Surgial Equipment and Supplies 3rd edition Rutherford Test Bank

SKU: 9781719648417-TEST-BANK

Chapter Two Common Equipment and Supplies

1. A Mayfield attachment is most likely going to be used for which type of surgery?
A. Total knee
B. Craniotomy
C. Total tip
D. Endoscopic AAA repair

ANS: B
OBJ: 2-2
DIF: Level 1

2. The PACS system is used to archive which type of studies?
A. Radiologic
B. Laboratory values
C. EEG results
D. ECG tracings

ANS: A
OBJ: 2- 5
DIF: Level 2

3. What determines who can apply a pneumatic tourniquet to a patient's extremity?
A. State law
B. Federal law
C. Institutional policy
D. Manufacturer's instructions

ANS: C
OBJ: 2-9
DIF: Level 2

4. During which of the following surgeries might a cell saver be used?
A. Shoulder arthroscopy
B. Bowel resection
C. Splenectomy for a ruptured spleen
D. Strangulated hernia repair

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ANS: C
OBJ: 2-5
DIF: Level 2

5. When placing a safety strap on patient, it should be placed approximately _____ inches above the knees.
A. 2
B. 6
C. 1
D. 5

ANS: A
OBJ: 2-2
DIF: Level 1

6. You notice the pneumatic tourniquet machine has a frayed cord. What do you need to do?
A. Nothing, you can use the machine as it is.
B. Wrap electrical tape around the frayed area and continue to use it.
C. Take the machine out of service and get another one for the case.
D. Call biomedical engineering after the case is complete and have them check it.

ANS:C
OBJ: 2-7
DIF: Level 1

7. Which of the following would most likely be used to position a patient who is undergoing surgery on the lower back?
A. Jackson table
B. Candy cane stirrups
C. Fracture table
D. Knee crutch stirrups

ANS: A
OBJ: 2-2
DIF: Level 2

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8. A horseshoe or Shea may be used to position the patient's _____.
A. Head
B. Arm
C. Foot
D. Shoulders

ANS: A
OBJ: 2-2
DIF: Level 1

9. Arms should NEVER be extended more than _____ degrees on an arm board.
A. 45
B. 65
C. 90
D. 120

ANS: C
OBJ: 2-2
DIF: Level 1

10. Hyperextension of the arm can cause damage to the:
A. Peroneal nerve
B. Popliteal nerve
C. Brachial plexus
D. Chordae tendineae

ANS: C
OBJ: 2-2
DIF: Level 2

11. Which of the following is not a type of stirrup?
A. Candy cane
B. Boot
C. Knee release
D. Knee crutch

ANS: C
OBJ: 2-3
DIF: Level 1

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12. _____ is a gas that can be used to power equipment such as saws or drills.
A. Oxygen
B. Carbon dioxide
C. Nitrogen
D. Argon

ANS: C
OBJ: 2-8
DIF: Level 1

13. Which of the following types of electrosurgery unit does not require the use of a grounding pad?
A. Monopolar
B. Argon beam
C. Bipolar
D. Electrosurgical pencil

ANS: C
OBJ: 2-7
DIF: Level 1

14. Fire safety rules during the use of electrosurgery include all of the following *except*:
a. Allow all prep solutions to dry completely
b. Water or saline must be available on the surgical field
c. When not in use, the handpiece should be placed back in a holder
d. Saline bottles may be safely stored on top of the machine

ANS: D
OBJ: 2-7
DIF: Level 1

15. In reference to electrosurgery units, ABC stands for:
A. Aluminum beam coagulation
B. Argon beam coagulation
C. Argon beam cautery
D. Aluminum beam cautery

ANS: B

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OBJ: 2-6
DIF: Level 2

16. Which of the following is a type of autotransfusion drain?
A. Penrose
B. OrthoPat
C. Foley catheter
D. Pneumatic tourniquet

ANS: B
OBJ: 2-9
DIF: Level 1

17. Ultrasonic cleaners use _____ to remove debris from instruments.
A. Cavitation
B. Steam
C. Ethylene oxide
D. Cidex

ANS: A
OBJ: 2-5
DIF: Level 2

18. _____ is an anesthetic gas.
A. Oxygen
B. Nitrogen
C. Nitrous oxide
D. Argon

ANS: C
OBJ: 2-8
DIF: Level 2

19. An Optigard protector is used when the patient is prone to protect his or her _____.
A. Fingers
B. Hands
C. Toes
D. Eyes

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ANS: D
OBJ: 2-5
DIF: Level 1

20. A Sonotrax is used to assess _____ flow.
A. Urine
B. Bile
C. Blood
D. Brain wave

ANS: C
OBJ: 2-5
DIF: Level 2

True or False:

21. When placing the patient in stirrups, both legs must be lifted slowly, at the same time, by one person.

ANS: False
Rationale: When placing the patient in stirrups, both legs must be lifted slowly, at the same time, by two people.

22. An Andrews frame may be used to position a patient for surgery on the lumbar spine.

ANS: True

23. Extra large Mayo stands are used most commonly for neurosurgical and orthopedic cases.

ANS: True

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24. Over the knee is a good area to place the grounding pad.

ANS: False
Rationale: Grounding pads should not be placed over a bony prominence.

25. Bipolar cauterization requires the use of a grounding pad on the patient.

ANS: False
Rationale: The current passes from one tine of the forceps to the other, never passing through the patient, therefore a grounding pad is not needed.

