

Technician in Surgery - Certified (TS-C)

1. When using a tourniquet, the surgeon should be notified when the tourniquet has been inflated for ____.

A. 45 minutes

B. 1 hour

C. 90 minutes

D. 2 hours

Answer(s): B

2. A vasoconstrictor that is often mixed with local anesthetics is ____.

A. Hyaluronidase

B. Epinephrine

C. Cocaine

D. Bacitracin

Answer(s): B

3. Drugs with a high potential to cause psychological and/or physical dependence and abuse are called ____.

A. Over the counter

B. Chemical

C. Prescription

D. Controlled substances

Answer(s): D

4. The transport of the drug substance that occurs once it enters the circulatory system is ____.

A. Binding

B. Distribution

C. Barrier

D. Absorption

Answer(s): B

5. What organ is primarily responsible for the excretion of a drug?

A. Liver

B. Lungs

C. Kidneys

D. Intestines

Answer(s): C

6. Which agents selectively interrupt the associative pathways of the brain?

A. Opioids

B. Dissociative

C. Induction

D. Tranquilizers

Answer(s): B

7. Demerol, Sublimaze, Sufenta, and Alfenta are examples of ____.

A. Opioids

B. Dissociative agents

C. Narcotic antagonists

D. Hypnotic agents

Answer(s): A

8. Patient position and agent baricity can influence the effect of ____.

A. Nerve plexus

B. Local anesthetic

C. Spinal anesthetic

D. Caudal block

Answer(s): C

9. Lane, Kern, Lowman, and Lewin are examples of ____.

A. Grasping instruments

B. Tissue forceps

C. Bone-holding clamps

D. Hemostats

Answer(s): C

10. Instruments used to hold a curved suture needle for suturing are called ____.

A. Dilators

B. Probes

C. Retractors

D. Needle holders

Answer(s): D

11. General abdominal procedures typically require a(an) ____ instrument set.

A. OB-GYN

B. Laparotomy

C. Otorhinolaryngology

D. Peripheral vascular

Answer(s): B

12. What surgical specialty requires an instrument set specifically for dilatation and curettage?

A. Abdominal

B. OB-GYN

C. Orthopedic

D. Cardiac

Answer(s): B

13. Sets that include instruments for exposure of the heart and great vessels are used for ____ procedures.

A. genitourinary

B. Orthopedic

C. Coronary bypass

D. OB-GYN

Answer(s): C

14. Scopes typically used for cystoscopy, laparoscopy, and thoracoscopy are called ____.

A. Rigid

B. Semiflexible

C. Flexible

D. Lensed

Answer(s): A

15. The scope used for exploration of the biliary system is called a(an) ____.

A. Choledochoscope

B. Mediastinoscope

C. Ureteroscope

D. Angioscope

Answer(s): A

16. An intentional cut through intact tissue for the purpose of exposing or excising underlying structures is called a/an _____.

A. Excision

B. Incision

C. Laceration

D. Cut

Answer(s): B

17. Which of the following involves irrigation to wash out contaminants and removal of devitalized tissue?

A. draining

B. Debridement

C. Incision

D. Closure

Answer(s): B

18. Healing where the wound is left open and allowed to heal from the inner layer to the outside surface is _____.

A. first intention

B. Second intention

C. Third intention

D. Primary union

Answer(s): B

19. Raised, thickened scar due to excessive collagen formation is called _____.

A. Cicatrix

B. keloid

C. Proud flesh

D. Tensile strength

Answer(s): B

20. The partial or total separation of a layer or layers of tissue after closure is called _____.

A. Dehiscence

B. Evisceration

C. Herniation

D. Fistula

Answer(s): A

