First Aids

1. Which one of the followings would you do when caring for a seizure victim:
   a- Remove nearby objects that might cause injury
   b- Place a small object, such as a rolled up piece of cloth, between the victim's teeth
   c- Try to hold the victim
   d- Give the victim a glass of water

2. Some people are very allergic to insect bites and stings. This condition is called:
   a- Septic
   b- Cardiac arrest
   c- Toxic shock syndrome
   d- Anaphylactic shock

3. What is first aid?
   a- Completing a primary survey
   b- The first help given to the victim of an accident
   c- Assessing victim's vital signs
   d- Treating victim for shock

4. What is the best procedure for treating a known poisonous snake bites:
   a- Capture the snake. Place it in ice water
   b- Place a constricting bandage 4 inches above the head of the snake
   c- Keep the victim calm. Keep the bite location lower than the heart, get medical help immediately
   d- Treat the victim for shock and continue the planned activity

5. What is hypothermia?
   a- Low body temperature
   b- High body temperature
   c- Blood vessels move closer to skin
   d- Blood vessels move away from the skin

6. What is the cause of hypovolemic shock?
   a- External blood loss
   b- Brain or spinal injury
   c- Heart failure
   d- Hypersensitivity

7. In what position should you place conscious victim suffering from medical shock:
   a- Recovery position
   b- Sitting down leaning forward
   c- Lying on back with legs up
   d- Half sitting position

8. What type of wound is known to caused by a sharp edge?
   a- Abrasion
   b- Contusion
   c- Incision
   d- Laceration
9. Which one of the following cases is considered a high priority?
   a- Severe bleeding  b- Broken bones  
   c- Breathing difficulty  d- Burns

10. The primary assessment of victims casualty consist of:
    a- Danger, response, airway, breathing  
    b- Danger, response, breathing, airway  
    c- Response, danger, breathing, airway  
    d- Response, airway, breathing, danger

11. What is CPR standing for?
    a- Critical pulse ratio  
    b- Cardio pulmonary resuscitation  
    c- Cardinal pulmonary reflexes  
    d- Controlled pulmonary reflexes.

12. Which one of the following is not a way in which poisoning may likely occur?
    a- Injection.  b- Swallowing.  
    c- Inhalation  d- Exhalation.

13. Which one of the following describes the meaning of the word 'Triage'?
    a- Assembling  b- Dispering  
    c- Labeling  d- Sorting

14. Which one of the following is a result from the presence of little or no insulin?
    a- Hyperglycemia  b- Insulin coma  
    c- Hypoglycemia  d- Hyperkalemia

15. Which is the initial first aid action for inhalation poisoning?
    a- Expose the victim to fresh air  
    b- Begin mouth-to-mouth resuscitation  
    c- Treat the victim for shock  
    d- Seek medical care immediately

16. A strain is an injury of:
    a- Muscle  b- Joint  
    c- Ligament  d- Tendon

17. To prevent cross-infection you should:
    a- Not let anyone to touch the victim  
    b- Wear protective gloves  
    c- Use disinfectant when cleaning wounds  
    d- All of the above

18. One of the following is true regarding the Heimlich maneuver:
    a- Done from behind the victim  
    b- Done while pinching the nose closed  
    c- Done with legs raised 6-12 inches  
    d- Done while the victim on his/her back
19. What is the first action you should do for some one you suspect to have an electrical burn?
   a- Check breathing & pulse  
   b- Turned off electricity  
   c- Check for severe bleeding  
   d- Check for shock

20. What do we call an injury in which a bone is displaced from its proper place?
   a- Fracture  
   b- Open wound  
   c- Dislocation  
   d- Closed wound

### Microbiology

21. Bacteria whose cell wall retains crystal violet after decolorization with alcohol are classified as:
   a- Acid fast  
   b- Gram positive  
   c- Gram negative  
   d- Spirochetes

22. Selective permeability is the function of:
   a- Capsule  
   b- Spores  
   c- Cell wall  
   d- Cytoplasmic membrane

23. All of the following bacteria are found intracellular (within pus cells) except:
   a- *Neisseria gonorrhoea*  
   b- *E. coli*  
   c- *Neisseria meningitides*  
   d- *Chlamydia trachomatis*

