



OPERATION THEATRE TECHNIQUES HSSC-II

SECTION - A (Marks 20)

79

Time allowed: 25 Minutes

Version Number 4 4 5 1

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) In case of shock, the fluid of choice that is immediately available is:
 - A. Normal saline
 - B. Haemaccel
 - C. Ringers Lactate solution
 - D. Dextrose water
- 2) For the operation of anterior resection, the position of the patient is:
 - A. Modified Lloyd Davis position
 - B. Lithotomy position
 - C. Sims position
 - D. Jack knife position
- 3) Among the absorbable sutures, the best suture available is:
 - A. Polyglactin
 - B. Chromic catgut
 - C. Plain catgut
 - D. Polydioxanone
- 4) An operation theatre technician must know that in case of a foreign body placement, like mesh repair of hernia:
 - A. Maintenance of asepsis is of paramount importance
 - B. Antiseptic solution should be applied
 - C. Local antibiotics should be infiltrated
 - D. Flagyl must be given
- 5) During the operation, operation theatre technician must know that a patient with abducted arms is at the risk of developing:
 - A. Sciatic nerve injury
 - B. Clavicular injury
 - C. Digital nerve injury
 - D. Brachial plexus injury
- 6) Diathermy can cause:
 - A. Infection
 - B. Sepsis
 - C. Burns
 - D. Stroke
- 7) Isoflurane:
 - A. Precipitates into crystals if heated
 - B. Trade name of nitrous oxide
 - C. Is given in recovery room to awaken patient quickly
 - D. Is a volatile agent
- 8) Mosquito forceps is:
 - A. A small haemostatic clip
 - B. Used to attach draw sheets
 - C. used to hold hard tissues
 - D. Used to kill mosquitoes in operation theatre so that a neat and clean atmosphere is maintained
- 9) Which of the following is a neurosurgical procedure?
 - A. Fasciotomy
 - B. Craniotomy
 - C. Mastectomy
 - D. Adenoidectomy

- 10) The principle of plaster of Paris immobilization of a fractured limb:
- A. Is to immobilize three joints at least B. Is to immobilize one joint only
 C. Is to immobilize no joint at all D. Is to immobilize two joints at least
- 11) In plaster of Paris immobilization following are the complications except:
- A. Joint stiffness B. Volkmann's contracture
 C. Pressure sores / ulceration D. Budd Chiari syndrome
- 12) Nasogastric tube is passed in to the:
- A. Duodenum B. Jejunum
 C. Stomach D. Colon
- 13) Proctoscope is used to see:
- A. Rectum B. Jejunum
 C. Esophagus D. Colon
- 14) Disposable endotracheal tube is made of:
- A. Polyvinyl chloride B. Latex
 C. Potassium iodide D. Stainless steel
- 15) All statements about endotracheal tube are true except:
- A. It has slanting end B. It has radio-opaque line on it
 C. It increases the dead space D. It is cuffed or uncuffed
- 16) A Foley's catheter has:
- A. Five openings at its tip to drain urine
 B. Honey comb appearance on cross section
 C. A balloon to be filled with water for it to become a self-retaining catheter
 D. Y junction is inserted into urethra
- 17) A Foley's catheter should be passed into the urethra after instillation of urethra with:
- A. Lignocaine injection B. Lignocaine gel
 C. Lignocaine / H ointment D. Lignocaine paste
- 18) After a surgery of thyroid:
- A. A patient may need TSH replacement for life
 B. A patient will require thyroxin for few days only
 C. Bleeding may lead to hematoma formation leading to dyspnoea which can kill a patient and immediate removal of stitches even in ward will save the life of patient
 D. Will require vitamin B-6 replacement for life
- 19) Chromic catgut is:
- A. Obtained from the sub-mucosa of sheep and horses
 B. Is a permanent suture
 C. Made from Dried gut of caterpillar
 D. Is the most modern of all sutures
- 20) All following statements about prolene are true except:
- A. It is monofilament suture B. It is a good suture to be used on skin
 C. It is dyed blue in color usually D. It is absorbable suture



OPERATION THEATRE TECHNIQUES HSSC-II

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 laparotomy surgery? Write down the names of instruments used for this surgery.
- (ii) What is hypothermia? List some possible causes during surgery.
- (iii) List the color of various drains according to size and their uses.
- (iv) Write short note on hernia.
- (v) Write down inhalational agents used in general anaesthesia.
- (vi) Write down incisions used for laparotomy.
- (vii) What does IV cannula stand for? Also give methods of insertion and care of the patient after cannula insertion.
- (viii) Write down fracture where following casts are used:
 - a. U slab
 - b. Back slab
- (ix) Write down anatomy of the spleen.
- (x) Name the major arteries of lower limb.
- (xi) Write down properties of Polyglactin suture.
- (xii) Write a short note on the role of surgeon.
- (xiii) What are types of various IV fluids?

SECTION – C (Marks 30)

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

- Q. 3** Write down steps of operation of cholecystectomy.
- Q. 4** What are the possible complications of CVP? How are they prevented?
- Q. 5** What are different types of absorbable sutures? Give their uses.
- Q. 6** Describe anatomical location of liver. Discuss its structure.
- Q. 7** Name types of local anesthesia and their indications.