26. Argon beam coagulation uses a combination of argon gas and monopolar electrosurgery to coagulate tissue.

ANS: True

27. When using monopolar cautery, make sure all jewelry is removed from the patient prior to surgery.

ANS: True

28. Allow all prep solutions to dry completely before using the electrosurgical unit.

ANS: True

29. If a patient receives a burn and the ESU is suspected to have caused it, throw away all disposable parts.

ANS: False
Rationale: Save ALL disposable parts of the electrosurgical unit used on that patient, including the grounding pad, electrosurgical pencil, and tips. Put these supplies in a bag and send them with the machine to biomedical engineering to be checked.

30. Nitrogen is most likely stored in a blue cylinder.

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ANS: False
Rationale: Nitrogen is most likely stored in a black cylinder.

31. When dealing with medical gases, do not rely solely on the cylinder color; read the label on the cylinder carefully.

ANS: True

32. Store medical gas cylinders securely, in an upright position.

ANS: True

33. Autotransfusion may be used if the patient has a known infection.

ANS: False
Rationale: In most cases, a known infection is a contraindication for the use of autotransfusion.

34. A cell saver is used when minimal blood loss is expected.
ANS: False
Rationale: The cell saver is capable of processing large quantities of blood and irrigation fluid and is used when a large blood loss is possible or expected.

35. When using a smoke evacuation to remove surgical plume from the air, hold the nozzle tip as close to the surgical site as possible.

ANS: True

36. SCD stockings are made to be put on the patient's legs at the end of the case or in the recovery room to help prevent air embolism.

ANS: False
Rationale: SCD stockings are made to be put on the patient's legs at the end of the case or in the recovery room to help prevent venous stasis.

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37. A gentle touch headrest is used when the patient is in the supine position.

ANS: False
Rationale: A gentle touch headrest is used when the patient is in the prone position.

38. A beanbag positioner is used to hold the patient in a lateral position.

ANS: True

39. Autotransfusion is the reinfusion of the patient's own blood or blood products.

ANS: True

40. Fluid pool under a pneumatic tourniquet cuff could cause burns to the patient's skin.

ANS: True

41. Carbon monoxide is used to create a pneumoperitoneum during laparoscopic surgery.

ANS: False
Rationale: Carbondioxide is used to create a pneumoperitoneum during laparoscopic surgery.

Matching

A. Oxygen
B. Carbon dioxide
C. Stockinette
D. Sonotrax
E. Argon
F. Bipolar cautery
G. Grounding pad
H. Kidney rest
I. Craniotomy

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J. >90 degrees
K. Captain's chair
L. Sling stirrups
M. Hypotension
N. Andrews frame
O. Perineal post
P. Back table
Q. Ring stand
R. Height of each arm can be adjusted separately
S. Used to retrieve and view radiologic studies
T. Active electrode

42. Another name for candy cane stirrups
43. Surgery where a three-pin Mayfield rest may be used
44. Another name for an electrosurgical pencil
45. Used to support the patient in knee chest position
46. Part of a fracture table
47. Irrigation tower
48. What can occur if you lower a patient's legs too quickly from stirrups
49. Used to create a pneumoperitoneum
50. Never extend a patient's arm more than this on an arm board
51. Part of the OR bed (table)
52. Another name for a beach chair positioner
53. Another name for a basin stand
54. Inactive electrode
55. PACS system
56. Gas that is essential for life
57. Used as padding under a pneumatic tourniquet cuff
58. Used to assess vascular flow
59. Also known as an instrument table
60. The gas used with an ABC machine
61. Does not require the use of a grounding pad

42. ANS: L	TOP: Positioning Devices	DIF: Level 2	OBJ: 2-3
43. ANS: I	TOP: Positioning Devices	DIF: Level 1	OBJ: 2-2
44: ANS: T	TOP: Electrosurgery	DIF: Level 1	OBJ: 2-6
45. ANS: N	TOP: Positioning Devices	DIF: Level 3	OBJ: 2-2
46. ANS: O	TOP: OR Furniture	DIF: Level 2	OBJ: 2-6
47. ANS: R	TOP: OR Furniture	DIF: Level 2	OBJ: 2-5
48. ANS: M	TOP: Positioning Devices	DIF: Level 1	OBJ: 2-4

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49. ANS: B	TOP: Medical Gases	DIF: Level 1	OBJ: 2-8
50. ANS: J	TOP: Positioning Devices	DIF: Level 1	OBJ: 2-2
51. ANS: H	TOP: OR Furniture	DIF: Level 2	OBJ 2-1
52. ANS: K	TOP: Positioning Devices	DIF: Level 1	OBJ 2-2
53. ANS: Q	TOP: OR Furniture	DIF: Level 2	OBJ: 2-5
54. ANS: G	TOP: Electrosurgery	DIF: Level 2	OBJ: 2-7
55. ANS: S	TOP: OR Furniture	DIF: Level 1	OBJ: 2-5
56. ANS: A	TOP: Medical Gases	DIF: Level 1	OBJ: 2-8
57. ANS: C	TOP: OR Machines	DIF: Level 2	OBJ: 2-9
58. ANS: D	TOP: OR Machines	DIF: Level 1	OBJ: 2-5
59. ANS: P	TOP: OR Furniture	DIF: Level 1	OBJ: 2-5
60. ANS: E	TOP: Electrosurgery	DIF: Level 2	OBJ: 2-6
61. ANS: F	TOP: Electrosurgery	DIF: Level 1	OBJ: 2-6

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