

MCQ
Scrub
Nurse

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الدليل الشامل في اختبارات

فني عمليات

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وإصرار وطموح فيه درب العلم مع خالص أمنياتي للجميع بالتوفيق والسداد.

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الفقرة - الأولى - اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

Q1: Choose the most correct answer of the following questions .

- Hypothermia affects all surgical patients up to:**
a. 20% .
b. 40%
c. 60% ✓
d. 80%.
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- Chemical sterilization is:**
a. Steam under pressure.
b. Cidex. ✓
c. Gamma radiation.
d. Hot air.
- Sterilization by cidex can be achieved after:**
a. 20 minutes.
b. 10 hours. ✓
c. 9 hours.
d. 6 hours.
- Which of the following is not a high level disinfectant:**
a. Polidine. ✓
b. Formaldehyde.
c. Cidex.
d. Hydrogen peroxide.
- Hepatitis B virus can be killed by:**
a. Alcohol.
b. Iodine.
c. Chlorine.
d. Phenolic compounds.
- Intermediate level disinfectant is:**
a. Formaldehyde.
b. Chlorine.
c. Peracetic acid.
d. Alcohol. ✓
- Which of the following is a disinfectant, sterilant agent:**
a. Glutaraldehyde. ✓
b. Povidine iodine.
c. Alcohol.
d. Phenolic compounds.

8. **Internal and external indicator for steam and E.O is:**

- a. Mechanical monitoring.
- b. Chemical monitoring. ✓
- c. Biological monitoring.

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9. **Transferring the mobile patient to the operating table need at least:**

- a. 2 persons. ✓
- b. 3 persons.
- c. 4 persons.
- d. 5 persons.

10. **Transferring the immobile patient to the operating table need at least:**

- a. 2 persons.
- b. 3 persons.
- c. 4 persons. ✓
- d. 5 persons.

11. **Which is not true about preventing hypothermia inside the operating room?**

- a. Adjust operating room temperature.
- b. Remove blanket. ✓
- c. Implement hyperthermia unit.
- d. Provide warm humidified inhalation agents.

12. **In supine position you have to position arm board at:**

- a. Less than 110 degree.
- b. More than 100 degree.
- c. Less than 90 degree. ✓
- d. More than 120 degree.

13. **Preventing corneal drying and abrasion is done by:**

- a. Securing the eyes in closed position. ✓
- b. Not to lubricate the eyes.
- c. Applying pressure on the eye lids.

14. **A modification of supine position is:**

- a. Jackknife position.
- b. Kidney position.
- c. Sim's position.
- d. Lithotomy position. ✓

15. A modification of prone position is:

- a. Trendelenburg position.
- b. Fowler's position.
- c. Kidney position.
- d. Jackknife position. ✓

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16. A modification of lateral position is:

- a. Jackknife position.
- b. Kidney position. ✓
- c. Trendelenburg position.
- d. Lithotomy position

17. Post operative shivering increases oxygen consumption up to:

- a. 600%
- b. 700% ✓
- c. 800%
- d. 800%

18. Loss of heat via perspiration or respiration means:

- a. Radiation.
- b. Convection.
- c. Conduction.
- d. Evaporation. ✓

19. Loss of heat from the patient's body into a cooler surface means:

- a. Radiation.
- b. Convection.
- c. Conduction. ✓
- d. Evaporation.

20. Loss of heat from the patient's body to the environment means:

- a. Radiation. ✓
- b. Convection
- c. Conduction.
- d. Evaporation.

21. The following are true about Tuberculosis(TB) Except:

- a. Caused by mycobacterium Tuberculosis.
- b. Transmitted through blood borne. ✓
- c. Infects lungs.
- d. Elective operations on patients with TB are postponed.

22. **Graft from the same species means:**

- a. Iso graft.
- b. Allo graft. ✓
- c. Xeno graft.
- d. Synthetic graft.

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23. **Graft used from non biologic source is:**

- a. Auto graft.
- b. Synthetic graft. ✓
- c. Engineered graft.
- d. Xeno graft.

24. **Increasing the surface of the dermal, epidermal layer subcutaneously is:**

- a. Rotational flap.
- b. Cross finger flap.
- c. Tissue expansion flap. ✓
- d. Arterialized tissue flap.

25. **Which of the following is considered an aesthetic procedure:**

- a. Neurosensory flap.
- b. Fasciocutaneous flap.
- c. Synthetic graft.
- d. Otoplasty. ✓

26. **Partial thickness burn, including epidermis and varying depth of the dermis are destroyed in:**

- a. First degree.
- b. Second degree. ✓
- c. Third degree.
- d. Forth degree.

27. **Burn where damage of the bone, tendons, muscles, blood vessels and peripheral nerves is:**

- a. First degree.
- b. Second degree.
- c. Third degree.
- d. Forth degree. ✓

28. **A membrane that separates the external and the middle ear is:**

- a. Pinna.
- b. Tympanic cavity.
- c. Eardrum. ✓
- d. Ossicular chain.

29. The ossicular chain consists of the following structures Except:

- a. Malleus.
- b. Tympanic membrane. ✓
- c. Stapes.
- d. Incus.

30. One of the complications of ear infection is:

- a. Meningitis. ✓
- b. Arthritis.
- c. Carditis.
- d. Tendonitis.

31. The sizes of urologic catheters are measured by:

- a. English scale.
- b. Dutch scale.
- c. French scale. ✓
- d. German scale.

32. Shattering the calculus into fragments done by using sonic waves from:

- a. Electrohydrolic lithotripsy.
- b. Ultrasonic lithotripsy. ✓
- c. Elik pump evacuator.
- d. Bougies dilators.

33. Dilation of ureter can be done by:

- a. Urethral catheter.
- b. Bougies dilators.
- c. Filiforms and followers. ✓
- d. Graspers.

34. Viewing of ureter is done by:

- a. Cystoscpe.
- b. Urethroscpe.
- c. Uretroscope. ✓
- d. Nephroscope.

35. The following are risk factors for TUR syndrome Except:

- a. Height of solution bag.
- b. Deep resection.
- c. Duration of procedure less than 30 minutes. ✓
- d. Excess amount of tissue resected.

36. In case of bone healing, callus formation can be achieved after:

- a. 1-2 weeks. ✓
- b. 3-4 weeks.
- c. 5-6 weeks.
- d. 7-8 weeks.