24. The antibody that neutralizes viruses and toxin is:
   a- Ig A  
   b- Ig D  
   c- Ig G  
   d- Ig E

25. All of the followings are classified as dermatophytes Except:
   a- Epidermphyton  
   b- Microsporium  
   c- Trichophyton  
   d- *Candida albicans*

26. Human is not a definitive host to:
   a- *Entamoeba histolytica*  
   b- *Toxoplasma gondii*  
   c- *Giardia lamblia*  
   d- *Trypanosoma Gruzi*

27. Which type of hypersensitivity is participated in asthma:
   a- Cytotoxic  
   b- Immune complex  
   c- Delayed type  
   d- Immediate type

28. The sterilization in hot air oven performed at:
   a- 160°C for 10 min  
   b- 160°C for 45-60 min  
   c- 121°C for 15-30 min  
   d- 121°C for 10 min

29. Bacterial cell death is balanced by the formation of new cells which occurs in:
   a- Lag phase  
   b- Exponential phase  
   c- Maximum stationary phase  
   d- Decline phase
30. **Infective stage in Leshmania is:**
   a- Cyst  
   b- Trophozoites  
   c- Larva  
   d- worm

31. **The presence of Negri bodies in the host cell is a characteristic of:**
   a- Aseptic meningitis  
   b- Infectious mononucleosis  
   c- Mumps  
   d- Rabies

32. **A yeast acquired by inhalation that causes meningitis primarily in immunocompromised patients:**
   a- Cryptococcus neoformans  
   b- Candida albicans  
   c- Aspergillus fumigatus  
   d- Histoplasma capsulatum

33. **A child has been diagnosed as having chicken pox. The causative agent of this disease is:**
   a- Epstein Barr Virus  
   b- Varicella – zoster Virus  
   c- Cytomegalovirus  
   d- Herpes Simplex type 1

34. **Which of the following diseases is not prevented by vaccine:**
   a- Diptheria  
   b- Tonsillitis  
   c- Whooping cough  
   d- Tetanus

35. **Which statement correctly describes the genus Chlamydia:**
   a- Classified as viruses  
   b- Do not contain both DNA and RNA  
   c- Obligate intracellular bacteria  
   d- Smallest free –Living organisms

36. **Pulmonary tuberculosis is transmitted by:**
   a- Contaminated blood products  
   b- Contact with contaminated inanimate objects  
   c- The Fecal - Oral route  
   d- Droplets

37. **The infection of burns and wounds is often associated with:**
   a- Salmonella  
   b- Pseudomonas  
   c- Haemophilus  
   d- Mycobacteria

38. **The power of bacteria to invade tissues is due to the following:**
   a- Hayluronidase  
   b- Hemolysin  
   c- Leukocidin  
   d- Pilli

39. **The following antibiotic act by inhibiting RNA synthesis:**
   a- Rifampicin  
   b- Pencillin  
   c- Tetracycline  
   d- Sulfonamides

40. **Subacute bacterial endocarditis is diagnosed by:**
   a- Throat swab  
   b- Nasopharyngeal swab  
   c- Blood culture  
   d- Blood film
### Medical Equipments and Instruments

**41.** The steam produced through latent heat is called
- a- dry steam
- b- hot steam
- c- wet steam
- d- late steam

**42.** In steam sterilizer, the part that stabilize the heat from fluctuation is the:
- a- Chamber
- b- Jacket
- c- Heater
- d- Heat sensor

**43.** Foil test is done for checking the working activity of:
- a- Washer disinfecter
- b- Ultrasonic washer
- c- Autoclave
- d- Dry heat sterilizer

**44.** Bowie Dick test is performed:
- a- Daily
- b- Weekly
- c- Monthly
- d- According to need

**45.** The ultrasonic transducer function is to:
- a- Break down the water surface tension
- b- Mix the cleaning solution with the water
- c- Heat-up the water
- d- Produce waves causing bubbles formation

**46.** Cleaning of medical instruments is performed in the:
- a- Dirty area
- b- Ward
- c- Clean area
- d- Sterile area

**47.** Magnifier lens is an apparatus available in:
- a- Dirty area
- b- Clean area
- c- Sterile area
- d- All the areas

**48.** Retracting instruments is considered from the:
- a- Orthopedic surgery instruments
- b- Oral surgery instruments
- c- General surgery instruments
- d- Neurosurgery instruments

