

## Questions

1. Which of the following substances can be used for sterilization?

- A. Silver nitrate
- B. Alcohol
- C. Chlorine
- D. Ethylene oxide

2. Which of the following methods of infection control requires the use of an autoclave?

- A. irradiation
- B. disinfection
- C. sterilization
- D. sanitization

3. Which of the following items could be sterilized by dry heat sterilization?

- A. plastic petri dishes
- B. glass pipette
- C. rubber gloves
- D. Intravenous (IV) solution

4. Which is used to prevent infection by killing or inhibiting pathogen growth on animal tissues.

- A. sanitizer
- B. disinfectant
- C. bacteriostatic agent
- D. antiseptic

5. Which of the following is most effective for sterilizing ot gown and blunt instrument.

- A. Chlorine
- B. Ethylene oxide
- C. Autoclave
- D. Glutaraldehyde

6. Which of the following was the first widely used antiseptic and disinfectant?

- A. Phenol
- B. Alcohol

- C. Chlorine
- D. Iodine

7. Which of the following process does not kill bacterial spores?

- A. Hot air sterilization
- B. Incineration
- C. Pasteurization
- D. Autoclave

8. The highest temperature which appears to be feasible for batch sterilization is

- A. 121°C
- B. 100°C
- C. 105°C
- D. 130°C

9. Autoclave is a

- A. Physical sterilization process
- B. Process where Moist heat is used
- C. Both A & B is right
- D. None of the above is correct

10. Catgut is prepared from submucosal layer of the intestine of :

- A Cat
- B Sheep
- C Human being
- D Rabbit

11. For stitching cut injury in tongue suture material commonly used is

- A. Cat gut
- B. Vicryl
- C. Silk
- D. All of the above

12. During Foley's catheterization, when the bulb should be inflated

- A. As soon as urine comes out through catheter
- B. After full insertion of the catheter up to the junction
- C. Both are correct
- D. None of the above

13. For inflation of the bulb of a Foley's Catheter ideally what should be used

- A. Normal Saline
- B. Distilled water
- C. Air
- D. Any of the above

14. What is the first thing to be done for a burn patient in emergency
- A. Dressing of the wound
  - B. T.Toxoid injection to be given
  - C. Set up a channel for IV fluids'
  - D. Antibiotics to be given
- 15 Window dressing is
- A. A dressing through a gap made on a plaster
  - B. Interval dressing for burns wound
  - C. In absence of light , when dressing done by the side of a window
  - D. None of the above
16. Splint are used
- A. to stabilize a broken bone or a injured joint
  - B. to give relief from pain
  - C. during transport of a fracture patient
  - D. all of the above
- 17.. A cut produced surgically by a sharp instrument creating an opening into an organ or space in the body
- A. Puncture
  - B. Incision
  - C. Stoma
  - D. Abrasion
18. The process of applying a pillow, rolling a bath blanket, or the palms of the hands to an incisional area to decrease intraabdominal pressure is called what?.
- A. Binding
  - B. Wrapping
  - C. Splinting
  - D. Dressing
19. Which of the following groups are not a factor that could impair wound healing?
- A. Obesity, malnutrition and age
  - B. Impaired oxygenation, radiation and smoking
  - C. Height, weight and body mass
  - D. Drugs, diabetes mellitus and wound stress
20. A chronic disease that impairs wound healing
- A. Multiple sclerosis
  - B. Diabetes insipidus
  - C. Diabetes mellitus
  - D. Myocardial infection
21. When are dressings over closed wound usually removed?
- A. The day after surgery
  - B. On the third day
  - C. A week after surgery

- D. When the physician gives the order
22. What kind of dressings promote healing by keeping wounds moist yet sterile?
- A. Binders and steri-strips
  - B. Transparent and permeable dressings
  - C. Occlusive and semi-occlusive dressings
  - D. Wet and dry dressings
23. When using an occlusive dressing, where will the tape strips be attached?
- A. Several inches apart
  - B. On all sides of the dressing
  - C. One on top of the other
  - D. On the four corners
24. .When changing a sterile dry dressing, which of the following is a proper way of cleaning a wound?
- A. Cleanse wound and surrounding area with regular swab, starting from incision and moving outward, using one stroke per swab
  - B. Cleanse wound and surrounding area with antiseptic swab, starting from incision and moving outward, using one stroke per swab.
  - C. Cleanse wound and surrounding area with alcohol, starting from incision and moving outward
  - D. Cleanse wound and surrounding area with antiseptic swab, starting from the edges of the wound towards the incision
- 25 .For cleaning and irrigation of a wound which is commonly used
- A. Normal Saline
  - B. Distilled Water
  - C. Sodium Hypochlorite Solution
  - D. Isotonic Solutions and Lactated Ringer
26. Gentle washing of an area with a stream of solution delivered through a syringe.
- A. Sterilization
  - B. Irrigation
  - C. Innundation
  - D. Effleurage
- 27 .Wound irrigation promotes wound healing through the following reasons.

