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Answer Sheet No. 98

Sig. of Candidate. _____

Sig. of Invigilator. _____

OPERATION THEATRE TECHNIQUES HSSC-II

SECTION – A (Marks 20)

Time allowed: 25 Minutes

NOTE: Section-A is compulsory and comprises pages 1-2. All parts of this section are to be answered on the question paper itself. It should be completed in the first 25 minutes and handed over to the Centre Superintendent. Deleting/overwriting is not allowed. Do not use lead pencil.

Q. 1 Circle the correct option i.e. A / B / C / D. Each part carries one mark.

- (i) One liter of Normal saline infusion:
- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| A. Is always given in children | B. Can be given oral with some effects |
| C. Contains no glucose | D. None of these |
- (ii) Life is not possible without:
- | | |
|-----------|--|
| A. Spleen | B. One kidney, when other kidney is normal |
| C. Ovary | D. None of these |
- (iii) Polyglactin is known as:
- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| A. Vicryl | B. Parolene |
| C. Catgut | D. None of these |
- (iv) Thyroid gland is:
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Present in brain | B. Functional throughout life |
| C. Not important for health | D. Composed of five lobes |
- (v) Which of the following position is used for haemorrhoidectomy?
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Prone jack knife | B. Lithotomy |
| C. Supine | D. Trendelenberg position |
- (vi) What is the number of nerves which emerges from spinal cord?
- | | |
|-------|-------|
| A. 33 | B. 31 |
| C. 34 | D. 32 |
- (vii) Which of the following is an ENT surgery?
- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| A. Appendectomy | B. Craniotomy |
| C. Adenoidectomy | D. Mastectomy |
- (viii) After surgery the patient is immediately shifted to:
- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| A. Ward | B. ICU |
| C. Recovery room | D. Patient to home |
- (ix) U-slab is commonly given for:
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| A. Fracture femur | B. Fracture thumb |
| C. Fracture humerus | D. Fracture radius |
- (x) Kocher's forcep is used to hold:
- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. Intestine | B. Tough facial sheath like rectus |
| C. Soft structures | D. None of these |
- (xi) What does CVP line stands for?
- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Cardio venous passage line | B. Central venous pressure line |
| C. Capital venous pressure line | D. None of these |
- (xii) Nitrous Oxide anesthesia is given by:
- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Intravenous injection | B. Endotracheal tubes |
| C. Face mask | D. Intra-muscular injection |

DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING HERE

- (xiii) During kidney surgery which gland can be injured accidentally:
- A. Pituitary gland
 - B. Pancrease
 - C. Adrenal gland
 - D. Thyroid gland
- (xiv) Cystoscope is used for examination of:
- A. Sigmoid colon
 - B. Urinary bladder
 - C. Gall bladder
 - D. Stomach
- (xv) Sphygmomanometer is used for measurement of:
- A. Blood pressure
 - B. AV pressure
 - C. Lungs pressure
 - D. Central Venous pressure
- (xvi) The most important method to control haemorrhage for limb is:
- A. Pressure
 - B. Elevation
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. None of these
- (xvii) Which is the best fluid to replace blood loss?
- A. Ringer lactate
 - B. Normal saline
 - C. Dextrose water
 - D. Haemacel
- (xviii) Which is not a part of anesthesia machine?
- A. Flow meter
 - B. Suction apparatus
 - C. Diathermy machine
 - D. O₂-Cylinder
- (xix) Nephrolithiasis means:
- A. Bladder stone
 - B. Gall Bladder stones
 - C. Stones in Kidney
 - D. None of these
- (xx) Operating department should not have:
- A. Wash room
 - B. Scrub room
 - C. Surgeon room
 - D. None of these

For Examiner's use only:

Total Marks:

20

Marks Obtained:

—— 2HA 1745 ——



OPERATION THEATRE TECHNIQUES HSSC-II

99

Time allowed: 2:35 Hours

Total Marks Sections B and C: 80

NOTE: Answer any ten parts from Section 'B' and any three questions from Section 'C' on the separately provided answer book. Use supplementary answer sheet i.e. Sheet-B if required. Write your answers neatly and legibly.

SECTION - B (Marks 50)

Q. 2 Answer any TEN parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 2 to 4 lines. (10 x 5 = 50)

- (i) What is Hernia? Which are the instruments that used during its surgery?
- (ii) What is Cyanosis? List some possible causes during and after surgery.
- (iii) List the colour type of intravenous cannula and their uses.
- (iv) Write a short note on Tendon.
- (v) Write down inhalational anesthesia agents.
- (vi) Write down the incisions used for open cholecystectomy
- (vii) What does POP stands for? Also given the method of its application.
- (viii) Write down the fractures where the following casts are used:
 - a. Cylinder cast
 - b. Hip Spica
- (ix) Write down the anatomic differences between Right and Left lung.
- (x) Name the 12 cranial nerves in order.
- (xi) Write down properties of polyglactin suture.
- (xii) Write a short note on the role of OT-Technician.
- (xiii) What types of dressings are used for patients of Burns?

SECTION - C (Marks 30)

Note: Attempt any THREE questions. All questions carry equal marks. (3 x 10 = 30)

- Q. 3 Write down steps of appendectomy.
- Q. 4 What are the possible complications of spinal anesthesia? How are they prevented?
- Q. 5 What are absorbable and non-absorbable sutures give their uses?
- Q. 6 Describe the anatomical location of kidney. Discuss its structure.
- Q. 7 Name types of anesthesia and their indications.