1. Which of the following is the most accessible and convenient site for temperature taking?
   a- Oral  b- Rectal  c- Tympanic  d- Axillary

2. Which of the following is an example of a subjective data?
   a- Heart rate of 68 beats per minute.
   b- Yellowish sputum  c- Client verbalized "I feel pain when urinating."
   d- Noisy breathing

3. Which of the following is the most important purpose of hand washing?
   a- To promote hand circulation  b- To prevent the transfer of microorganisms
   c- To avoid touching the client with dirty hands  d- To provide comfort

4. Which of the following conditions may require fluid restriction?
   a- Fever  b- Bronchial asthma  c- Renal failure  d- Dehydration

5. Which of the following procedures always require surgical asepsis?
   a- Colostomy irrigation  b- Vaginal instillation of estrogen
   c- Nasogastric tube insertion  d- Urinary catheterization

6. What should be done in order to prevent contaminating the environment in bed making?
   a- Avoid funning solid linens  b- Strip all linens at the same time
   c- Finish both sides at the time  d- Embrace solid linen

7. Which of the following techniques of physical exam involves the sense of sight?
   a- Inspection  b- Palpation  c- Percussion  d- Auscultation
8. What 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 abdomen to the stomach
   d- Administration of a liquid feeding into the stomach

9. What 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 your disease?

12. How much is the urinary output for adult per day?
    a- 1400-1500 ml
    b- 350-400 ml
    c- 200-350 ml
    d- 100-200 ml

13. What is the most serious problem arising from severe diarrhea?
    a- Constipation
    b- Bowel incontinence
    c- Fluid and electrolytes loss
    d- Flatulence

14. What does Tid abbreviation used in medication order mean?
    a- Twice a day
    b- Four times a day
    c- Three times a day
    d- Every other day

15. What does the movement of the bone away from the midline of the body called?
    a- Extension
    b- Abduction
    c- Adduction
    d- Rotation

16. What is the preferred site for intramuscular injection (I.M) for adult client?
    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. Constipation is a common problem for immobilized patient's because of:
    a- Decreased peristalsis & positional discomfort
    b- An increased defecation reflex
    c- Decreased tightening of the anal sphincter
    d- Increased colon motility
19. 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 the appropriate route of administration for insulin?
   a- Intramuscular  
   b- Intravenous  
   c- Subcutaneous  
   d- Intradermal

21. The physical environment and traffic control measures of the operating room are designed primarily to:
   a- Protect the privacy of the patient.  
   b- Prevent transmission of infection.  
   c- Ensure efficient completion of surgical procedures.  
   d- Allow smooth functioning of the operating room team.

22. Who obtains the informed consent for a surgical procedure?
   a- Operative nurse  
   b- Surgeon  
   c- Head nurse  
   d- Scrub person

23. Directing the activities of all learners is the role of the:
   a- Surgeon.  
   b- Anesthesiologist.  
   c- First assistant.  
   d- circulating nurse.

24. An example of a diagnostic procedure would be a:
   a- Colostomy.  
   b- Foreign body removal.  
   c- Biopsy.  
   d- Hernia repair.

25. One of the following is not 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 operation room should be:
   a- Concentrated.  
   b- Shadow less.  
   c- Shiny.  
   d- Red-blue.

27. It’s essential to remove make-up nail vanish preoperatively because it may:
   a- React with anesthesia agent.  
   b- cause cross infection.  
   c- cause skin irritation.  
   d- obscure physical signs.

28. Static electricity in the theater room can be reduced by:
   a- Wearing dark clothes.  
   b- Have humid surrounding.  
   c- Wearing nylon clothes.  
   d- Wearing rubber boots.

29. One of the most important thing that the pre operative nurse should check it 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.
30. The responsibility of positioning the patient is for:
   a- Anesthetologist
   b- Circulating nurse.
   c- Surgeon, anesthetologist and nurse.
   d- Nurse and surgeon.