- A. By removing debris from wound surface
- B. By loosening and removing eschar
- C. By decreasing bacterial counts
- D. All of the above

28. Which of these is not an aseptic procedure?

- . A. Bandaging
- B. Wound stitching
- C. Mastectomy
- D. Catheterization

29. What is the easiest method of sterilization?

- A. Steam sterilization
- B. Wet heat
- C. Dry heat
- D. Radiation

30. Which of these does not need to be sterilized?

- . A. Disposable Syringe
- . B. Gauge
- . C. Scalpels
- D. Forceps

31. What is the act of maintaining sterility during procedures called?

- A. Septic technique
- B. Uniform technique
- C. Aseptic technique
- D. Packaging technique

32. What method of sterilization is most suitable for fluids that can be destroyed by heat?

- . A. Microfiltration
- . B. Wet heat
- . C. Radiation
- D. Dry heat

33. In order to determine whether a patient is hemorrhaging, what do you need not to observe?

- A. Increased thirst and restlessness
  - B. Cool, clammy skin
  - C. Rapid thready pulse
  - D. Decreased blood pressure and urinary output
- Paresthesia on lower extremities

34. When are sutures and staples generally removed?

- A. In 1 to 2 weeks after surgery or sooner if healing is adequate
- B. In 48 to 60 hours after surgery or sooner if healing is adequate

- C. In 7 to 10 days after surgery or sooner if healing is adequate
- D. In 5 to 8 days after surgery or sooner if healing is adequate

35. Removal of fluids from a body cavity, wound is known as.

- A. Exudate
- B. Extravasation
- C. Drainage
- D. Cellular suction

36. Separate sutures characterized with knots that are lined up on the same side of incision.

- A. Interrupted sutures
- B. Continuous Sutures
- C. Blanket sutures
- D. Retention sutures

37. A system of tubing and other apparatus attached to the body to remove fluid in an airtight circuit that prevents environmental contaminants from entering the wound.

- A. Open drainage system
- B. Closed drainage system
- C. Suction drainage
- D. Vacuum drainage

38. A strip or roll of cloth or other material can be wound around a part of the body in a variety of ways for multiple purposes

- A. Scarf
- B. Bandage
- C. Gauze
- D. Bandana

39. A type of bandage that is made of large pieces of material to fit a specific body part mostly made of cotton.

- A. Tie
- B. Gauze
- C. Binder
- D. Bandana

40. When bandaging extremities, how do you apply them?

- A. When bandaging extremities, it is important to measure the distance between turns.
- B. When bandaging extremities, begin with the part that is proximal to the heart and then go distal.
- C. When bandaging extremities, apply bandage first at the distal end and progress toward the trunk (heart)
- D. When bandaging extremities, it does not matter which end to start

41. When applying a triangular blinder (Sling), where do you tie the knot?

- A. At the lateral area of neck on the affected side
- B. Right where the elbow is
- C. At the lateral area of neck on uninjured side
- D. At the back area of neck close to the occiput

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44. Cavity containing pus and surrounded by inflamed tissue, formed as a result of suppuration in a localized infection

- A. Adhesion
- B. Abscess
- C. Cellulitis
- D. Dehiscence

45. Collection of extravasated blood trapped in the tissues or in an organ resulting from incomplete hemostasis after surgery or injury

- A. Cellulitis
- B. Evisceration
- C. Extravasation
- D. Hematoma

46. Those wounds that are left open for 3-5 days to allow edema, infection, or exudate to drain.

- A. Primary healing
- B. Secondary healing
- C. Tertiary healing
- D. Quaternary healing