37. Which of the following is NOT true about arthroplasty:

- a. Used for reconstruction of long bones. ✓
- b. Used to restore and improve range of motion.
- c. Used for stability.
- d. Used to relieve pain.

38. Austin Moore implants done:

- a. To immobilize the joint.
- b. To replace comminuted fractured femur.
- c. To replace the head of femur if a vascular necrosis occurs. ✓
- d. In case of fracture neck of femur.

39. The following items are true about cast application Except:

- a. It must be comfortable.
- b. It must be as light as possible.
- c. It must be loose. ✓
- d. It must be tight.

40. Bleeding between the dura mater and arachnoid means:

- a. Epidural hematoma.
- b. Subdural hematoma. ✓
- c. Depressed fracture.

41. Removal of the entire eye and orbital contents, including tendon, fatty and fibrous tissue means:

- a. Evisceration.
- b. Exenteration. ✓
- c. Rupture eye globe.
- d. Enucleation.

42. The muscle stumps of the eye are preserved in case of:

- a. Enucleation. ✓
- b. Evisceration.
- c. Exenteration.

43. Which of the following is NOT Intra ocular procedures:

- a. Pterygium.
- b. Strabismus. ✓
- c. Cataract.
- d. Iridectomy.

44. Severing the blood supply of ciliary body of the eye means:

- a. Cyclocryotherapy.
- b. Cyclodiathermy.
- c. Cyclodylasis. ✓

45. Which of the following is true about the anatomy of the vein and artery?

- a. Both carry oxygenated blood.
- b. Artery carry deoxygenated blood and vein carry oxygenated blood.
- c. The vein have valve and the artery does not. ✓
- d. The artery have valve and the vein does not.

46. Which of the following is not a synthetic vascular graft?

- a. Knitted polyester.
- b. Woven polyester.
- c. Saphenous vein. ✓
- d. Filamentous velour.

47. Biologic arterial vascular graft is:

- a. Internal mammary. ✓
- b. b. Saphenous.
- c. Basilic or cephalic.
- d. Filamentous velour.

48. Arterial venous shunts at the wrist are between:

- a. The radial artery and the cephalic vein. ✓
- b. The brachial artery and the cephalic vein.
- c. The brachial artery and the radial artery.

49. The treatment of choice for the prevention of compartment syndrome is:

- a. Embolectomy.
- b. Fasciotomy. ✓
- c. Endarterectomy.
- d. Aneurysmectomy.

50. Lumpectomy of the breast means:

- a. A wedge of the breast tissue is removed.
- b. The entire breast is removed.
- c. The axillary lymph nodes are removed.
- d. Done for tumor that measure less than 5cm. ✓

51. In extended radical mastectomy there will be:

- a. Partial mastectomy.
- b. No pectoral muscles involvement.
- c. Mediastinal lymph node chain is removed. ✓
- d. The axillary lymph node is not involved.

52. Chevron incision:

- a. Longitudinal midline incision.
- b. McBurney incision.
- c. Bilateral modified sub costal incision. ✓
- d. Thoraco abdominal incision.

53. Curved transverse incision across the lower abdomen and within to the hair line of the pubis is:

- a. Inguinal incision.
- b. McBurney incision.
- c. Pfannestiel incision. ✓
- d. Chevron incision.

54. Cholecystoduodenostomy is anastomosis between:

- a. The gallbladder and jejunum.
- b. The gallbladder and duodenum. ✓
- c. The gallbladder and the common bile duct.
- d. The duodenum and jejunum.

55. Whipple procedure is done due to carcinoma of :

- a. The tail of pancreas.
- b. The head of pancreas. ✓
- c. The common bile duct.
- d. The stomach.

56. In Nissen fundoplication, the esophagus is secured by wrapping the funds of the stomach around the gastro esophageal junction by:

- a. 180 degree.
- b. 360 degree. ✓
- c. 150 degree.
- d. 250 degree.

57. One of the complications of abdominal surgery is:

- a. Ventral hernia. ✓
- b. Inguinal hernia.
- c. Femoral hernia .
- d. Umbilical hernia.

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58. The most common hernia is:

- a. Hiatal hernia.
- b. Inguinal hernia. ✓
- c. Umbilical hernia.
- d. Incisional hernia.

59. Which of the following is NOT a reason for amputation:

- a. Massive trauma.
- b. Extensive infection.
- c. Vascular insufficiency.
- d. Benign tumor ✓

60. Which of the following factors does not affect hemostasis?

- a. Anticoagulant therapy.
- b. Antibiotic therapy. ✓
- c. Alcoholic liver failure.
- d. Aplastic anemia.

61. The maximum time for tourniquet on lower limb is:

- a. 1 hour
- b. 1 1/2 hour. ✓
- c. 2 hours.
- d. 3 hours.

62. Thermal hemostasis is done by:

- a. Gelfoam.
- b. Bone wax.
- c. Electrosurgery. ✓
- d. Suction.

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63. All the following are true about the suture material Except:

- a. It must be sterile.
- b. It must cause a lot of foreign body reaction. ✓
- c. It must be uniform in tensile strength by size and material.

64. Which of the following is natural absorbable suture?

- a. Silk.
- b. Chromic surgical Gut. ✓
- c. Vicryl.
- d. Dexon.

65. Which of the following is synthetic absorbable suture?

- a. Silk.
- b. Chromic surgical Gut.
- c. Polyglactin 910. ✓
- d. Plain surgical Gut.

66. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a surgical needle?

- a. Weak. ✓
- b. Rigid.
- c. Flexible.
- d. Sharp.

67. The following are true about surgical staples Except:

- a. Used for ligation and anastomosing tissue.
- b. Time is not saved. ✓
- c. Wound healing is accelerated.
- d. Can be placed through endoscope.

68. In First intention wound healing there will be:

- a. Serous discharge. ✓
- b. Separation of wound edges.
- c. No tissue loss.
- d. Excessive scar formation.

69. In contaminated wound you should do:

- a. Keep the wound without doing any thing.
- b. Debridment done to remove dead tissue only.
- c. Debridment is done and the wound is irrigated. ✓
- d. Closure of wound immediately.

70. The patient should stop taking Aspirin prior to surgery for:

- a. 2 days .
- b. 4 days .
- c. 5 days .
- d. 7 days . ✓

71. Tourniquet time for the upper limb is:

- a. 1 hour. ✓
- b. 2 hours.
- c. 3 hours.
- d. 4 hours.

