برنامج المهن الطبية المساعدة – الورقة الثالثة

التخصص/ تمريض العمليات

امتحان الشهادة الجامعية المتوسطة

الدورة الشتوية 2013

يتكون هذا الاختبار من (100) سؤال موضوعي من نوع الاختيار من متعدد، الإجابة عنها إجبارية. ظلل بقلم الرصاص بشكل غامق الدائرة التي تشير إلى الإجابة الصحيحة في المكان المخصّص لذلك في نموذج الإجابة المرفق. **Fundamentals of nursing** 1. Which of the following is the most accessible and convenient site for temperature taking? Oral b-Rectal a-Tympanic d-Axillary c-Which of the following is an example of a subjective data? 2. Heart rate of 68 beats per minute. ab-Yellowish sputum Client verbalized " I feel pain when urinating. " cd-Noisy breathing Which of the following is the most important purpose of hand washing? 3. To promote hand circulation ab-To prevent the transfer of microorganisms To avoid touching the client with dirty hands C-To provide comfort d-4. Which of the following conditions may require fluid restriction? Fever a-Bronchial asthma b-Renal failure cd-Dehydration Which of the following procedures always require surgical asepsis? 5. Colostomy irrigation a-Vaginal instillation of estrogen b-Nasogastric tube insertion cd-Urinary catheterization What should be done in order to prevent contaminating the environment in 6. bed making? Avoid funning solid linens a-Strip all linens at the same time bc-Finish both sides at the time d-Embrace solid linen Which of the following techniques of physical exam involves the sense of sight? 7. b-Inspection Palpation a-Percussion d-Auscultation cالتخصص/ تمريض العمليات

8.	Wh	hat does the term gavage indicate?					
	a-	Visual examination of the stomach					
	b-	Irrigation of the stomach with a solution					
	c-	A surgical opening through the abdox	men to	the stomach			
	d-	Administration of a liquid feeding in	to the	stomach			
9.	Wh	Vhat is the most common inexpensive oxygen delivery system?					
	a-	Laryngeal mask airway	b-	Venturi mask			
	C-	Face mask	d-	Transtracheal oxygen delivery			
10.		Which of the following is defined as a painful sensation perceived in a body part that is missing?					
	a-	Phantom pain	b-	Neuropathic pain			
	C-	Intractable pain	d-	Radiated pain			
11.		Which one is an open ended question during data collection from the client by interview?					
	a-	How old are you?					
	b-	How many children do you have?					
	C-	Are you having pain now?					
	d-	What would you like to talk about yo	our dise	ease?			
12.	Hov	w much is the urinary output for adu	lt per	day?			
	a-	1400-1500 ml	b-	350-400 ml			
	C-	200-350 ml	d-	100-200ml			
13.	Wh	at is the most serious problem arisin	g fron	n severe diarrhea?			
	a-	Constipation	b-	Bowel incontinence			
	C-	Fluid and electrolytes loss	d-	Flatulence			
14.	Wh	at does Tid abbreviation used in me	dicatio	on order mean?			
	a-	Twice a day	b-	Four times a day			
	C-	Three times a day	d-	Every other day			
15.	Wh	at does the movement of the bone av	vay fro	-			
	a-	Extension	b-	Abduction			
	C-	Adduction	d-	Rotation			
16.	Wh	at is the preferred site for intramuse	ular iı				
	a-	Vastus lateralis muscle	b-	Gluteal muscle			
	C-	Deltoid muscle	d-	Abdocent muscle			
17.		Which of the following terms describes the difference between the systolic and diastolic pressure?					
	a-	Apical rate	b-	Cardiac rate			
	C-	Pulse deficit	d-	Pulse pressure			
18.	Con	stipation is a common problem for i	mmob	ilized patient's because of:-			
	a-	Decreased peristalsis & positional di	scomfo	ort			
	b-	An increased defecation reflex					
	C-	Decreased tightening of the anal sphi	incter				
	d-	Increased colon motility					

