

Comprehensive Guide to General Surgery Principles

Surgery · Practice Test · 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 antiseptis?

- 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