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72. The purpose of scrubbing is:

- a. To decrease the number of resident microorganisms on the skin to the minimum. ✓
- b. To keep the population of microorganisms to the maximum during the surgical procedure.
- c. To increase the hazard of microbial contamination of the surgical wound by skin flora.

73. The following are methods of everting sutures Except:

- a. Simple continuous.
- b. Simple interrupted.
- c. Purse string suture. ✓
- d. Continuous locking.

74. Natural absorbable suture is:

- a. Vicryl.
- b. Prolene.
- c. Chromic. ✓
- d. Nylon.

75. Suture that is treated in chromium salt solution is:

- a. PDS.
- b. Dexon.
- c. Chromic. ✓
- d. Plain.

76. The following are synthetic absorbable suture Except:

- a. PDS.
- b. Monocryl.
- c. Maxon.
- d. Prolene. ✓

77. The following are characteristics of surgical needle Except:

- a. Strong enough so that it does not break easily.
- b. Rigid enough.
- c. Approximately the same diameter as the suture material.
- d. Blunt enough not to penetrate tissue. ✓

78. One of the principles in handling needles and needle holders is to clamp the body of the needle in an area

- a. Two third .
- b. One third.✓
- c. One forth.
- d. Two forth.

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79. One of the advantages of synthetic mesh is:

- a. Difficult to suture.
- b. Can not be cut to the desired size for the defect.
- c. They are pliable .✓
- d. They are not porous.

80. All the following are true about bone graft Except:

- a. Used to inhibit new bone growth.✓
- b. Bone is obtained from iliac crest, ribs, and tibia.
- c. Cancellous bone is porous.
- d. Cortical bone for large skeletal defect.

81. Synthetic materials that implanted in patients should not be:

- a. Compatible with physiologic processes.
- b. Sterile.
- c. Stable.
- d. Carcinogenic.✓

82. Mechanism of wound healing in second intention, there will be:

- a. No scar tissue.
- b. The skin is normal.
- c. No loss of tissue.
- d. The wound is left open.✓

83. In closed wound there will be:

- a. Skin is open.
- b. Torn ligaments and underlying tissue.✓
- c. No blister filled with hematoma under the epidermis.
- d. Open fracture.

84. The following are found in complicated wounds Except:

- a. Tissue is lost or destroyed.
- b. It can be closed by second or third intention.
- c. Skin graft may be needed.
- d. It can be closed by first intention ✓

85. One post operative complications which can inhibit oxygen supply to the wound site and delay healing is:

- a. Edema.
- b. Vomiting.
- c. Thrombus. ✓
- d. Coughing.

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86. The importance of early ambulation post operatively is to:

- a. Improves circulation. ✓
- b. Increase distention.
- c. Increase the general muscle weakness.
- d. Longer hospitalization.

87. Gastrointestinal decompression used for the following Except: a. To evacuate urine. ✓

- b. To evacuate gastric contents.
- c. For feeding.
- d. To prevent aspiration.

88. Drainage can enhance wound healing by:

- a. Increase fluid accumulation.
- b. Increase dead space.
- c. Preventing formation of hematoma. ✓
- d. Increase post operative pain.

89. An example of a passive drain is:

- a. Hemovac drain.
- b. Chest drain. ✓
- c. T- Tube.
- d. Sump drain.

90. Scavenge system is attached to:

- a. Wall.
- b. Suction.
- c. Ventilator.
- d. anesthesia machine. ✓

91. Noise can do the following Except:

- a. Decrease blood pressure. ✓
- b. Increase peripheral vasoconstriction.
- c. Constriction of the pupils.

92. Safety precautions for using ionizing radiations:

- The fluoroscope should be on when it is not in use.
- Every effort should be made for not using X-Ray. ✓
- Body areas should not be shielded from scatter radiation.

93. Long time exposure for radiation can be reduced by:

- Personnel should not rotate assignments on procedures that involve radiation.
- Do not turn off the machine.
- Staff members may request relief from exposure during pregnancy. ✓

**94. Sterile team members and others who can not leave OR should Stand -----
-- away fro Ray exposure.**

- 1meter.
- 2 meters. ✓
- 3 meters.
- 4 meters

95. Non ionizing radiation:

- Can accumulate in the body.
- Needs monitoring.
- It is not hazardous when properly controlled. ✓
- X-Ray is non ionizing radiation.

96. Biologic hazard is:

- Pollution.
- Cytotoxic drugs.
- Latex sensitivity. ✓
- Electricity.

97. Chemical hazard is:

- pollution.
- Anesthesia gazes. ✓
- Infection.
- Fire.

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98. Physical hazard is:

- Infection.
- Needle stick.
- Toxic fumes.
- Irradiation. ✓

99. The following items do not produce ionizing radiation Except:

- a. Light sources. ✓
- b. Microwaves.
- c. radio waves.
- d. Image intensifier.

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100. Aseptic technique

- a. eliminates all the microorganisms in the surgical suite ✓
- b. is an important measure to protect the patient from developing a surgical wound infection
- c. includes nursing practices that prevent contamination
- d. is the responsibility of the entire surgical team

101. The absence of living microorganism is called:

- a. Sepsis
- b. Sterility
- c. Contamination
- d. Pathogenic

102. Most hand surgeons will not use epinephrine in their local anesthetic. Why is this?

- a. It makes patients too strong when they wake up, causing them to be too hard to handle.
- b. They're just very superstitious.
- c. It can lead to a fatal heart condition.
- d. It can cause vasoconstriction in the small blood vessels and lead to tissue necrosis and loss of a finger. ✓

103. The sterile field

- a. should be set up as close to the time of surgery as possible ✓
- b. should be covered if the case is delayed
- c. should be monitored at all times
- d. is OK if left overnight

104. A surgery that enters the skull is called a?

- a) craniotomy ✓
- b) neurosurgery
- c) skullotomy
- d) brain surgery

105. When microorganisms are present on tissue or a surface, it is called:

- a) Contamination ✓
- b) Cross-contamination
- c) Partial Contamination
- d) Asepsis .

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106. The process in which microorganisms are transmitted from one patient to another is called:

- a) Sterile technique
- b) Cross contamination (Nosocomial infection) ✓
- c) Septic technique
- d) Partial contamination.

107. What are the preventive measures in operation room?

- e) Wash hands and other exposed skin surfaces after coming into contact with blood or body fluids
- f) Routinely use barriers (such as gloves, eye protection (goggles or face shields) and gowns)
- g) Handle sharp objects with extreme care
- h) All of the above ✓

108. Which of the following statements about surgical asepsis is true?

- a) In surgical asepsis, the goal is to reduce the number of potentially infective agents.
- b) In surgical asepsis, items are either sterile, clean, or dirty.
- c) Surgical asepsis keeps an area free of all microorganisms. ✓
- d) Surgical asepsis is the state of infection that requires surgery for eradication of microbes.