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	Which element in the circular of infection can be eliminated by preserving skin integrity?			
	a- Reservoir	b- Mode of transmission		
	c- Host	d- Portal of entry		
20.	Which of the following is th	e appropriate route of administration for insulin?		
	a- Intramuscular	b- Intravenous		
	c- Subcutaneous	d- Intradermal		
Surgical Technology (1+2) 21. he physical environment and traffic control measures of the operation				
	designed primarily to:			
	a- Protect the privacy of th	e patient.		
	b- Prevent transmission of	infection.		
	c- Ensure efficient comple	tion of surgical procedures.		
	d- Allow smooth functioni	ng of the operating room team.		
22.	Who obtains the informed c	consent for a surgical procedure?		
	a- Operative nurse	b- Surgeon		
	c- Head nurse	d- Scrub person		
23.	Directing the activities of all	l learners is the role of the:		
	a- Surgeon.	b- Anesthesiologist.		
	c- First assistant.	d- Circulating nurse.		
24.	C			
	a- Colostomy.	b- Foreign body removal.		
	c- Biopsy.	d- Hernia repair.		
25.	One of the following <u>is not</u> a	a composition of the operative environment.		
	a- Preadmission testing	b- Ambulatory services unit		
	c- Recovery care unit	d- Doctor's office		
26.	The source of light in opera	tion room should be:		
	a- Concentrated.	b- Shadow less.		
	c- Shiny.	d- Red-blue.		
27.		xe-up nail vanish preoperatively because it may:		
	a- React with anesthesia ag	-		
	c- cause skin irritation.	d- obscure physical signs.		
28.	•	ter room can be reduced by:		
	a- Wearing dark clothes.			
	b- Have humid surroundin	g.		
	c- Wearing nylon clothes.			
20	d- Wearing rubber boats.	thing that the number of the number of the later		
29.				
	in the patient's file before the operation is:a- If the patient's blood unit is ready or not.			
	b- The patient's date of admission, bed No. consultant doctor.			
	c- Identification card of the patient on his hand.			
	d- Urine analysis test.			

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30. The responsibility of positioning the patient is for:

- a- Anesthelogist
- b- Circulating nurse.
- c- Surgeon, anesthelogist and nurse.
- d- Nurse and surgeon.

31. Standards of practice for the surgical technologist include all of the following <u>except</u>:

- a- Teamwork.
- b- Applying aseptic technique.
- c- Applying basic and current knowledge.
- d- Supervising the training doctors

32. If an item is questioned to be sterile, what is the next action to be taken?

- a- Consider it contaminated and throw it out.
- b- Call your supervisor.
- c- Clean it with sterile water
- d- Keep it in the room and use it so as not to waste an opened item.

33. What is the margin of safety regarding the inside of a sterile package?

- a- The inside is considered sterile to within 1 inch of the edges.
- b- The inside is considered sterile to within 2 inches of the edges.
- c- The inside is sterile to the edge of the package.
- d- The inside is sterile to within 3 inches of the edges

34. If a gown is contaminated during a surgical procedure, where is it removed by the person wearing it?

- a- At the sides below the waist
- b- Under the axillae
- c- At the shoulders below the neckline
- d- Both hands

35. Identify which activity is incorrect for the scrub person to perform.

- a- Discard contaminated waste.
- b- Dispose of sharps safely.
- c- Pull drapes off patient.
- d- Remove tissue and blood from instruments.

36. Sterility means:

- a- Reduce number of microorganism.
- b- Absence of microorganism.
- c- Prevent infection.
- d- Relieve infection.