31. Standards of practice for the surgical technologist include all of the following except:
   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
38. Which drug is used to produce hypotension?
   a- Nitroglycerin               b- Epinephrine
   c- Lactated Ringer’s solution d- Vasopressin

39. What type of gas medium is used to insufflate the peritoneal cavity?
   a- Nitrous oxide              b- Carbon Monoxide
   c- Oxygen                    d- Carbon dioxide

40. Who should document in writing the outcome of the final counts as correct or incorrect at the end of the procedure.
   a- Circulating nurse         b- Anesthesiologist
   c- Surgeon                   d- Scrub person

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Genitourinary surgery

41. Which organ connects the kidney and bladder?
   a- Nephron                    b- Ureter
   c- Renal parenchyma           d- Tubule

42. Which is not a function of the kidney?
   a- Production of vitamin K   b- Removal of metabolic wastes from the blood
   c- Production of renin       d- Production of erythropoietin

43. What type of angle of vision is (0) degrees and is helpful in viewing the urethra?
   a- Right angle               b- Lateral
   c- Direct forward            d- Foroblique

44. What size is the usual adult cystoscope?
   a- 25 Fr                     b- 21 Fr
   c- 29 Fr                     d- 70 Fr

45. Which position is commonly used when the kidney is exposed posteriorly?
   a- High lithotomy            b- Lateral
   c- Supine                    d- Recumbent

46. What type of procedure involves a kidney segment being removed along with the ligation of the renal blood supply to that segment?
   a- Radical nephrectomy       b- Partial nephrectomy
   c- Nephrectomy               d- Nephrostomy

47. What type of procedure involves the removal of stag horn renal calculus?
   a- Percutaneous chemolysis   b- Percutaneous nephrostolithotomy
   c- Ultrasonic lithotripsy    d- Nephrolithotomy or pyelolithotomy

48. Breaking up and fragmenting a renal calculus using shock waves is called?
   a- Percutaneous nephrostolithotomy
   b- Extracorporeal shockwave lithotripsy
   c- Percutaneous chemolysis
   d- Pyelolithotomy
49. Which type of ureteral catheter might be 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. Which procedure measures the bladder voiding pressure?
   a- Cystoscopy
   b- Fulguration
   c- Cystometrogram
   d- Lithotripsy

51. An ileal conduit is usually created after:
   a- Radical cystectomy
   b- Subtotal colectomy
   c- Prostatectomy
   d- Pyelolithotomy

52. What type of instrument is used to dilate the male urethra before cystoscopy is performed?
   a- Hagar dilator
   b- Uterine sounds
   c- Straight sounds
   d- Van Buren sounds

53. What describes a mass attached to the epididymis that can be palpated?
   a- Spermatocele
   b- Varicocele
   c- Hydrocele
   d- Vasa deferentia

54. What solution is commonly used as irrigation during a TURP procedure?
   a- Normal saline
   b- Glycine
   c- Lactated Ringer’s
   d- Sterile water

55. What factor determines the procedure of removal 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. What glands are sometimes removed to prevent a recurrence of prostate or breast cancer?
   a- Adrenal gland
   b- Epithelial gland
   c- Pituitary gland
   d- Thyroid gland

58. Which one is a common postoperative complication after urologic surgery?
   a- Joint pain
   b- Headache
   c- Wound dehiscence
   d- Oliguria

59. The functional unit of the kidney is:
   a- Nephron
   b- Ureter
   c- Renal pyramid
   d- Renin

60. Dilation of spermatic veins is called:
   a- Orchietomy
   b- Hydrocele
   c- Varicocele
   d- Pyelitis
Vascular Thoracic + Surgery

61. Air in the tracheobronchial tree that does not participate in gas exchange is called:
   a- Anatomic dead space.          b- Tidal volume
   c- Functional residual capacity.  d- Residual volume

62. Aspiration of pleural fluid for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes is a procedure called:
   a- Thoracocentesis              b- Pleurodesis
   c- Thoracotomy                  d- Bronchoscopy

63. The right lung has:
   a- 2 lobes                      b- 4 lobes
   c- 3 lobes                      d- 5 lobes

64. Where is the thymus located?
   a- The middle of the esophagus  b- The hilus of the lung
   c- Anterior and superior sections of the mediastinum d- The base of the visceral pleura

65. What type of tube is used to restore an airtight pleural cavity and maintain negative pressure?
   a- Jackson-Pratt drain connected to a reservoir
   b- Chest tube connected to a closed water-seal drainage system
   c- A Penrose drain covered with sterile gauze.
   d- Endotracheal tube.