109. Antiseptics break the chain of infection by:

- a) Destroying all pathogens.
- b) Destroying all pathogens except spores.
- c) Inhibiting the growth of some microorganisms. ✓
- d) Cleaning visible stores of microorganisms.

110. All of these are roles of scrub nurse except

- a) He passes instruments, sterile instrument needed for the operation.
- b) Scrub nurse works outside the sterile field. ✓
- c) He must have scrubbed their hands and arms with special disinfecting soap and generally wear surgical gowns
- d) keeping the sterile area includes the operating table, instrument tray and the draped field.

111. Which is considered unsterile in an OR?

- surgeon's hands (after scrubbing) ✓
surgical drapes surgical instruments surgical
site (after prep)

112. Which of these blade sizes is the largest, and is mostly commonly used for laparotomy incisions?

- a) 10 ✓
b) 11 .
c) 12
d) 15

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113. When a surgeon asks for a "hemostat" or "clamp", he most likely wants what type(s) of clamp?

- a) Allis and/or Adair
b) Crile and/or Kelly
c) Kocher and/or Allen ✓
d) Debakey and/or Cooley

114. The correct sequence of the different parts of intestine is?

- a) colon, ileum, duodenum, jejunum.
b) duodenum, jejunum, ileum, colon. ✓
c) jejunum, ileum, colon duodenum.
d) ileum, duodenum, colon, jejunum

115. Which word would correctly describe the surgical union of two pieces of intestine?

- a) ileus
b) fistula
c) shunt
d) anastomosis ✓

116. Which drug is sometimes combined with local anesthesia to help control bleeding?

- a) Thrombin
b) fentanyl
c) epinephrine ✓
d) heparin

117. In the OR, the removal of a patient's uterus through an abdominal incision is commonly called what?

- a) AAA .
- b) TVH
- c) TAH ✓
- d) CABG

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118. If surgeon was doing an open reduction and internal fixation, what should surgeon be trying to fix?

- a) broken bone ✓
- b) uterine tumor
- c) gastric ulcer
- d) esophageal varices

119. In arterial bleeding the blood is

- a) Dark red
- b) Dark blue
- c) Blue
- d) Bright red. ✓

120. To prevent cross infection when giving care, you should...

- a) never giving care without wearing gloves.
- b) avoid direct contact with bodily fluid.
- c) always try to wait for the doctor to tell you it is safe to touch the patient.
- d) Use only sterile technique for given care. ✓

121. Ear surgery is known as which of the following?

- a) Otoplasty ✓
- b) Rhinoplasty
- c) Rhytidectomy
- d) Blepharoplasty

122. In Hypo-spedius the urethral opening lies:

- a) On front of glans penis.
- b) On the dorsum of glans penis.
- c) On the under surface of glans penis. ✓
- d) On the medial of glans penis

123. In full thickness graft:

- a) Graft contain only epidermis
- b) Graft contain dermis and epidermis ✓
- c) Graft contain dermis, epidermis and muscle
- d) Graft contain dermis, epidermis, muscle, and nerve

124. The surgical procedure that is highly effective for removing unwanted fat from specific areas of the body is:

- a) Abdominoplasty
- b) Rhinoplasty
- c) Blepharoplasty.
- d) Liposuction ✓

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125. Vitrectomy means:

- a) Removal of part or all of aqueous humour.
- b) Removal of part or all of vitreous humour. ✓
- c) Removal of Iris
- d) Removal of cornea.

126. Fresh corneal graft is used within:

- a) 24 hours. ✓
- b) 48 hours.
- c) 72 hours.
- d) More than 90 hours

127. Artificial opening in the anterior wall of cervical trachea is:

- a) Nephrostomy.
- b) Colostomy.
- c) Gastrostomy.
- d) Tracheostomy. ✓

128. Cerebrospinal rhinorrhea means:

- a) Leak of C.S.F. through the roof of the ear.
- b) Leak of C.S.F. through the roof of the mouth.
- c) Leak of pus through the roof of the ear.
- d) Leak of C.S.F. through the roof of the nose. ✓

129. What does the acronym FESS stand for?

- a) Functional endoscopic sinus surgery ✓
- b) Facial endoscopic salivary surgery
- c) Fiber-optic ear staging surgery
- d) Focal epithelial soft-palate surgery

130. The most important role of the recovery nurse is

- a) To pass instruments, sterile instrument needed for the operation.
- b) To give preoperative medication.
- c) To help the patient recover from the effects of the anesthesia. ✓
- d) To control infection during operation.

131. When doing physical examination for child with appendicitis :

- a) Abdominal examination should be done vigorously.
- b) Asking the child to run quickly
- c) Asking the child to point the site of pain.
- d) Both a and c. ✓.

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132. Nephrectomy is done for :

- e) Nephrolithiasis
- f) Wilms tumor ✓
- g) Bezoars
- h) Volvulus

133. Early diagnosis of appendicitis is based upon:

- a) History
- b) Physical findings.
- c) Image and laboratory studies
- d) All of the above ✓

134. surgical repair of umbilical hernia is recommended:

- a) If the hernia has not closed by the age of five
- b) If a large defects (> 2cm) remains after the age of 2
- c) At any age.
- d) All of the above
- e) Both a&b ✓

135. Hypothalamus is responsible for:

- a) Sensation of pain.
- b) Sensation of cold.
- c) Regulating body temperature ✓
- d) learning and memory.

136. Naloxone or Narcan is :

- a) Strong opioid analgesic.
- b) CNS Stimulant.
- c) CNS depressant.
- d) Drug of choice to treat respiratory depression caused by an opioid drug ✓

137. The most common type of urinary stone is:

- a) Uric acid Stone
- b) Struvite stone
- c) Calcium stone ✓
- d) Calcium phosphate stone

138. Morphine sulfate is :

- a) Used as antipyretics.
- b) Used as anti inflammatory drugs.
- c) Used as analgesics. ✓
- d) All of the above.
- e) Both a & b.