37. What is the type of drug effect that is manifested by the entire body?

- a- Localized b- General
- c- Systemic d- Regional

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		ich drug is used to produce hypo	otension?		
	a-	Nitroglycerin	b-	Epinephrine	
	с-	Lactated Ringer's solution	d-	Vasopressin	
39.	-	at type of gas medium is used to		-	
57.	••п а-	Nitrous oxide	b-	Carbon Monoxide	
			d-	Carbon dioxide	
40	с-	Oxygen			
40.		orrect at the end of the procedur		e of the final counts as correct or	
	a-	Circulating nurse	b-	Anesthesiologist	
	c-	Surgeon	d-	Scrub person	
		Genit	tourinary	surgerv	
41.	Wh	ich organ connects the kidney ar			
	a-	Nephron	b-	Ureter	
	c-	Renal parenchyma	d-	Tubule	
42.	Wh	iich <u>is not</u> a function of the kidne	y?		
	a- Production of vitamin K				
	b- Removal of metabolic wastes from the blood				
	c-	Production of renin			
	d-	Production of erythropoietin			
43.	Wh	at type of angle of vision is (0) do	egrees and	l is helpful in viewing the urethra	
	a-	Right angle	b-	Lateral	
	c-	Direct forward	d-	Foroblique	
44.	Wh	at size is the usual adult cystosco	ope?		
	a-	25 Fr	b-	21 Fr	
	c-	29 Fr	d-	70 Fr	
45.	Wh	ich position is commonly used w	hen the k	dney is exposed posteriorly?	
	a-	High lithotomy	1		
	a-	Fight hubbling	b-	Lateral	
	C-	Supine	b- d-	Lateral Recumbent	
46.	c- Wh	Supine at type of procedure involves a	d- kidney se	Recumbent egment being removed along with	
	c- Wh liga	Supine at type of procedure involves a ation of the renal blood supply to	d- kidney so that segn	Recumbent egment being removed along with eent?	
	c- Wh	Supine at type of procedure involves a ation of the renal blood supply to Radical nephrectomy	d- kidney se	Recumbent egment being removed along with ent? Partial nephrectomy	
	c- Wh liga a- c-	Supine at type of procedure involves a ation of the renal blood supply to Radical nephrectomy Nephrectomy	d- kidney so that segn b- d-	Recumbent egment being removed along with ent? Partial nephrectomy Nephrostomy	
46.	c- Wh liga a- c-	Supine at type of procedure involves a ation of the renal blood supply to Radical nephrectomy	d- kidney so that segn b- d-	Recumbent egment being removed along with ent? Partial nephrectomy Nephrostomy	
46.	c- Wh liga a- c- Wh	Supine Supine Suppose of procedure involves a stion of the renal blood supply to Radical nephrectomy Nephrectomy Nephrectomy Rat type of procedure involves the Percutaneous chemolysis	d- kidney so that segn b- d- e removal	Recumbent egment being removed along with ent? Partial nephrectomy Nephrostomy	
46.	с- Wh liga а- с- Wh а-	Supine Supine Supine Supply to a supply to Radical nephrectomy Nephrectomy Supprectomy Supprectation of procedure involves the Percutaneous chemolysis Percutaneous nephrostolithotomy	d- kidney so that segn b- d- e removal	Recumbent egment being removed along with ent? Partial nephrectomy Nephrostomy	
46.	с- Wh liga а- с- Wh а- b-	Supine Supine Suppose of procedure involves a stion of the renal blood supply to Radical nephrectomy Nephrectomy Nephrectomy Rat type of procedure involves the Percutaneous chemolysis	d- kidney so that segn b- d- e removal y	Recumbent egment being removed along with ent? Partial nephrectomy Nephrostomy	
46.	c- Wh liga a- c- Wh a- b- c- d-	Supine Supine Supine Suppose of procedure involves a Radical nephrectomy Nephrectomy Suppose of procedure involves the Percutaneous chemolysis Percutaneous nephrostolithotomy Ultrasonic lithotripsy	d- kidney so that segn b- d- e removal y	Recumbent egment being removed along with ent? Partial nephrectomy Nephrostomy of stag horn renal calculus?	
46. 47.	c- Wh liga a- c- Wh a- b- c- d-	Supine Supine Supine Suppose of procedure involves a stion of the renal blood supply to Radical nephrectomy Nephrectomy Suppose of procedure involves the Percutaneous chemolysis Percutaneous nephrostolithotomy Ultrasonic lithotripsy Nephrolithotomy or pyelolithoto	d- kidney so that segn b- d- e removal y my al calculus	Recumbent egment being removed along with ent? Partial nephrectomy Nephrostomy of stag horn renal calculus?	
46. 47.	c- Wh liga a- c- Wh a- b- c- d- Bre	Supine Supine Supine Stat type of procedure involves a Radical nephrectomy Nephrectomy Stat type of procedure involves the Percutaneous chemolysis Percutaneous nephrostolithotomy Ultrasonic lithotripsy Nephrolithotomy or pyelolithoto saking up and fragmenting a rens	d- kidney so that segn b- d- e removal y omy al calculus y	Recumbent egment being removed along with ent? Partial nephrectomy Nephrostomy of stag horn renal calculus?	
46. 47.	C- Wh liga a- c- Wh a- b- c- d- Bre a-	Supine Supine Supine At type of procedure involves a Radical nephrectomy Nephrectomy At type of procedure involves the Percutaneous chemolysis Percutaneous nephrostolithotomy Ultrasonic lithotripsy Nephrolithotomy or pyelolithoto eaking up and fragmenting a remain Percutaneous nephrostolithotomy	d- kidney so that segn b- d- e removal y omy al calculus y	Recumbent egment being removed along with ent? Partial nephrectomy Nephrostomy of stag horn renal calculus?	