66. All of the following can be inspected and examined during bronchoscopy except:
   a- Larynx                      b- Bronchi
   c- Trachea                    d- Pleura

67. Which is an effective treatment for a spontaneous pneumothorax?
   a- Chest radiograph
   b- Radiation followed by chemotherapy
   c- Pleurodesis
   d- Thymectomy

68. A thymectomy is performed to relieve the symptoms of:
   a- Graves’ disease          b- Bronchospasm
   c- Tuberculosis             d- Myasthenia gravis

69. Hiatal hernia means:
   a- Bloody drainage in thorax
   b- Diaphragmatic bulging
   c- Vessel and nerve impingement at first rib.
   d- Pigeon chest
70. Which drug is used in vascular surgery to relax the smooth muscle of a vessel?
   a- Ephedrine  b- Papaverine  c- Fibrin  d- Adrenaline

71. Which procedure is used to diagnose an aortic aneurysm but cannot be used when a patient has a stainless steel pacemaker?
   a- MRI  b- Angiogram  c- CT scan  d- D. X-Ray

72. A localized sac or dilation formed at a weak point in the wall of the aorta is called:
   a- Aortitis  b- Pulmonary embolism  c- Atherosclerosis  d- Aortic aneurysm

73. Which of the following drugs is an anticoagulant?
   a- Atropine  b- Warfarin  c- Adrenaline  d- Tetracycline

74. Which type of therapy uses streptokinase to dissolve a thrombus in an occluded vessel?
   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 angioplasty  b- Endarterectomy  c- End to end anastomosis  d- Bypass grafting

76. Which vein contains oxygenated blood?
   a- Pulmonary vein  b- Femoral vein  c- Inferior vena cava  d- Subclavane vein

77. Which characteristic is not true of vena cava filters?
   a- High filtration  b- Low cost  c- Large-caliber percutaneous insertion device  d- MRI friendly

78. Predisposing factors for DVT include all of the following except:
   a- Blood stasis  b- Vessel wall injury  c- Hypercoagulability  d- Aspirin therapy

79. Which type of shunt is used to relieve portal hypertension to decompress esophageal varices?
   a- Portacaval shunt  b- Suprahepatic shunt  c- Splenoduodenal shunt  d- Gastromesentric shunt
80. Arterial occlusion is characterized by all of the following except:
   a- Pain                     b- Absent pulse
   c- Pallor                  d- Cyanosis

ENT and Eye Surgery

81. Paranasal sinuses include all of the following except:
   a- Sphenoid sinuses.          b- Ethmoid sinuses.
   c- Mandibular sinus.         d- Maxillary sinus.

82. The tonsils are considered as part 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 except:
   a- Oculomotor nerve.         b- Trigeminal nerve.
   c- Trochlear nerve.          d- Abducens nerve.

84. Eustachian tube connects the nasopharynx to:
   a- Outer ear.               b- Inner ear.
   c- Middle ear.              d- Larynx.

85. A surgical procedure in which a tiny incision is created in the tympanic membrane to relieve pressure is called:
   a- Myringotomiy.            b- Stapedectomy.
   c- Mastoidectomy.          d- Tympanometry.

86. Conchae are anatomic parts of the:
   a- Ear.                    b- Nose.
   c- Eye.                    d- Throat.

87. Complications related to nasal surgery may include all of the following except:
   a- Bleeding.              b- Temporary numbness of the lip or nose.
   c- Impaired sense of smell.
   d- Impaired vision.

88. Facial nerve paralysis may occur with tumors of:
   a- Parotid glands.        b- Sublingual glands.
   c- Submandibular glands.  d- Nasal glands.

89. Which operation is indicated in children with obstructive sleep apnea?
   a- Tonsillectomy.        b- Stapedectomy.
   c- Adenoidectomy.       d- Septoplasty.

90. The most common procedure used for endotracheal intubation is:
   a- Esophagoscopy.        b- Tracheostomy.
   c- Bronchoscopy.        d- Laryngoscopy.

91. Carotid sheath contains all of the following structures except:
   a- Phrenic nerve.       b- Internal jugular vein.
   c- Vagus nerve.        d- Common carotid artery.
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 is not 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 is not 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.