139. All the following is surgical removal of prostate except :?

- Transurethral resection of prostate (TURP)
- Transurethral microwave thermotherapy (TUMT)
- Transurethral needle ablation of prostate (TUNA)
- d) Alpha-blockers therapy ✓

140. Nocturia means :?

- a) Too much urination.
- b) Suppressed urination
- c) Abnormally low amount of urine
- d) Excessive urination at night. ✓

141. The diagnostic cystoscope is used to visualize :

- a) Urinary bladder.
- b) Urethra.
- c) Both ✓
- d) Neither

142. After surgical prostatectomy, Folly catheter remained for:

- e) 2 -3 days
- f) 2 -3 weeks ✓
- g) 2 -3 months
- h) 2-3 years

143. Pre-operative care for prostatectomy include all of the following Except:?

- i) It is important to know the bleeding tendency
- j) Prepare 2 unites of blood
- k) Continue giving aspirin. ✓
- l) Clear liquid diet the night before surgery

144. Pleura Is?

- a) Serosa lining around the heart
- b) Serosa lining abdominal cavity.
- c) Serosa lining the lungs. ✓
- d) Serosa lining the liver.

145. Synovial joint is?

- a) Immovable; e.g., fontanel (skull)
- b) Slightly movable, cartilage connection; e.g., backbone intervertebral disks
- c) Freely movable (knee, hip, shoulder) ✓
- d) All of the above.

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146. management of abdominal pregnancy include:

- a) Hysterectomy.
- b) Salpingectomy.
- c) D & C.
- d) Laparotomy. ✓

147. Shirodkar operation is used in:

- a) Septic abortion.
- b) Habitual abortion. ✓
- c) Incomplete abortion.
- d) Complete abortion.

148. Symphysiotomy means:

- a) Closing symphseal joint other normal labor.
- b) Cutting of symphseal joint to allow vaginal delivery. ✓
- c) Opening abdomen in C.S. Hysterectomy.

149. Total hysterectomy means:

- a) Removal of uterus body only.
- b) Removal of uterus and cervix. ✓
- c) Removal of uterus, cervix, and vagina.
- d) Removal of the fundus segment of uterus.

150. Chemical sterilization is:

- a. Steam under pressure.
- b. Cidex.
- c. Gamma radiation.
- d. Hot air.

151. The only method for killing spores is by:

- b. Low level disinfectant agent.
- c. Sterilization.
- c. Intermediate level disinfectant agent.
- d. Cleaning

152. Sterilization by cidex can be achieved after:

- d. 20 minutes.
- b. 10 hours .
- c. 9 hours.
- d. 6 hours.

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153. Hepatitis B virus can be killed by:

- a. Alcohol.
- b. Iodine.
- c. Chlorine.
- d. Phenolic compounds.

154. Which of the following is a disinfectant, sterilant agent:

- a. Glutaraldehyde.
- b. Povidine iodine.
- c. Alcohol.
- d. Phenolic compounds.

155. Transferring the immobile patient to the operating table need at least:

- a. 2 persons.
- b. 3 persons.
- c. 4 persons.
- d. 5 persons.

156. A modification of supine position is:

- b. Jackknife position.
- b. Kidney position.
- c. Sim's position.
- d. Lithotomy position.

157. In supine position you have to position arm board at:

- a. Less than 110 degree.
- b. More than 100 degree.
- c. Less than 90 degree.
- d. More than 120 degree.

158. Preventing corneal drying and abrasion is done by:

- a. Securing the eyes in closed position.
- b. Not to lubricate the eyes.
- c. Applying pressure on the eye lids.

159. Loss of heat via perspiration or respiration means:

- d. Radiation.
- b. Convection.
- c. Conduction .
- d. Evaporation.

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160. Natural absorbable suture derived from the submucosa of sheep intestine is:

- a. Surgical gut.
- b. Absorbable polymers.
- c. Non absorbable polymers.
- d. Polyester fiber.

161. An example of ligating and dividing stapler is:

- a. Reticulator stapler.
- b. Intraluminal circular stapler.
- c. Endoscopic stapler.
- d. Skin stapler.

162. Synthetic adhesive tissue is:

- a. Fibrin glue.
- b. Autologous plasma.
- c. Pooled donor plasma.
- d. Methyl methacrylate.

163. An example of traction suture is:

- a. Dexon.
- b. Silk.
- c. Vessel loop.
- d. Purse string.

164. Synthetic absorbable polymers is:

- a. Chromic surgical gut.
- b. Plain surgical gut.
- c. Polyglyconate (Maxon).
- d. Monofiament nylon.

165. Synthetic non absorbable polymers is:

- a. Dermalon.
- b. Panacryl.
- c. Vicryl.
- d. Maxon.

166. Prolene suture is:

- a. Natural absorbable.
- b. Synthetic absorbable.
- c. Natural non absorbable.
- d. Synthetic non absorbable.

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167. Poligleceprone (monocril) suture is:

- a. Natural absorbable.
- b. Synthetic absorbable.
- c. Natural non absorbable.
- d. Synthetic non absorbable.

168. Skin is grafted from one part of the patient's body to another part is:

- a. Allograft.
- b. Auto graft.
- c. Xenograft.
- d. Artificial graft.

169. Which one of the following is a passive drain:

- a. Closed wound suction.
- b. Sump drain.
- c. Chest drainage.
- d. Penrose drain.

170. A radiologic study of the uterus & tubes means:

- a. Hystroscopy.
- b. Hystosalpingography.
- c. Colposcopy.
- d. Culdocentesis.

171. Transverse incision is made through the posterior vaginal fornix for the diagnosis & inspection of pelvic organs:

- a. Colpotomy.
- b. Colposcopy.
- c. Hystrectomy.
- d. Hystroscopy.

172. In the French scale (Fr.), 15 mm equal:

- a. 3 Fr.
- b. 4 Fr.
- c. 5 Fr.
- d. 6 Fr.

173. Revision of the renal pelvis:

- a. Pyeloplasty .
- b. Uretroplasty.
- c. Septoplasty.
- d. Cystoplasty.

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174. An example of orthopedic exposing instrument is:

- a. Periosteal elevator.
- b. Gouge.
- c. Osteotome.
- d. Bone hook.

175. An example of orthopedic cutting instrument is:

- c. Periosteal elevator.
- b. Bennet reractor.
- c. Chisel.
- d. Bone hook.

176. A fusion of a joint may be achieved by removing the articular surface and securing bony implant:

- a. Arthroplasty.
- b. Arthrodesis.
- c. Arthrotomy.
- d. Arthroscopy.