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49.	Wh	ich type of ureteral catheter might b	e used	to bypass a ureteral stricture?		
	a-	Acorn-tip catheter				
	b-	Olive-tip catheter				
	c-	Garceau tapered-tip catheter				
	d-	Flexible filiform-tip catheter				
50.	Wh	ich procedure measures the bladder	voidir	ng pressure?		
	a-	Cystoscopy	b-	Fulguration		
	C-	Cystometrogram	d-	Lithotripsy		
51.	An i	ileal conduit is usually created after				
	a-	Radical cystectomy	b-	Subtotal colectomy		
	c-	Prostatectomy	d-	Pyelolithotomy		
52.		at type of instrument is used to dilat formed?	te the 1	nale urethra before cystoscopy is		
	a-	Hagar dilator	b-	Uterine sounds		
	c-	Straight sounds	d-	Van Buren sounds		
53.	Wh	at describes a mass attached to the e	epididy	mis that can be palpated?		
	a-	Spermatocele	b-	Varicocele		
	c-	Hydrocele	d-	Vasa deferentia		
54.	Wh	at solution is commonly used as irrig	gation	during a TURP procedure?		
	a-	Normal saline	b-	Glycine		
	C-	Lactated Ringer's	d-	Sterile water		
55.	Wh	at factor determines the procedure o	of rem	oval of the prostate?		
	a-	Age of the patient	b-	Type of hospital		
	c-	Type of anesthesia	d-	Size of the prostate		
56.	In what procedure is the perineum incised between the scrotum and the anal sphincter to enucleate the prostate gland from its capsule?					
	a-	Radical retropubic prostatectomy				
	b-	Perineal prostatectomy				
	c-	TURP				
	d-	Suprapubic prostatectomy				
57.		at glands are sometimes removed t ast cancer?	to prev	vent a recurrence of prostate or		
	a-	Adrenal gland	b-	Epithelial gland		
	C-	Pituitary gland	d-	Thyroid gland		
58.	Wh	ich one is a common postoperative c				
	a-	Joint pain	b-	Headache		
	c-	Wound dehiscence	d-	Oliguria		
59.	The	functional unit of the kidney is:		5		
	a-	Nephron	b-	Ureter		
	c-	Renal pyramid	d-	Renin		
60.		ation of spermatic veins is called:				
	a-	Orchiectomy	b-	Hydrocele		
	и С-	Varicocele	d-	Pyelitis		
	~		u	- J 211010		

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Vascular Thoracic + Surgery 61. Air in the tracheobronchial tree that <u>does not</u> participate in gas exchange is called: b-Anatomic dead space. Tidal volume ad-**Residual volume** c-Functional residual capacity. 62. Aspiration of pleural fluid for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes is a procedure called: Thoracocentesis b-Pleurodesis a-Thoracotomy d-Bronchoscopy c-63. The right lung has: 2 lobes b-4 lobes a-3 lobes 5 lobes d-C-64. Where is the thymus located? The middle of the esophagus ab-The hilus of the lung Anterior and superior sections of the mediastinum cd-The base of the visceral pleura 65. What type of tube is used to restore an airtight pleural cavity and maintain negative pressure? Jackson-Pratt drain connected to a reservoir a-Chest tube connected to a closed water-seal drainage system b-A Penrose drain covered with sterile gauze. c-Endotracheal tube. d-66. All of the following can be inspected and examined during bronchoscopy except: a-Larynx b-Bronchi Trachea d-Pleura c-67. Which is an effective treatment for a spontaneous pneumothorax? Chest radiograph a-Radiation followed by chemotherapy b-Pleurodesis Cd-Thymectomy 68. A thymectomy is performed to relieve the symptoms of: Graves' disease b-Bronchospasm ac-Tuberculosis d-Myasthenia gravis 69. Hiatal hernia means: Bloody drainage in thorax a-**Diaphragmatic bulging** bc-Vessel and nerve impingement at first rib. d-Pigeon chest

