

***Surgical Equipment and Supplies 3rd edition
Rutherford Test Bank***

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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 hip
- 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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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.

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

- 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

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