47. A collection of infected fluid that has not drained is a

- A. Dehiscence
- B. Abscess
- C. Evisceration
- D. Fistula

48. Which of the following is not a risk for pressure ulcer development

- A. History of corticosteroid therapy
- B. Nutrition and hydration
- C. Mental status
- D. Jaundice

49. Which is a pressure-relieving measure for a stage I pressure ulcer

- A. Frequent turning
- B. Pressure-relieving devices
- C. Positioning
- D. All of the above

50. A pressure ulcer is a:

- A. Acute wound
- B. Chronic wound
- C. It depends
- D. None of the above

51. Osteomyelitis is

- A. The presence of pathogenic organisms in the blood or tissue
- B. Bone infection
- C. Infection of the intestine
- D. A and B

52. A large or open wound, such as a burn or major trauma, left alone to heal is:

- A. Primary intention
- B. Delayed primary intention
- C. Secondary intention
- D. Tertiary intention

53. Which of the following influence resistance of skin integrity?

- A. Age

- B. Amount of underlying tissue
- C. Illness
- D. All of the above

54. Which of the following is true of wounds that are treated by leaving them open to air.

- A. No dressing is applied
- B. They are at more risk for infection
- C. They heal more slowly
- D. All of the above

55. Which of the following is synonymous for "pressure ulcer"

- A. Decubitus ulcer
- B. Bedsore
- C. All of the above
- D. None of the above

56. A sling is used for

- A. The chest and abdomen
- B. Rectum and perineum and in the groin
- C. Fingers, head, and the stump of an amputated limb
- D. Joints, such as the knee, elbow, ankle, and wrist

57. A figure-of-eight turn is often used for:

- A. Supporting the arm
- B. Joints, such as the knee, elbow, ankle, and wrist
- C. The head, fingers, and the stump of an amputated limb
- D. The chest and abdomen

58. Hemorrhage may occur from a:

- A. Slipped suture
- B. Dislodged clot from sutures at the suture line or operative site
- C. Infection
- D. All of the above

59. Which of the following is a non-absorbable suture?

- A. polypropylene
- B. vicryl
- C. Catgut
- D. polydioxanone

60. Which of the following is a delayed absorbable synthetic suture material:

- a. Chromic catgut

- b. Vicryl
- c. silk
- d. Nylon

61. Which of the following is not absorbable suture?

- a. catgut
- b. polyimide
- c. polyglactin
- d. polyester

62. All the following are sporicidal agents except:

- a. ethylene oxide
- b. phenol
- c. ozone
- d. glutaraldehyde

63. Which of the following is the ideal time for the removal of scalp suture?

- A. 3 days
- B. 5 days
- C. 7 days
- D. 10 days

64. Which is not true about sutures . Sutures may be

- A. absorbable or non-absorbable
- B. synthetic or natural
- C. monofilament or multifilament
- D. sterile and unsterile

65. Not true about surgical needles. It may be

- A. Blunt needles & Sharp needles
- B. Round bodied & Cutting
- C. Reverse cutting
- D. Metallic or Synthetic

66. Which is a method of sterilisation

- a. Dry heat
- b. Moist heat
- c. Pasteurization
- d. All of the above

67. Sterilization is?

- a. Process of growing microbes in laboratory
- b. Process for preparation of antibiotics
- c. Killing or removing of all the microorganisms from an article
- d. Fragmentation of big particles into smaller one for the preparation of tablets

68. Which of the following method is used for sterilization?

- a. Moist heat method
- b. Staining
- c. Microbial inoculation
- d. Incubation

69. Parenteral preparations can be sterilized through?

- a. Chemical sterilization
- b. Membrane filtration
- c. Desiccation
- d. Dry heat method

70. The absence of all forms of microbial life, including spores, is know as

- A. Sanitization
- B. Disinfection
- C. Decontamination
- D. Sterility

71. For sterilization to occur steam must

- A. Make direct contact with all surface
- B. Be superheated
- C. Be flushed into each package
- D. Trap air inside the package

72. Sterilized packs are most likely to become contaminated

- A. After 30 days
- B. After 60 days
- C. Within the first hour of sterilization
- D. Within the first day of sterilization

73. Microbial kill in the ozone sterilizer is achieved through a process called

- A. Condensation
- B. Alkylation
- C. Cavitation
- D. Oxidation

74. The best method of controlling bleeding from varicose veins of leg is

- A) Tourniquet
- B) Crepe bandage
- C) Limb elevation
- D) Emergency Sclerotherapy