177. Austin Moore implant done incase of:

- a. Subtrochanteric fracture.
- b. Greater trochanteric fracture.
- c. Lesser trochanteric fracture.
- d. Subcapital fracture.

178. A hematoma formed between the dura matar & archnoid:

- a. Epidural hematoma.
- b. Scalp hematoma.
- c. Subdural hematoma.
- d. Joint hematoma.

179. A procedure on the oculomotor muscles which control eye movement is:

- b. Chalazion.
- b. Pitosis.
- c. Ectropin.
- d. Squint.

180. The removal of the eye contents of the eyeball only, the outer sclera & muscles are left intact:

- Enculation.
- Evisceration.
- Exentration .
- Pterygium.

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181. Tissue is detached from the donor and transplanted into the recipient site:

- Free graft.
- Pedicle flap.
- Free flap.
- Tissue expansion.

182. AV fistula at the wrist is between:

- The brachial artery & the cephalic vein.
- The brachial artery & the basilic vein.
- The radial artery & the cephalic vein.
- The radial artery & the brachial artery.

183. Repair of defects in the eardrum:

- Myringoplasmy.
- Myringotomy.
- Septoplasty.
- Belpharoplasty.

184. Basic life support interventions performed to ensure that

- Adequate airway, breathing and circulation.
- Late access of ACLS.
- Cardio-pulmonary function will not be restored.
- Cardiac arrest will happen.

185. Survival after cardiac arrest is most likely to be the outcome incase of

- When the event is not witnessed.
- When the heart arrest in ventricular fibrillation.
- If defibrillator is not ready.
- When advanced life support applied in late stage.

186. The best pulse to be felt for an adult patient incase of emergency CPR is

- Femoral pulse.
- Radial pulse.
- Popliteal pulse.
- Carotid pulse.

187. Signs and symptoms of cardiac arrest are

- a. Myocardial infarction.
- b. Hypovolemia .
- c. Apnea and pulsless.
- d. Tension pneumothorax.

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188. The most common cause of airway obstruction in trauma patient is

- a. Tongue.
- b. Foreign body.
- c. Food.
- d. Loose teeth.

189. The best method in opening airway in a patient suspected with cervical injury is

- a. Head tilt.
- b. Head tilt chin lift.
- c. Jaw thrust.
- d. Extension of the neck.

190. Tissue specimens obtained during surgery are sending to lab. By:

- a) Circulating nurse
- b) registered nurse first assistant
- c) Scrub nurse
- d) all of the above

191. Throughout surgery nursing responsibilities include:

- a) Providing for the safety and well-being of the patient
- b) Coordinating the OR personnel
- c) Performing scrub and circulating activities
- d) All of the above

192. The following measures are used to determine the patient discharge from the recovery room except:

- a) Stable vital signs
- b) Orientation to person, place, events and time
- c) Pulse oximetry readings indicating adequate blood oxygen saturation
- d) Urine output at least 10 ML/hour

193. In recovery room the nurse performs a baseline assessment then check surgical site for the following except:

- a) Drainage
- b) hemorrhage
- c) signs of infection
- d) drainage tubes are connecting

194. To maintain the airway during transport from the OR to the recovery room the anesthesia provider remains:

- a) At the middle of the stretcher
- b) At the opposite end of the stretcher
- c) At the head of the stretcher
- d) At the lateral side of the stretcher

195. The nurse most important legal responsibility after a patient death in hospital is:

- a) Obtaining a consent of an autopsy
- b) Notifying the coroner or medical examination
- c) Labeling the corpse appropriately
- d) Ensuring that the attending physician issues the death certification

196. A clean bowel allows for:

- a) Accurate visualization of the surgical site
- b) Prevents trauma to the intestine
- c) Prevents accidental contamination by feces to the peritoneum
- d) All the above .
- e) none of the above

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197. The circulating nurse responsibilities may include:

- a) Performing a surgical hand scrub and handling tissue
- b) Suturing and maintaining hemostasis
- c) Providing exposure at the operative field
- d) none of the above

198. Which of the following nursing intervention is considered the most effective form of universal precautions:

- a) Cap all used needles before removing them from their syringes
- b) Discard all used uncapped needles and syringes in an impenetrable protective container
- c) Wear gloves when administering IM injections
- d) Follow enteric precautions

199. Which of the following is the scrub nurse role in the operating room:

- a) Health risk appraisal
- b) Teach client to be effective health consumer
- c) Worksite wellness
- d) none of the above ✓

200. The suitable position following lumber puncture is:

- a) High fowlor position
- b) supine position
- c) lateral position ✓
- d) prone positon

201. A 44-year-old male client had abdominal surgery this morning. The no amount of bloody drainage on the client;s surgical dressing. This type of:

- A. serosanguineous.
- B. purulent.
- C. sanguineous.
- d. Catar always requires surgical s

202. Which is the first step when caring for bleeding wounds:

- a-Apply direct pressure with a clean or sterile dressing.
- b-Add bulky dressings to reinforce blood-soaked bandages.
- c.
- d.

203. Much of the communication between people is :

- a- Nonverbal.
- b- Verbal.
- c- a an....
- d-

204. Angiogenesis(formation a new blood vessels) within after surgery...:

- a. Seconds.
- b. Minutes.
- c. Hours.
- d. Days.

205. Autoclave is used to sterilize medical supplies in the hospital Because :

- a. It does not cause harm or damage to the tools.
- b.....
- c.
- d.

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206. Which the first step of the nursing Intervention for bleeding wounds :

- a. Direct pressure with a clean and sterile dressing.
- b.
- c.
- d.

207. Which muscle we use it during transferring the Patient from the to the chair for protective the back....:

- a. Abdominal muscle.
- b. Back muscle.
- c. Upper arm muscle.
- d. Legs muscle.

208. All of the following are emergency cases EXCEPT:

- a. Skull fracture.
- b. Bleeding.
- c. Gunshot.
- d. Thyroidectomy.

209. Who doing the safety Patients and healthy care and recording the Patient's Activities for the surgical team..:

- a. Surgeon.
- b. Scrub nurse.
- c. Circulate nurse.
- d. Nurse frirts assistant.

210. The vital signs assessment should be taken for what of the following..:

- a. For all Patients whose going to operation.
- b.
- c.
- d.

211. Which of the following is not symptoms the shock:

- a. Strong thirsty ,nausea, vomiting.
- b. Abdominal pain or breathing difficulty.
- c. Restless.....
- d. Rapid breathing and rapid pulse.

