NAME: ___________________________________
DATE: ____________________________________

CHAPTER 42
Assisting with Minor Surgery
True/False:
1. ________ Outpatient surgery is generally limited to procedures requiring less than 60 minutes to perform.
2. ________ The most common tool for dissecting or cutting tissue is a scalpel.
3. ________ Tissue forceps have teeth and are used to grasp tissue.
4. ________ Suture (thread) materials are used to bring together or approximate a surgical incision or wound until healing takes place.
5. ________ Any invasive procedure with a scalpel, scissors, or other device requires written permission (consent) from the physician.
6. ________ Local anesthetics provide an overall loss of consciousness without a loss of sensation in a particular area of the body.
7. ________ Aspirin, a vasoconstrictor that causes superficial blood vessels to narrow, is often added to the local anesthetic when the physician is operating on the face and head.
8. ________ Topical and other local anesthetics take effect either immediately or within a few minutes.
9. ________ Medical assistants are never permitted to remove sutures.
10. ________ A dressing is the application of a sterile covering over a surgical site or wound using surgical asepsis.
11. ________ Electrocautery, or cautery, is the use of high-frequency, alternating electric current to destroy, cut, or remove tissue.

12. ________ Cryosurgery is the use of heat to destroy tissue.

13. ________ An endoscope is an instrument used to look into a hollow organ or body cavity.

14. ________ An endometrial biopsy (EMB) consists of using a curette or suction tool to remove uterine tissue for testing.

15. ________ Ambulatory surgery is a method for performing surgical procedures that allows the patient to walk into and out of the surgical facility on the day of the surgery.

**Multiple Choice:**

1. ________ surgery is considered medically necessary but can be performed when the patient wishes.
   
   a. Elective
   
   b. Emergency
   
   c. Optional
   
   d. Urgent

2. Both medical asepsis and surgical asepsis are similar in their overall purpose of decreasing the risk of ________.
   
   a. lawsuits
   
   b. health
   
   c. surgery
   
   d. infection
3. _______ surgery, with its emphasis on surgical procedures performed outside the hospital setting, has resulted in cost savings for the consumer and for the insurer.
   a. Ambulatory
   b. Hospital
   c. Optional
   d. Inpatient

4. The general classification of instruments is based on their _______.
   a. inventor
   b. name
   c. use
   d. shape

5. A _______ is an unlighted instrument with movable parts that, when inserted into a cavity, can be spread apart for ease of visualization, allowing a tissue sample to be removed.
   a. scope
   b. speculum
   c. probe
   d. trocar

6. In order to become competent as a scrub assistant, practice reaching for an instrument with _______.
   a. flash cards
   b. both hands
c. one hand

d. your eyes closed

7. The physician must provide the patient with an honest, thorough explanation of the surgical procedure, including the benefits and ________.  
   a. risks  
   b. steps  
   c. profit  
   d. payback

8. Local anesthesia takes about ________ minutes to become effective and lasts from one to three hours.  
   a. 5 to 15  
   b. 15 to 25  
   c. 25 to 35  
   d. 35 to 45

9. In some situations, the physician may order the surgical site to be shaved, because ________ can reside in the hair.  
   a. bacteria  
   b. DNA  
   c. sweat glands  
   d. oil

10. All of the following are one of the four types of wound classification EXCEPT  
   a. abrasion.  
   b. incision.
c. laceration.
d. proliferation.

11. Which of the following is NOT one of the three phases wounds go through before healing or restoration of structure and function take place?
   a. Infection phase
   b. Inflammatory phase
   c. Proliferating phase
   d. Maturation phase

12. Wound complications include all of the following EXCEPT _______.
   a. infection
   b. hemorrhage
   c. dehiscence
   d. overflow

13. Which of the following is NOT one of the four types of currents used in electrosurgery?
   a. Electrocoagulation
   b. Electrodessication
   c. Electrofulguration
   d. Electrocardiogram

14. Performing ________ is the number one way to prevent spreading infections.
   a. fast surgery
   b. hand hygiene
   c. with sterile gauze
d. with disinfectant

15. ________ forceps are used to grasp foreign bodies.
   a. Tissue
   b. Thumb
   c. Splinter
   d. Needle holder

16. ________ suture, although the most expensive, is also considered the most dependable and widely used.
   a. Silk
   b. Nylon
   c. Polyester
   d. Steel

17. Which of the following suture material size would be considered the thickest?
   a. 2-0
   b. 5-0
   c. 6-0
   d. 0

18. Which of the following is NOT one of the three shapes of suture needles?
   a. Straight
   b. Curved
   c. Pointed
   d. Swaged
19. There are about ________ programs for surgical technologists recognized by the Committee on Accreditation of Allied Health Education Programs (CAAHEP).
   a. 13
   b. 30
   c. 50
   d. 130

20. The assistant must maintain an accurate ________ if absorbent sponges are used to clean out the wound site during surgery to ensure that all sponges are removed before the patient’s wound is closed.
   a. moisture content
   b. position
   c. count
   d. technique

21. Instruments should be passed to the physician ________ and by the handle first.
   a. quietly
   b. firmly
   c. gently
   d. smoothly

22. Which of the following would NOT be included in a surgical setup for a typical minor surgical procedure?
   a. Local anesthetic material
   b. Thermometer
   c. Alcohol sponges
d. Tissue forceps

23. Preoperative and postoperative instructions can be presented in all of the following formats EXCEPT _______.
   a. telephone
   b. one on one
   c. videotapes
   d. brochures

24. Which of the following is NOT a type of local anesthesia?
   a. Topical infiltration
   b. Nerve block
   c. Induction
   d. Epidural

25. A surgical _______ removes microorganisms more effectively than regular hand washing.
   a. soaking
   b. bath
   c. shower
   d. scrub

26. All of the following are precautions to be taken before administering a general anesthetic EXCEPT _______.
   a. allowing the patient to fall into a state of unconsciousness
   b. administering the anesthetic only when the patient has an empty stomach
c. cautioning patients not to drive for 12 to 24 hours
d. advising patients to avoid alcohol and depressant drugs two to three
days before the surgery and one day after the surgery

27. ________ anesthetic is injected directly into the tissue that will be operated on.
   a. Local infiltration
   b. Nerve block
   c. Regional block
   d. Regional infiltration

28. ________ surgery is generally limited to procedures requiring less than 60
    minutes to perform.
   a. Urgent
   b. Outpatient
   c. Optional
   d. Emergency

29. The most common tool for dissecting or cutting tissue is ________.
   a. forceps
   b. a knife
   c. a scalpel
   d. scissors

30. A(n) ________ is the type of wound where the edges are torn in an irregular
    shape and can cause profuse bleeding and scarring.
   a. abrasion
   b. incision
c. laceration

d. puncture