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70.	Which drug is used in vascula	r surgery to rela	ax the smooth muscle of a vessel?	
	a- Ephedrine	b-	Papaverine	
	c- Fibrin	d-	Adrenaline	
		Vascular surge	ry	
71.	Which procedure <u>is used</u> to a when a patient has a stainless	0	tic aneurysm but cannot be used ?	
	a- MRI.	b-	Angiogram.	
	c- CT scan.	d-	D. X-Ray.	
72.	A localized sac or dilation for	med at a weak p	oint in the wall of the aorta is ca	
	a- Aortitis	b-	Pulmonary embolism.	
	c- Atherosclerosis.	d-	Aortic aneurysm.	
73.	Which of the following drugs	is an anticoagul	ant?	
	a- Atropine	C		
	b- Warfarin			
	c- Adrenaline			
	d- Tetracycline			
74.	Which type of therapy uses str occluded vessel?	reptokinase to d	issolve a thrombus in an	
	a- Endarterectomy	b-	Embolectomy	
	c- Thrombolytic therapy	d-	Dialysis	
75.	Removal of an atheromatous obstruction through an incision in the artery is called:			
	a- Percutaneous transluminal	l angioplasty		
	b- Endarterectomy			
	b- Endarterectomyc- End to end anastomosis			
	•			
76.	c- End to end anastomosisd- Bypass grafting	ed blood?		
76.	c- End to end anastomosis	ed blood? b-	Femoral vein	
76.	c- End to end anastomosisd- Bypass graftingWhich vein contains oxygenat		Femoral vein Subclavean vein	
	 c- End to end anastomosis d- Bypass grafting Which vein contains oxygenat a- Pulmonary vein 	b- d-	Subclavean vein	
	 c- End to end anastomosis d- Bypass grafting Which vein contains oxygenat a- Pulmonary vein c- Inferior vena cava. 	b- d-	Subclavean vein	
76. 77.	 c- End to end anastomosis d- Bypass grafting Which vein contains oxygenate a- Pulmonary vein c- Inferior vena cava. Which characteristic is not trace 	b- d-	Subclavean vein	
	 c- End to end anastomosis d- Bypass grafting Which vein contains oxygenate a- Pulmonary vein c- Inferior vena cava. Which characteristic is not trave a- High filtration 	b- d- ue of vena cava f	Subclavean vein filters?	
	 c- End to end anastomosis d- Bypass grafting Whier vein contains oxygenate a- Pulmonary vein c- Inferior vena cava. Whier characteristic is not true a- High filtration b- Low cost 	b- d- ue of vena cava f	Subclavean vein filters?	
77.	 c- End to end anastomosis d- Bypass grafting Whi- vein contains oxygenate a- Pulmonary vein c- Inferior vena cava. Whi- characteristic is not true a- High filtration b- Low cost c- Large-caliber percutaneou 	b- d- ue of vena cava f	Subclavean vein filters?	
	 c- End to end anastomosis d- Bypass grafting Whi- vein contains oxygenate a- Pulmonary vein c- Inferior vena cava. Whi- characteristic is not trans a- High filtration b- Low cost c- Large-caliber percutaneous d- MRI friendly 	b- d- ue of vena cava f	Subclavean vein filters?	
77.	 c- End to end anastomosis d- Bypass grafting White vein contains oxygenation a- Pulmonary vein c- Inferior vena cava. White characteristic is not transmosteristic is no	b- d- ue of vena cava f is insertion device include all of th	Subclavean vein filters? e e following <u>except</u> :	
77.	 c- End to end anastomosis d- Bypass grafting Whi-vein contains oxygenate a- Pulmonary vein c- Inferior vena cava. Whi-characteristic is not true a- High filtration b- Low cost c- Large-caliber percutaneou d- MRI friendly Pre-brosing factors for DVT a- Blood stasis 	b- d- ue of vena cava f is insertion device include all of th b- d-	Subclavean vein filters? e e following <u>except</u> : Vessel wall injury Aspirin therapy	
77.	 c- End to end anastomosis d- Bypass grafting Whi-vein contains oxygenate a- Pulmonary vein c- Inferior vena cava. Whi-characteristic is not true a- High filtration b- Low cost c- Large-caliber percutaneoue d- MRI friendly Predisposing factors for DVT a- Blood stasis c- Hypercoagulability Whi-type of shunt is used to 	b- d- ue of vena cava f is insertion device include all of th b- d-	Subclavean vein filters? e e following <u>except</u> : Vessel wall injury Aspirin therapy	