212. In patient's file(preparing.) what the nurse shuld document...:

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.



213. When you contact with Patient has infection how long time you washing your hands ..

- a. 30 second.
- b. 1 minute.
- c. 2 minutes.
- d. 3 minutes.

214. After surgery V.S. should be taken in the first hour every :

- a. 20 minutes.
- b. 30 minutes.
- c. 10 minutes.
- d. 15 minutes.

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215. Which of the following procedures always requires surgical asepsis:

- a. Vaginal instillation of conjugated estrogen.
- b. Urinary catheterization.
- c. Nasogastric tube insertion.
- d. Colostomy irrigation.

216. The humidity inside the OR should be maintained between:

- a. 20% & 30%.
- b. 10% & 20%.
- c. 50% & 60%.
- d. 70% & 80%.

217. Temperature the operation room is ..

- a. 20-24c.
- b.
- c.
- d.

218. Most communication between the people is ..

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

219.?

- A. leave the cuff rolled under.
- B. Want until the second glove is in place and then unmiti the cuff.
- C. Ask a colleague to assist by unrolling the coff.



220. What you will observe for a patient is on anticoagulant therapy :

- a. bleeding from any site of the body. ✓
- b. drowsiness.
- c. weight reduction.
- d. hypotension.

221. The nurse that is responsible for setting sterile tables and equipment and assist surgeon is:

- a. scrub nurse. ✓
- b. circulating nurse .
- c. recovery nurse.
- d. none of the above.

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222. Before giving antibiotic to a patient which of the following should be done first:

- a. wound culture.
- b. blood tests.
- c. wound dressing.
- d. sensitivity testing ✓

223. When blood transfusion reaction occurs, the immediate nursing action is:

- a. monitor vital signs closely.
- b. Give antipyretic drugs.
- c. document relevant data.
- d. Discontinue the blood transfusion.

224. Immediate management for reaction during blood transfusion :

- a. Slow down the rate
- b. Stop blood transfusion. ✓
- c. Change blood transfusion with a new pack
- d. Administer antihistamine injection

225. the preoperative patient is kept NPO " after midnight in order of prevent:

- a. over hydration or fluid over-load
- b. urinary incontinence in the operating room postoperatively
- c. vomiting and aspiration during anesthesia.
- d. nop of the above

226. Safety issues in the Operation room include the following EXCEPT

- a. exposure to blood and body fluids
- b. hazards associated with laser beams
- c. exposure to latex and adhesive substances ✓
- d. exposure to the artificial light

227. The best method of preventing the spread of infection is :

- a. wearing rubber gloves when performing all nursing procedures
- b. isolating all patients suspected of having an infection .✓
- c. sterilizing the hands with strong germicide at least once a day
- d. washing the hands thoroughly before & after each contact with a patient

228. The most reliable method used for sterilizing hospital equipment to be free of spores and bacteria is :

- a. soaking in strong chemical
- b. washing and drying it thoroughly after use ✓
- c. applying steam under pressure in an autoclave
- d. boiling the equipment

229. The most reliable method used for sterilizing hospital equipment to be free of spores and bacteria is :

- a. soaking in strong chemical.
- b. washing and drying it thoroughly after use.
- c. applying steam under pressure in an autoclave.
- d. boiling the equipment.

230. Which of the following blood tests must be performed before a blood transfusion:

- a. prothrombin and coagulation time.
- b. Blood typing and cross matching.
- c. Bleeding and clotting time.
- d. (CBC) and electrolyte levels.

231. One of the followings is not a principle of surgical asepsis:

- a. All items in OR must be sterile.
- b. Sterile should touch only sterile.
- c. Only the surgeon must perform a surgical scrub. ✓
- d. Anything used for one client must be discarded or sterilized.k

232. All of the following statements are true about donning sterial gloves Except

- a. the second gloves picking up by inserting. the gloves fingers under the cuff outside.
- b. the frist gloves picking up by grasping the inside of the cuff
- c. the inside of the glove is considered sterile
- d. The gloves adjusted by sliding the gloved finger under the sterile cuff and pulling the glove

233. which of the following consition a break in sterile technique while preparing sterile filed for a dressing change

- a. using sterile forceps, rather than sterile gloves to handle a sterile item
- b. touching the outside wapper of sterilized material without sterile gloves ✓
- c. place ingredients a sterile object on the edge of the sterile filed
- d. pouring out a small amount of solution (15 to 30 ml/before pouring the solution into a sterile container

234. medical asispsis uses practice to reduce :

- a. The Number Of Microorganism
- b. Growth Of Microorganisms
- c. Spread Of Microorganisms
- d. All of the above ✓

235. we are need to airway breaatging with

- b- patient unconscious w\o pulse and breathing
- a- victim with a shock patient unconscious with pulse without breathing
- c- patient conscious pulseness and breathing

236. we need to check all vital signs before operation for

- a- patient cardiopulmonary disorder
- b- patient need to spinal anesthesia.
- c- before any surgical precEDURE.
- d- all of the a bove.

لا تنسونا من خالص الدعاء

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الفقرة - الثانية

ضع حرف T على الإجابة الصحيحة وحرف F على الإجابة الخاطئة

Q2 True OR False:

- () 1. Endoscopic procedures are performed as a sterile procedure.
- () 2. Nissan fundoplication, the fundus is wrapped by 180 degree.
- () 3. Roux-en-y procedure done incase of gastric bypass.
- () 4. Positioning for surgery usually takes place before administration of anesthesia.
- () 5. The surgical consent form should include the risks of anesthesia.
- () 6. Hystosalpingography is a radiologic study of the uterus only.
- () 7. Package should be wrapped in double layers.
- () 8. Mydriatic drugs are used to dilate the pupils.
- () 9. Mouth to nose breathing done incase of trismus.
- () 10. Asystole is responsive to external defibrillation.
- () 11. The scrub nurse and the circulating nurse together count all items on the stand and instrument table
- () 12. The retention suture is used on the abdomen to give added support to the abdominal closure
- () 13. The purpose of antiseptic hand rub is to inhibit or kill transient and reside flora
- () 14. The operation room has been a place full of hazards for both the patient and the care giver
- () 15. The nurse is serving as an advocate for the patient
- () 16. The nurse ascertains that the consent form has been signed after administer psychoactive premedication
- () 17. Surgery can be defined as the art and science of treating diseases injuries or deformities by operating and instruments