**49.** Root tip picks- angled is used in:
- a- General surgery
- b- Oral surgery
- c- Gynecology surgery
- d- Neurosurgery

**50.** Endoscopes are considered:
- a- Low risk item
- b- Intermediate risk item
- c- High risk item
- d- Noncritical item

**51.** Which of the following is considered a low temperature sterilization method?
- a- Autoclave
- b- Ultrasonic
- c- ETO
- d- Dry heat
52. According to passive layer on the instrument
   a- Is a bad feature of the instrument
   b- Is a good feature of the instrument
   c- Must be removed properly
   d- Considered an organic residue

53. Checks and care of instruments includes
   a- Cleanness b- Integrity
   c- Function ability d- All the above

54. Some general issues that would cause any surgical instrument to need repair are except:
   a- Chipped cutting edge b- Cracks in boxlock
   c- Stains d- None of the above

55. Colored deposits consisting of blood, proteins, drug residues caused by:
   a- Long interval between cleaning and disinfection
   b- Use of instrumental cleaning
   c- Use of contaminated cleaners and disinfectants
   d- Long rinsing after treatment

56. In Metal/Deposits, Silicates and Other Mineral Compounds Originated from
   a- Silicic acid leakage in the production of fully demineralized water
   b- Carry-over of cleaner residues containing silicates into the final rinse
   c- Copper substances contained in the final rinse water
   d- All the above

57. The so-called electrolytic corrosion is a:
   a- Stress Corrosion Cracking b- Fretting Corrosion
   c- Pitting Corrosion d- Titanium Discoloration

58. Surface Corrosion Origin & causes is/are:
   a- Excessive acid content on Stainless steel.
   b- Long-term impact of water/condensate in the case of stainless steel.
   c- Impact of acid or alkaline agents in the case of anodized surfaces.
   d- All the above

59. Plastic contact with oils (paraffin oil) or Vaseline can cause:
   a- Irreversible plastic swelling.
   b- Reversible plastic swelling.
   c- Reversible plastic shrinking.
   d- Irreversible plastic shrinking.

60. Mineral oil lubricants should not be used because they:
   a- Coat microorganisms
   b- Prevent direct contact of the surface with steam
   c- Are difficult to remove
   d- All the above
61. Disinfectant is defined as:
   a- A chemical agent that destroys most pathogens but may not kill bacterial spores.
   b- A chemical agent that destroys most non pathogens and not kill bacterial spores.
   c- A chemical agent that destroys most pathogens but must kill bacterial spores.
   d- None of the above is correct.

62. An agent that destroys all vegetative bacteria, including tubercle bacilli, enveloped and some non enveloped viruses, and fungus spores, but not bacterial spores.
   a- Low level disinfectant
   b- Intermediate-level disinfectant
   c- High-level disinfectant
   d- Sterilant

63. In the CSSD unit the Worktops, sinks etc– should be:
   a- Built up to walls and any gaps sealed.
   b- Built up In the middle of the room to be free of seals.
   c- Built up to walls without any seals to be easy cleaned.
   d- There is no need to any special recommendations.

64. Dirty area is:
   a- The place where unsterile equipments are accepted, classified, cleaned, and decontaminated
   b- The place where unsterile equipments are only accepted without any further action.
   c- The place where unsterile equipments are accepted, classified, cleaned and sterilized.
   d- The place where sterile equipments are accepted, classified and cleaned.

65. The items that penetrate sterile tissues such as body cavities and the vascular system are:
   a- Low risk (noncritical items)
   b- Intermediate risk (semi-critical items)
   c- High risk (critical items)
   d- Any item used inside the hospital.

66. Which of the following is correct regarding the contaminated instruments in the ward:
   a- They can wash them in the ward for urgent use.
   b- They must discard cotton wool balls and dressings.
   c- They can arrange dirty instruments of the same type together.
   d- They must separate the used from the unused instruments.
67. Detergents acts by:
   a- Disinfect and lift dirt or oil away from the device.
   b- Sterilize and lift dirt or oil away from the device.
   c- Lower surface tension and lift dirt or oil away from the device.
   d- Deproteinize and lift dirt or oil away from the device.

