Femoral Nerve Block Quiz

1.) About local anesthetics,
   a) Lignocaine has an ester structure
   b) The toxic dose increases with addition of adrenaline
   c) They work by calcium channel blockade
   d) Onset of bupivacaine is rapid

2.) About femoral nerve
   a) Consist of branches L1-L4
   b) Is a pure sensory nerve
   c) Is lateral to femoral artery and vein
   d) Is above fascia lata

3.) The following nerves innervates the hip joint EXCEPT:
   a) Femoral nerve
   b) Medial cutaneous nerve of the thigh
   c) Obturator nerve
   d) Sciatic nerve

4.) Which is NOT a contraindication to performing femoral nerve block in the Emergency Department?
   a) Allergy to opioids
   b) Local infection over injection site
   c) Risk of compartment syndrome
   d) Abnormal neurological exam

5.) When performing femoral nerve block,
   a) The patient should be supine with the leg internally rotated
   b) The inguinal ligament is a line between the anterior inferior iliac spine and the pubic tubercle
   c) Femoral nerve sheath appears as a hyperechoic triangular structure
   d) LA should be infiltrated above fascia iliaca for a complete block

6.) Potential complications of femoral nerve block include the following EXCEPT
   a) Allergic reaction
   b) Intravascular injection
   c) Hematoma formation
   d) Osteomyelitis

7.) Regarding LA toxicity,
   a) Can be prevented by administering drug in aliquots
   b) CNS depression is followed by excitation
   c) Myocardial excitation can occur
   d) Circumoral numbness is an late sign

8.) In managing LA toxicity,
   a) Usual ACLS is ineffective
   b) Diphenhydramine is the key to manage anaphylaxis
   c) Benzodiazepine can be used to abort seizures
   d) The initial bolus dose of intralipid 20% is 15ml/kg
9.) On ultrasound,
   a) The femoral artery is compressible with ultrasound probe
   b) The femoral artery is always red when viewed with colour Doppler
   c) The femoral vein and artery are beneath fascia iliaca
   d) The femoral vein is medial to the femoral artery

10.) Among the femoral nerve block, 3-in-1 femoral nerve block and fascia iliaca compartment block,
   a) Pressure is applied proximally for 3-in-1 femoral nerve block to allow local anesthetic to spread caudally
   b) A smaller volume is used for fascia iliaca compartment block compared to traditional nerve block
   c) Traditional nerve block is adequate for fracture of the mid shaft of femur
   d) Fascia iliaca nerve block only affects the femoral nerve

Femoral Nerve Block Quiz – Suggested Answer

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