

Comprehensive Guide to General Surgery Principles

Surgery · Answer Key · 39 Questions

1. What is the period between deciding on surgery and its execution called?

- A) Postoperatorio
- B) Transoperatorio
- C) Preoperatorio**
- D) Intraoperatorio

2. Which of the following is NOT considered a pre-operative measure in the immediate period?

- A) Asepsia of the surgical area
- B) Administering sedation
- C) Performing a physical exam
- D) Administering antibiotics**

3. What is a key concern regarding elderly patients undergoing surgery?

- A) Increased risk of bleeding
- B) Higher susceptibility to infections
- C) Higher risk of complications due to chronic conditions**
- D) Slower wound healing

4. What is a significant risk associated with obese patients undergoing surgery?

- A) Difficulty in determining tissue planes
- B) Increased risk of hypoventilation
- C) Poor tolerance to anesthesia
- D) All of the above**

5. What is the primary goal in the preparation for colon surgery?

- A) Eliminate bacterial flora**
- B) Cleanse the intestinal lumen
- C) Administer IV fluids
- D) Ensure adequate hydration

6. What is the immediate post-operative period defined as?

- A) From discharge to 24 hours post-op
- B) From the end of surgery to 24-48 hours post-op**
- C) From 48 hours post-op until reintegration
- D) From the start of anesthesia to surgery completion

7. Which of the following is a common immediate post-operative complication?

- A) Hematoma of the wound
- B) Wound dehiscence
- C) Cardio-respiratory arrest**
- D) Pneumonia

8. What is surgical risk defined as?

- A) The potential for damage or danger to the individual undergoing surgery**
- B) The patient's overall health status
- C) The duration of the surgical procedure
- D) The type of anesthesia used

9. What is a crucial consideration when operating on newborns due to their physiological differences?

- A) Poor thermoregulation
- B) Higher metabolic rate
- C) Fragile tissues and organs
- D) All of the above**

10. What is the primary cause of mortality in diabetic patients undergoing surgery?

- A) Renal failure
- B) Neuropathy
- C) Myocardial infarction**
- D) Infection

11. What is the main risk associated with hematological disorders in surgical patients?

- A) Anemia
- B) Coagulation disorders**
- C) Sickle cell disease
- D) Thrombocytopenia

12. What is the primary function of the liver relevant to surgical patients?

- A) Filtering blood
- B) Producing bile for digestion
- C) Metabolizing drugs and toxins
- D) All of the above**

13. What is the primary role of the kidneys in surgical patients?

- A) Regulating fluid balance
- B) Excreting metabolites
- C) Controlling electrolyte and acid-base balance

D) All of the above

14. What is the definition of cardiorespiratory arrest?

- A) Sudden cessation of respiratory function
- B) Sudden cessation of circulatory function

C) Sudden cessation of respiratory and circulatory function

D) Irregular heartbeat

15. What is the first step in adult CPR according to the CAB principle?

- A) Airway
- B) Breathing

C) Circulation (chest compressions)

D) Defibrillation

16. Which type of shock is characterized by blood loss?

- A) Cardiogenic shock
- B) Distributive shock

C) Hypovolemic shock

D) Obstructive shock

17. What is the most common cause of death in ICU patients?

A) Hypovolemic shock

B) Septic shock

C) Cardiogenic shock

D) Obstructive shock

18. What are the primary causes of hypovolemic shock?

A) External fluid loss and internal sequestration

B) Cardiac pump failure

C) Loss of vascular tone

D) Obstruction of blood flow

19. What is the main characteristic of septic shock?

A) Decreased systemic vascular resistance

B) Increased cardiac output

C) Loss of vascular tone

D) All of the above

20. What is the most common cause of death in patients with shock?

A) Multiple organ failure

- B) Sepsis
- C) Hemorrhage
- D) Cardiac arrest

21. What is hypertonic dehydration characterized by?

A) Loss of water and electrolytes

B) Loss of primarily water, leading to increased plasma osmolarity

- C) Loss of primarily salts, leading to decreased plasma osmolarity
- D) Proportional loss of water and electrolytes

22. What is the primary goal in treating hypertonic dehydration?

A) Administering saline solution

B) Administering dextrose 5% solution

C) Gradually decreasing osmolarity to avoid cerebral edema

D) Rapid correction of sodium levels

23. What is hypotonic dehydration characterized by?

A) Loss of primarily water

B) Loss of primarily salts, leading to decreased plasma osmolarity

- C) Proportional loss of water and electrolytes
- D) Increased plasma osmolarity

24. What is the primary goal in treating hypotonic dehydration?

A) Administering hypotonic solutions

B) Slowly increasing sodium levels to avoid cerebral demyelination

C) Administering isotonic solutions to correct hypovolemia

D) Administering hypertonic solutions

25. What is isotonic dehydration characterized by?

A) Proportional loss of water and electrolytes

- B) Loss of primarily water
- C) Loss of primarily salts
- D) Increased plasma osmolarity

26. What is the main treatment for isotonic dehydration?

A) Administering hypotonic solutions

- B) Administering isotonic saline solution
- C) Administering hypertonic solutions
- D) Administering dextrose solution

27. What is water intoxication (water excess) primarily caused by?

A) Excessive fluid intake, especially in patients with cardiovascular issues

- B) Inadequate fluid intake
- C) Excessive electrolyte loss
- D) Renal failure

28. What is hyperkalemia?

A) Low potassium levels in the blood

B) High potassium levels in the blood

- C) Low sodium levels in the blood
- D) High sodium levels in the blood

29. What is the primary treatment for hyperkalemia?

A) Administering potassium supplements

B) Forcing potassium into cells and forcing its excretion from the body

- C) Administering diuretics that increase potassium excretion
- D) Increasing fluid intake

30. What is hypokalemia?

A) High potassium levels in the blood

B) Low potassium levels in the blood

- C) High sodium levels in the blood
- D) Low sodium levels in the blood

31. What is the primary cause of hypokalemia?

A) Excessive potassium intake

B) Gastrointestinal losses (diarrhea, vomiting) and renal losses

- C) Reduced aldosterone levels
- D) Increased sodium intake

32. What is metabolic acidosis characterized by?

A) Accumulation of hydrogen ions or loss of bicarbonate

- B) Excess of bicarbonate or loss of hydrogen ions
- C) Increased PaCO₂
- D) Decreased PaCO₂

33. What is the primary cause of respiratory acidosis?

A) Hyperventilation

B) Hypoventilation

- C) Excess bicarbonate
- D) Loss of hydrogen ions

34. What is metabolic alkalosis characterized by?

- A) Accumulation of hydrogen ions or loss of bicarbonate
- B) Excess of bicarbonate or loss of hydrogen ions**
- C) Increased PaCO₂
- D) Decreased PaCO₂

35. What is the primary cause of respiratory alkalosis?

- A) Hypoventilation
- B) Hyperventilation**
- C) Excess bicarbonate
- D) Accumulation of hydrogen ions

36. What is antisepsis?

- A) Absence of sepsis
- B) Elimination of germs from instruments
- C) Use of substances to destroy or inhibit germs**
- D) Sterilization of surgical fields

37. What is asepsis?

- A) The use of antiseptic substances
- B) The absence of sepsis through germ elimination**
- C) The destruction of germs
- D) The cleaning of surgical instruments

38. What is the most effective antiseptic agent mentioned for skin preparation?

- A) Iodoform
- B) Mercuriochrome
- C) Yodo al 2%**
- D) Acriflavina

39. What is the primary function of a scalpel in surgery?

- A) To clamp blood vessels
- B) To cut tissue**
- C) To retract tissue
- D) To suture wounds