68. Regarding to the Lubrication process which of the following is not correct:
   a- Equipment/devices requiring lubrication should be lubricated after sterilization.
   b- Lubricants should be compatible with the device.
   c- Lubricants should be compatible with the sterilization process.
   d- Discard lubricants on or before the expiry date or when visibly soiled or contaminated.

69. Spaulding classification system classifies devices as critical, semi-critical, or non-critical items; based on:
   a- The type of microorganisms existed on the devices.
   b- The risk of infection of patient from contaminated devices.
   c- Type of the surgery used for.
   d- Type and materials of the instrument have been used.

70. According to Quarternary Ammonium Compounds which of the following is correct:
   a- They are high level disinfectant.
   b- They are bactericidal compounds with detergent properties.
   c- They should be used as an antiseptic.
   d- They have a sterilant property.

71. Isopropyl alcohol is not germicidal against:
   a- Tubercle bacilli.
   b- Fungus.
   c- Viruses.
   d- Bacterial Spores

72. Which is the following is not correct regarding the Primary packaging containing the product?
   a- Prevents recontamination of the product after sterilization.
   b- Allow passage of air and the sterilizing agent.
   c- Sufficient in situations that there is a chance of dust deposition on the pack.
   d- All the above is correct.

73. Transport packaging is:
   a- Used for internal transporting of sterile goods in their primary and secondary packaging.
   b- Used for internal transporting of sterile goods in their primary only.
   c- Used for external transporting of sterile goods in their primary and secondary packaging.
   d- Used for external transporting of sterile goods in their primary packaging only.
74. **Disadvantage of Paper sterilization bags:**
   a- They are strong.
   b- Opening is convenient for tearing or cutting.
   c- They do not facilitate aseptic opening.
   d- They are water resistant.

75. **A collection of microscopic organism’s adherent to a surface is the concept of:**
   a- Microorganisms.
   b- Biofilm.
   c- Soil.
   d- Colonization.

76. **Choose the correct sentence from the statements below:**
   a- Ultrasonic washers are strongly recommended for any semi-critical but not critical medical equipment.
   b- Carrying the used instruments without covering them has the risk of cross-contamination.
   c- You can use fatty acids based detergents in the cleaning process.
   d- Most manufactures instructions recommend placing instruments of dissimilar metals in the ultrasonic cleaner at the same time.

77. **The choice of packaging material depends on:**
   a- The transportation method.
   b- The storage conditions.
   c- The sterilant to pass through (porosity).
   d- The detergent has been used.

78. **Regarding medical devices with lumens cleaning, you have to use:**
   a- Bleaches containing water.
   b- Surfactant mixed with water.
   c- Enzyme containing solution.
   d- Builder containing solution.

79. **According to the Reception of contaminated instruments protocol in the CSSD, which of the following is not correct:**
   a- Receive instruments in the dirty area.
   b- Send damaged instruments for repair directly after receiving.
   c- Consider unused opened sets and equipment as contaminated.
   d- You have to document all the required receiving information’s before cleaning.

80. **Choose the correct sentence from the statements below:**
   a- Manufacturers does not leave anti-corrosive agents such as oil and grease on the surface of the items.
   b- Gross contamination may make decontamination more difficult if removed immediately.
   c- Sterile water causes deterioration of instrument surfaces and should not be used.
   d- Brand new instruments must be sterilized before the first use.
Quality assurance and control:

81. Which of the following is outcome:
   a- Hospital building   b- Client satisfaction
   c- The standards      d- Clinical assessment

82. Which of the following is not one of the quality principles?
   a- Continuous quality improvement of health care.
   b- The health care provider as the primary focus of health care quality management
   c- Responsibility for the quality of health care provided
   d- Quality informations being used in planning and resources allocation decisions within health services

83. The following are dimension of quality except:
   a- Safety of health care   b- Marketing of care
   c- Effectiveness of health care   d- Appropriateness of care.

84. Efficiency of service provision means
   a- Ensure resources utilized to provide the greatest benefit to consumers.
   b- the selection and recruitment of appropriate staff
   c- When the intervention or service achieves the desired outcome.
   d- Risk minimized in care delivery process.