75. In which of the following is the risk of loss of limb highest?

- A) Smoker,

- B) Hypertensive ,
- C) Diabetic ,
- D) Gross obesity

76. The classic diabetic foot ulcer occurs at
- A) Tip of great toe,
  - B) Metatarsal head planter aspect,
  - C) Below Medical malleolus
  - , D) Heel pad
77. Most useful investigation in head injury is
- A) X ray lateral view,
  - B) Angiography
  - , C) Ventriculography
  - D) CT scan
78. The fluid of choice in hypovolemic shock is
- A) Ringer lactate,
  - B) Low molecular weight Dextran,
  - C) Blood ,
  - D) 5 % Dextrose
79. Narrowest part of Male Urethra is
- A) Fossa Navicularis ,
  - B) Bulbar Urethra,
  - C) External Meatus,
  - D) Prostatic Urethra
80. All the following may be useful in management of CSF rhinorrhea except
- A) Nasal packing,
  - B) Repeated lumbar puncture,
  - C ) Antibodies,
  - D) Craniotomy and dural repair
81. In Oliguria the urine output for 24 hours is less than
- A) 400 ml
  - B) 600 ml,
  - C) 100 ml,
  - D) 1000 ml
82. Wound healing is worst at
- A) Anterior neck,
  - B) Eye lid,
  - C) Lips,
  - D) Sternum
83. Best skin graft for open wound is
- A) Autograft
  - B) Allograft
  - C) Homograft ,
  - D) Isograft
84. Most common benign soft issue tumor is

- A) Lipoma,
- B) Fibroma,
- C) Hamartoma,
- D) Leimyoma

85. The best investigation for gall stone is

- A) ultra sonogram
- B) CT scan ,
- C) Plain Xray abdomen,
- D) Cholesystography

86. Commonest cause of Urethral stricture in young male is

- A) Trauma,
- B) Genococcal ,
- C) Syphillis ,
- D) TB

87. The HIV virus can be destroyed in vitro by which of the following?

- A) Boiling,
- B) Ethanol,
- C) Cidex,
- D) all of the above

88. Thomas splint is used in splinting

- A) Fracture shaft femur ,
- B) Fracture tibia,
- C) Intertrochanteric fracture,
- D) All of the above

89. Treatment of Club foot should begin from

- A) from day of birth,
- B) Age of 1 month,
- C) At 3 months,
- D) At 6 months

90. Hot air oven method of sterilization is used for

- A) Syringes,
- B) Gloves,
- C) Fats & Oils
- D) Catheters

91. Hospital soiled dressing are best disposed off by

- A) Autoclaving,
- B) Boiling,
- C) Incineration
- D) None of the above

92. Disinfection means

- A) When an article is free from all micro organisms
- B) Preventing of infection
- C) Inhibiting growth of bacteria
- D) All of the above

93. Holding period of hot air oven is  
A) 140 C for 1 hour  
B) 160 C for 1 hour,  
C) 160 C for ½ hour ,  
D) 180 C for 1 hour
94. Reservoir of urban rabies is  
A) Dogs,  
B) Monkeys,  
C) Cats  
D) Horses
95. The depth of an incised wound is greatest at a place  
A) Where the weapon strikes first,  
B) Away from the weapon,  
C) The other end of the weapon,  
D) Any of the above
96. In which of the following poisoning stomach wash is not advisable?  
A) Arsenic poisoning,  
B) Carbolic acid poisoning,  
C) Sulphuric acid poisoning,  
D) Alcohol poisoning
97. Which technique should be followed to prevent bed sores?  
A) Application of spirit,  
B) Use of soft mattress,  
C) Frequent change of patient position,  
D) Regular skin care.
- 98.. Vaccine given after injury  
A) Inj TT,  
B) Polio drop,  
C) BCG  
D) DPT
99. Sitz bath consists of which of the following?  
A) Patient bathed in normal saline,  
B) Bathed in molten wax,  
C) Sits in basin containing warm antiseptic lotion,  
D) Sits in basin containing molten wax.
100. Pre operative shaving is ideally done at  
A) evening before  
B) morning of operation,  
C) just before operation  
D) at Operation table

