



# OPERATION THEATRE TECHNIQUES HSSC-II

104

## SECTION – A (Marks 20)

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) I. for Sterilization:
  - A. Autoclave is used
  - B. Subclave is used
  - C. Nautoclave is used
  - D. Bureatoclave is used
- 2) Footplate in diathermy should be:
  - A. Not firmly touching the body
  - B. Firmly touching the body
  - C. Covered with insulated material between patient body and footplate
  - D. None of the above
- 3) Normal saline contains:
  - A. Isotonic quantity of saline
  - B. Normal quantity of sodium
  - C. Same quantity of bicarbonate
  - D. Same quantity of bicarbonate
- 4) In vascular repair, following sutures are used:
  - A. PDS
  - B. Polypropylene (Prolene)
  - C. Catgut
  - D. Chromic catgut
- 5) A Kelly's clamp is used to:
  - A. Attach to draw sheet
  - B. Attach to suction tube
  - C. Clamp blood vessels
  - D. Clamp foleys catheter
- 6) A plain forcep is an extension of:
  - A. Thumb and little finger
  - B. Thumb and index finger
  - C. Thumb and ring finger
  - D. Thumb and middle finger
- 7) Debakey's vascular repair champ is:
  - A. Very heavy clamp
  - B. Soft, fragile instrument
  - C. Coarse instrument
  - D. None of these
- 8) At the time of vascular anastanosis, two ends of vessels are held with:
  - A. Kelly's clamp
  - B. Allis forceps
  - C. De bakay's clamp
  - D. Beacock's forceps
- 9) To sterilize the instrument, an autoclave uses:
  - A. Radiation
  - B. Heat
  - C. Steam
  - D. Ethylene oxide
- 10) In anterior resection, following position is used:
  - A. Supine
  - B. Modified Ldoyd's – Davis position
  - C. SIM's position
  - D. Jack-Knife position
- 11) Operation theatre lights should be:
  - A. Hot and bright
  - B. Bright and shadow less
  - C. Bright and blue
  - D. Dim

- 12) Operation theatre table:
- A. Should be able to move up and down      B. Should not be flexible  
C. Should be fixed      D. None of the above
- 13) Surgical site infection usually manifests on:
- A. 1st day of surgery      B. 2nd day of surgery  
C. Third day of surgery      D. Fourth day of surgery
- 14) Skin sutures should be applied in a way that edges are:
- A. Inverted      B. Everted  
C. Overlapped      D. Tight
- 15) Pneumoperitoneum is created by:
- A. Filtered air      B. Carbon monoxide  
C. Carbon dioxide      D. Nitrogen
- 16) Fibre optics
- A. Transmits light      B. Transmits image  
C. Transmit gases      D. Transmits sound
- 17) Vaporizer is used to:
- A. Regulate IV fluids      B. Regulate inhalational agents  
C. Regulate drug entry into the body      D. Regulate urine output
- 18) Aseptic surgery is:
- A. Prevention of contamination during surgery  
B. Applying antiseptics  
C. Cosmetic surgery  
D. None of these
- 19) The area of surgery is cleansed with:
- A. Pyodine      B. Nicotine  
C. Thymine      D. Gelatine
- 20) Surgery is:
- A. Art      B. Science  
C. Art and Science      D. Dogma



# OPERATION THEATRE TECHNIQUES HSSC-II

105

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 emergency surgery? Write down names of instruments used in laparotomy?
- (ii) What is hypoxia? List some possible causes of hypoxia before and after surgery.
- (iii) Write down a short note on gall bladder.
- (iv) List and describe three paralyzing agent.
- (v) Write down anatomy of stomach.
- (vi) Write down fractures which can cause hypovolemic shock and mention at least two.
- (vii) Write down steps of thoracotomy incision.
- (viii) Write down steps of incision of open nephrectomy operation.
- (ix) Draw and label resectoscope.
- (x) Draw and label telescope used in laparoscopic surgery.
- (xi) Write a short note on skin staples.
- (xii) What does EUA stands for?
- (xiii) Write down steps of lateral sphinctersotomy.

## SECTION – C (Marks 30)

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

**Q. 3** Write down steps of inguinal hernia operation.

**Q. 4** What are possible complications of laparoscopic cholecystectomy and how to prevent it?

**Q. 5** What are different types of sutures. Also give their uses.

**Q. 6** Describe anatomy of kidneys and urinary bladder. Draw and label diagram as well.

**Q. 7** Write a short note on chest tube insertion and its post insertion care.

