates that a patient may tolerate weaning?

A) RSBI > 150 breaths/min/L B) RSBI > 105 breaths/min/L C) RSBI < 105 breaths/min/L D) RSBI < 50 breaths/min/L

5) What level of P0.1 have found to be a predictor of successful extubation?

- A) -4 cmH_2O
- B) -6 cmH₂O
- C) -8 cmH₂O
- D) A & B
- E) B & C

6) What modes can be used to perform the SBT?

- A) PSV (Pressure Support Ventilation)
- B) CPAP (Continuous Positive Airway Pressure)
- C) ASV (Adaptive Support Ventilation)
- D) APRV (Airway Pressure Release Ventilation)
- E) PAV (Proportional Assist Ventilation)
- F) All of the above

7) A Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) score of 8 is a must before extubation

- A) True
- B) False

8) Extubation directly to Non Invasive Ventilation has improved outcomes in high risk patients?

A)True

B) False

9) Which ones of below are considered high risk of extubation failure?

A) Age over 65

- B) Underlying cardiopulmonary disease
- C) Body mass index over 30 kg/m2
- D) Upper airway obstruction with stridor

E) Weak cough

F) All of the above

10) If a patient fails an SBT, what is the most appropriate next step?

A) Proceed with extubation immediately to NIV

- B) Switch to SIMV
- C) Return to full ventilator support and reassess
- D) Increase sedation and attempt weaning again same day
- E) Proceed with Tracheostomy