- () 18. Sterilization is the process by which all pathogenic microorganisms including spores are killed
- () 19. Selection of anesthesia is made by the anesthesia provider in consultation with the surgeon and the patient
- () 20. Scrub sinks should be used only for scrubbing or hand washing
- () 21. Premedication is administered to the patient approximately two hour before surgery
- () 22. Operating room nurse is on the frontline of the most complex lifesaving procedure
- () 23. Mayo stands are used to hold instruments that will be used frequently during a particular case
- () 24. Intra operative includes the entire surgical procedure until transfer of the client to the recovery area
- () 25. If the sterility of an item is questionable the item is considered contaminated
- () 26. Gowns are sterile in front from the axillary line to the waste and the sleeves to 2-3 inches above the elbow
- () 27. Faulty equipment or improper usage increases the hazards of potential risk factors
- () 28. Each phase of perioperative requires specific assessments and nursing intervention
- () 29. Dressing rooms are located in the restricted areas of the OR suit
- () 30. Don't open another packet of stitch for the last stitch unless absolutely necessary
- () 31. An anesthesiologist is a qualified health care professional who administers anesthetics
- () 32. All patients are at risk during the operating procedure

- () 33. A counting procedure is a method of accounting for items put on the sterile table for use during the surgical procedure
- () 34. The scrub nurse and the circulating nurse together count all items on the stand and instrument table.
- () 35. The retention suture is used on the abdomen to give added support to the abdominal closure
- () 36. The purpose of antiseptic hand rub is to inhibit or kill transient and reside flora
- () 37. The operation room has been a place full of hazards for both the patient and the care giver
- () 38. The nurse is serving as an advocate for the patient
- () 39. The nurse ascertains that the consent form has been signed after administer psychoactive premedication
- () 40. Surgery can be defined as the art and science of treating diseases injuries or deformities by operating and instruments
- () 41. Sterilization is the process by which all pathogenic microorganisms including spores are killed
- () 42. Selection of anesthesia is made by the anesthesia provider in consultation with the surgeon and the patient
- () 43. Scrub sinks should be used only for scrubbing or hand washing
- () 44. Premedication is administered to the patient approximately two hour before surgery
- () 45. Operating room nurse is on the frontline of the most complex lifesaving procedure

- () 46. Mayo stands are used to hold instruments that will be used frequently during a particular case
- () 47. Intra operative includes the entire surgical procedure until transfer of the client to the recovery area
- () 48. If the sterility of an item is questionable the item is considered contaminated
- () 49. Gowns are sterile in front from the axillary line to the waste and the sleeves to 2-3 inches above the elbow
- () 50. Faulty equipment or improper usage increases the hazards of potential risk factors
- () 51. Each phase of perioperative requires specific assessments and nursing intervention
- () 52. Dressing rooms are located in the restricted areas of the OR suite .
- () 53. Don't open another packet of stitch for the last stitch unless absolutely necessary
- () 54. An anesthesiologist is a qualified health care professional who administers anesthetics
- () 55. All patients are at risk during the operating procedue
- () 56. A counting procedure is a method of accounting for items put on the sterile table for use during the surgical procedure

الفقرة - الثالثة -
اجب عن الأتي

Q3. Answer the following questions :

1. What are the sources of surgical site infection:

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.

2. What are the abdominal complications for abdominopelvic procedures?

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

3. What are the methods of treating fractures? a.

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

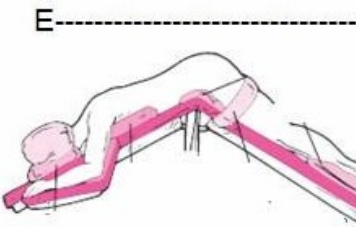
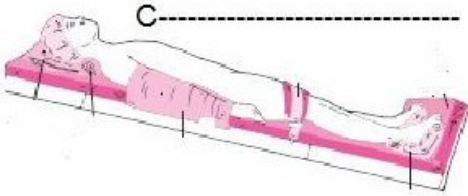
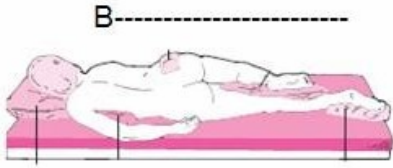
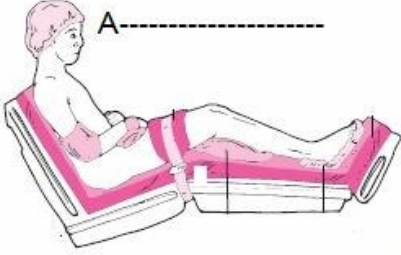
4. Mention the routes of drug delivery during resuscitation?

- a.
- b.
- c.

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الفقرة -الرابعة- سم الوضعيات التالية

Q4 .Name the following positions:



الفقرة -الخامسة-
 طابق الأدوات الجراحية التالية مع أسمائها

Q5. Match the following surgical instruments.



- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Hommans Retractor----- | 2. Endo GIA----- |
| 3. Bone Cutter ----- | 4. Yankur Suction tip----- |
| 5. Bone Hook ----- | 6. Army nevy retractor----- |
| 7. Screw Driver ----- | 8. GIA ----- |
| 9. Roticulator ----- | 10. Kerison ----- |
| 11. Manual Drill ----- | 12. CEEA ----- |
| 13. Bennete retractor ----- | 14. Senn retractor ----- |
| 15. Bone holder ----- | 16. Manual saw ----- |
| 17. Depth gauge ----- | 18. Babcock ----- |
| 19. Periosteal elevator ----- | 20. Whetliner self rtraining----- |

الفقرة - السادسة

طابق المصطلح في العمود 1 بالتعريف المناسب في العمود 2

Q6 Match the term in column 1 with the appropriate definition in column 2:

1. () Phantom limb pain	a. In vitro fertilization.
2. () ESWL	b. Removal of a portion of skull bone
3. () Dacrocystectomy	c. Benign growth of the conjunctiva tissue.
4. () Fissuerectomy	d. Inspection of the lining of the colon.
5. () Cyclodialysis	e. Endoscopic examination of the peritoneum.
6. () Pterygium	f. A benign ulcerative lesion in the anal canal.
7. () Craniotomy	g. Is the sensation that the amputated part present.
8. () IVF	h. Extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy.
9. () Colonoscopy	i. Removal of the lacrimal sac.
10. () Laparoscopy	j. Severing of the blood supply of the ciliary body.

انتهت الأسئلة مع تمنياتنا لكن بالتوفيق والنجاح

لا تنسونا من خالص الدعاء

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