85. Access to care refers to
   a- The ability to provide all services imaginable for every one
   b- The extent to which a patient can obtain health care services, based on his needs, irrespective of geography, socio-economic group, ethnicity, age or sex.
   c- Staff allocated to clinical settings have experience and skills to care for patients
   d- To be referred to secondary health care

86. Which of the following is the first Stages of Team Growth:
   a- Performing   b- Forming
   c- Storming      d- Norming

87. Criteria to state the problem are all except:
   a- No causes   b- No blame
   c- Not clear   d- No solution

88. A standard is defined as:
   a- A statement that based on the size of the organization
   b- A statement that reflect the project implementation
   c- Statement that represent an optimum level of performance
   d- Written for input and outcome
89. **Physical structure of the Walls (CSSD) to protect from Infections must be:**
   a- The walls must be flat, bright colors, and easy to clean.
   b- Walls which are likely to be in contact with water need to be made of strong, water resistant material and covered by ceramic or porcelains tiles
   c- All of the above
   d- None of the above

90. **Floors in the operating room should be:**
   a- Made of colored cement
   b- Should be constructed on a slope of 10% in order for the water to drain freely
   c- Should be flat, strong water resistant, not slippery, dry, bright color, and easy to clean
   d- All of the above

91. **Biological indicators response time is between:**
   a- 2 and 5 days
   b- 5 and 10 days
   c- Immediately
   d- One month

92. **Chemical indicators are except:**
   a- Helps monitor physical conditions within the sterilizer to alert personnel if the process has been inadequate.
   b- Can detect sterilizer malfunction or human error in packaging or loading the sterilizer
   c- An indicator should be clearly visible on the outside of every on-site sterilized package to help differentiate sterilized from unsterilized items
   d- If a chemical reaction on the indicator does not show expected results, the item still could be used

93. **Which of the following is correct:**
   a- The ultrasonic washer is used to remove fine soil from surgical instruments after manual cleaning and before sterilization
   b- Washers are used to kill germs on the surgical instrument
   c- Washers are not more used
   d- Washers are used to sterilize the cotton to be used in the operating room

94. **During the transport, sterilized equipments should be:**
   a- Covered and supplies should be moved in covered carts, closed totes or containers, or closed plastic bags
   b- Not necessarily covered but carried by a infection prevention personnel
   c- Should be transported using trolley of the operating room
   d- Can be transported through the area used for dirty utility

95. **Sterilization records should include the following:**
   a- Date, time and operators name or initials
   b- The sterilizer’s content and its’ quantity
   c- The results of the biological and chemical indicators
   d- All of the above
96. Record keeping is used:
   a- To ensure accountability and allows operators to trace errors to their source
   b- Records should also be kept for all repairs or preventative maintenance done on each sterilizer
   c- to record each sterilization cycle
   d- all of the above

97. Packaging is all except:
   a- Packaging materials should allow penetration of the sterilization agent and maintain sterility of the processed item after sterilization.
   b- Packaging materials should be designed for the type of sterilization process being used and appropriate for the items being sterilized.
   c- Paper materials should be used to package sharp instruments.
   d- Avoid using metal closures (e.g., staples, paper clips) that can puncture packaging materials.

98. Sterile item storage conditions are except:
   a- Sterile items should be stored in an enclosed storage area e.g. drawer or cabinet.
   b- Sterile items must be stored 30cm from the floor, 5cm from outside walls and 50cm from the ceiling.
   c- Sterile items should be stored in a well-ventilated area that provides protection against dust, moisture, insects, and temperature and humidity extremes.
   d- To promote safety, heavy items should be stored on top shelves and lighter, less bulky items on bottom shelves.

99. The CSSD design should take in consideration the following except:
   a- Physical separation between soiled (contaminated), clean and sterile zone to minimize the risk of cross-infection spread by staffing.
   b- Wall surfaces should be smooth, easy to clean. In areas where there is high volume of trolley movement it is desirable to have impact resistant walls.
   c- The floors are slippery, easy to clean and can be treated with disinfectants.
   d- Adequately sized doors to ensure ease of trolley movement.

100. Transportation of sterile store equipments via hospital cars should be except:
    a- The equipments must be transported inside a box secured with a ratchet tie, and sealed in a plastic bag.
    b- The box must be secured with a safety belt.
    c- The box should be transported on the back seat of the vehicle.
    d- The sterile store equipments can be put in with the lab samples container.