



OPERATION THEATRE TECHNIQUES HSSC-II

SECTION – A (Marks 20)

Time allowed: 25 Minutes

Version Number	1	8	9	5
----------------	---	---	---	---

Note: Section – A is compulsory. All parts of this section are to be answered on the separately provided OMR Answer Sheet which 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 Choose the correct answer A / B / C / D by filling the relevant bubble for each question on the OMR Answer Sheet according to the instructions given there. Each part carries one mark.

- 1) An autoclave is a/an:
 - A. Automatic ventilator in modern operation theatre
 - B. Automatic shaving machine to shave patients in operation theatre
 - C. A machine which sterilizes instruments by maintaining steam at a specific temperature and pressure for a specific time
 - D. Automatic analyser of oxygen saturation
- 2) A pulse oximeter is a device to assess:
 - A. Oxygen saturation of venous blood
 - B. Partial pressure of oxygen in mmHg in arterial blood
 - C. Oxygen saturation of arterial blood
 - D. Partial pressure of oxygen in mmHg in venous blood
- 3) A ventilator is a machine which provides:

A. Artificial pulse	B. Artificial blood pressure
C. Artificial fluid	D. Artificial respiration
- 4) Normal saline contains:

A. Isotonic quantity of saline	B. Normal quantity of sodium
C. Small quantity of bicarbonate	D. A very small quantity of potassium
- 5) Ringers lactate:

A. Is a hypertonic solution	B. Is an isotonic solution
C. Is a hypotonic solution	D. Comes in Ring Shaped bottle
- 6) Adenoid is present in:

A. Brain	B. Abdomen
C. Throat	D. Chest
- 7) In arterial surgery, failure usually occurs because of:

A. Bleeding	B. Thrombocytopenia
C. Hypernatremia	D. Thrombosis
- 8) In emergency vascular surgery, a reverse vein graft is considered:

A. Inferior to PTFE graft	B. Superior to PTFE graft
C. Same as PTFE graft	D. Obsolete
- 9) A needle holder should be held with:

A. Thumb and index finger	B. Thumb and middle finger
C. Thumb and ring finger	D. Thumb and little finger
- 10) A Babcock may be used to hold:

A. Bone	B. Tendon
C. Gut	D. Artery

- 11) At the time of anastomosis, two ends of the gut are held with:
- Non crushing clamps so that intestinal contents do not spill into operating field
 - Artery forceps so that they do not bleed
 - Crushing clamps so that intestinal contents do not spill into operating field and bleeding from ends is stopped
 - Allis forceps so that edges become rough and help healing
- 12) These days we practice:
- Antiseptic technique to prevent infection of wounds
 - Both antiseptic and septic technique to prevent infection of wounds
 - Both antiseptic and aseptic technique to prevent infection of wounds
 - Aseptic technique to prevent infection of wounds
- 13) Grid iron incision is used to do _____ operation:
- Skull iron plate grinding
 - Bone iron plating
 - Appendectomy
 - Iron rod placement in penis by urologists
- 14) Transurethral resection of prostate involves:
- Pfannensteil incision
 - Sims position to facilitate easy operation
 - Using glycine as irrigating fluid
 - Jack knife position to facilitate operation
- 15) A cataract operation is:
- Removal of conjunctiva and placement of lens
 - Removal of cornea and placing lens
 - Removal of retina and replacement with artificial lens
 - Removal of lens and replacement with artificial lens
- 16) The area of surgery is cleansed with:
- Pyodine
 - Iodine
 - Nicotine
 - Sodium
- 17) The operative field is draped with sterile sheets to practice:
- Antiseptic principles
 - Isotonic principles
 - Hypotonic principles
 - Aseptic principles
- 18) Surgery is:
- Science and art
 - Art
 - Dogma
 - Science
- 19) Right hemicolectomy is:
- Removal of proximal ileum, caecum, ascending colon and right one third to transverse colon
 - Removal of distal ileum, caecum, ascending colon and right one third of transverse colon
 - Removal of distal ileum, caecum, descending colon and right one third of transverse colon
 - Removal of distal ileum, caecum, ascending colon and left one third of transverse colon
- 20) Which of the following is the most delicate among all instruments and should be handled gently?
- Vascular clamp
 - Allis forceps
 - Artery forceps
 - Babcock's forceps



OPERATION THEATRE TECHNIQUES HSSC-II

97

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 Laparoscopic surgery? Write down the names of instruments used for this surgery.
- (ii) What is anemia? List some possible causes of anemia before and after surgery.
- (iii) List the colors of various spinal needles according to their sizes and uses.
- (iv) Write a short note on appendix.
- (v) Write down any three paralyzing agents used in anesthesia.
- (vi) Write down incision used for appendectomy. What are deferent layers which are incised?
- (vii) What does CVP stand for? Also give methods of insertion and care of the patient after CVP insertion.
- (viii) Write down fracture where following casts are used:
 - a. Colles plaster
 - b. Hip spica
- (ix) Write down anatomy of the gallbladder.
- (x) Name the major arteries of upper limb. (at least one is axilla, one in arm, two in forearm and two in head)
- (xi) Write down properties of polypropylene suture.
- (xii) Write a short note on the role of operation theater technician.
- (xiii) What are the different types of various drains? Also write the principles of drainage.

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 operation.
- Q. 4** What are the possible complications of general anesthesia? How can these be prevented?
- Q. 5** What are different types of needles used in sutures? Also give their uses.
- Q. 6** Describe anatomical location of spleen. Discuss its structure in detail.
- Q. 7** Name the types of anesthesia. Also write various types of Anesthesia.