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80.	Arterial occlusion is characteriz	ed by all of th	e following <u>except</u> :		
	a- Pain	b-	Absent pulse		
	c- Pallor	d-	Cyanosis		
	ENT ar	nd Eye Surger	ry		
81.	• • • •				
	a- Sphenoid sinuses.	b-	Ethmoid sinuses.		
	c- Mandibular sinus.	d-	Maxillary sinus.		
82.	The tonsils are considered as particular to the tonsils are consilered as particular to the tonsils are consil	rt of:			
	a- Cardiovascular system.	b-	Gastrointestinal tract.		
	c- Musculoskeletal system.	d-	Lymphatic system.		
83.	Cranial nerves responsible for the control of eye movements include all of the following <u>except</u> :				
	a- Oculomotor nerve.	b-	Trigeminal nerve.		
	c- Trochlear nerve.	d-	Abducens nerve.		
84.	Eustachian tube connects the na	sopharynx to	:		
	a- Outer ear.	b-	Inner ear.		
	c- Middle ear.	d-	Larynx.		
85.	,				
	a- Myringotomy.	b-	Stapedectomy.		
	c- Mastoidectomy.	d-	Tympanometry.		
86.	Conchae are anatomic parts of t	he:			
	a- Ear.	b-	Nose.		
	c- Eye.	d-	Throat.		
87.	5				
	a- Bleeding.				
	b- Temporary numbress of the	e lip or nose.			
	c- Impaired sense of smell.	np or nose.			
	d- Impaired vision.				
00	-	n with turn on	, ef.		
88.	Facial nerve paralysis may occu				
	a- Parotid glands.	b-	Sublingual glands.		
00	c- Submandibular glands.	d-	Nasal glands.		
89.	Which operation is indicated in				
	a- Tonsillectomy.	b-	Stapedectomy.		
00	c- Adenoidectomy.	d-	Septoplasty.		
90.	The most common procedure us				
	a- Esophagoscopy.	b-	Tracheostomy.		
01	c- Bronchoscopy.	d-	Laryngoscopy.		
91.	Carotid sheath contains all of th	e			
	a- Phrenic nerve.	b-	Internal jugular vein.		
	c- Vagus nerve.	d-	Common carotid artery.		

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92.	One of the following may be needed as an emergency procedure:					
	a- Tonsillectomy.	b-	Excision of a salivary gland tumor.			
	c- Tracheostomy.	d-	Radical neck dissection.			
93.	Which one <u>is not</u> a facial bone:					
	a- Mandible.	b-	Hyoid bone.			
	c- Maxillary bone.	d-	Zygomatic bone.			
94.	Premature closure of skull sutures will result in:					
	a- Speech difficulties.	b-	Mandibular hypoplasia.			
	c- Repeated ear infections.	d-	Craniosynostosis.			
95.	The nerve which transfers visual information from the retina to the vision					
	centers of the brain is:					
	a- Trigeminal nerve.	b-	Oculomotor nerve.			
	c- Trochlear nerve.	d-	Optic nerve.			
96.	The procedure of removal of the eye and leaving the eye muscles and remaining					
	orbital contents intact is called:					
	a- Enucleation.	b-	Keratoplasty.			
	c- Vitrectomy.	d-	Refractive surgery.			
97.	Lacrimal duct drains tears from the lacrimal sac into:					
	a- Ears.	b-	Nose.			
	c- Esophagus.	d-	Brain.			
98.	Which <u>is not</u> true regarding atropine:					
	a- Can be used as an eye drops.					
	b- Temporarily paralyses the muscles that help eyes to focus.					
	c- Constricts the pupil.					
	d- An antimuscarinic.					
99.	Injection of a gas bubble into the eye is done for cases of:					
	a- Cataract.	b-	Glaucoma.			
	c- Lacrimal duct obstruction.	d-	Retinal detachment.			
100.	Iridotomy is used for patients with:					
	a- Angle-closure glaucoma.					
	b- Implantation of intraocular iris.					
	c- Cataract.					
	d- Retinal detachment.					

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