

# Surgical Principles and Procedures

Surgery · Practice Test · 36 Questions

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## 1. What is the primary respiratory complication in the immediate postoperative period?

- A) Pneumonia
- B) Bronchopneumonia
- C) Atelectasis
- D) Pulmonary edema

## 2. Which of the following is considered a "hot shock"?

- A) Hypovolemic shock
- B) Cardiogenic shock
- C) Septic shock
- D) Neurogenic shock

## 3. What are the three fundamental pillars for diagnosing a thyroid nodule?

- A) Ultrasound, BAAF, and TSH, T3, T4 levels
- B) CT scan, MRI, and biopsy
- C) Fine needle aspiration, thyroid scan, and hormone levels
- D) Ultrasound, X-ray, and blood tests

## 4. In adult CPR, what is the recommended depth for chest compressions?

- A) 2 inches
- B) 1.5 inches
- C) 3 inches
- D) 1 inch

## 5. What is considered a high-output intestinal fistula?

- A) Draining more than 200 ml in 24 hours
- B) Draining more than 400-500 ml in 24 hours
- C) Draining less than 100 ml in 24 hours
- D) Draining more than 1000 ml in 24 hours

## 6. What is the normal diuretic rate for an adult?

- A) 0.1 to 0.5 ml/Kg/hour
- B) 0.5 to 1 ml/Kg/hour
- C) 1 to 2 ml/Kg/hour
- D) 2 to 3 ml/Kg/hour

**7. What Glasgow Coma Scale score necessitates intubation for a patient with head trauma before transfer?**

- A)  $\leq 10$
- B)  $\leq 8$
- C)  $\leq 6$
- D)  $\leq 4$

**8. How should a polytraumatized patient in shock be treated initially?**

- A) As neurogenic shock
- B) As cardiogenic shock
- C) As septic shock
- D) As hypovolemic shock

**9. What justifies performing a minimal pleurostomy after a closed thoracic trauma?**

- A) Pneumothorax
- B) Hemothorax
- C) Subcutaneous emphysema without hemopneumothorax
- D) Rib fractures

**10. What is a consequence of a complex pelvic fracture?**

- A) Retroperitoneal hematoma
- B) Pneumothorax
- C) Cardiac tamponade
- D) Abdominal distension

**11. What is the recommended procedure for recent stab wounds in the flanks or lumbar region, even with hemodynamic stability?**

- A) Observation
- B) Exploration
- C) Conservative treatment
- D) Antibiotics only

**12. Does a negative abdominal puncture definitively rule out hemoperitoneum?**

- A) Yes
- B) No
- C) Only if done with ultrasound guidance
- D) Only if repeated

**13. What is the treatment for a "hot abscess"?**

- A) Antibiotics only
- B) Incision and drainage with antibiotic therapy
- C) Warm compresses
- D) Aspiration

**14. What is the purpose of a B.A.A.F. (Biopsy by Fine Needle Aspiration)?**

- A) Diagnosing thyroid tumors only
- B) Diagnosing breast tumors only
- C) Essential for etiological diagnosis of thyroid, breast, or other soft tissue tumors with diagnostic doubts
- D) Detecting metastatic disease

**15. What constitutes a surgical emergency among the following?**

- A) Pneumothorax
- B) Emphysema
- C) Bronchitis
- D) Pleurisy

**16. When a patient presents with acute abdominal pain, what should NOT be administered to facilitate physical examination?**

- A) IV fluids
- B) Antibiotics
- C) Analgesics
- D) Laxatives

**17. What are the most frequent causes of Digestive Bleeding (S.D.A.)?**

- A) Gastric ulcers, duodenal ulcers, esophageal varices, Mallory-Weiss syndrome
- B) Hemorrhoids, anal fissures, diverticulitis
- C) Pancreatitis, cholecystitis, liver disease
- D) Gastritis, GERD, peptic ulcers

**18. How should a breast physical examination be performed?**

- A) Only with the patient lying down on the right side
- B) Only standing
- C) Lying down, standing, and sitting
- D) Only by a specialist

**19. What is the predominant symptom of an anal fissure?**

- A) Bleeding
- B) Itching
- C) Intense pain after defecation
- D) Constipation

**20. What is the most serious complication of deep vein thrombosis?**

- A) Pulmonary embolism
- B) Superficial thrombophlebitis
- C) Hemorrhage
- D) Edema

**21. Is an abdominal puncture useful for detecting hemoperitoneum?**

- A) No, it is unreliable
- B) Yes, it is useful
- C) Only if the patient is in shock
- D) Only if done by a surgeon

**22. What is fundamental in the prophylaxis of gas gangrene for contaminated wounds with muscle necrosis?**

- A) Debridement and adequate treatment of wounds
- B) Primary closure of all wounds
- C) Early antibiotic administration
- D) Tetanus prophylaxis

**23. What radiological image is typical of sigmoid volvulus?**

- A) "U" shape
- B) "Omega" or "coffee bean" image
- C) "Bird's beak" sign
- D) "Apple core" lesion

**24. What clinical elements are used to diagnose Cardiac Arrest (PCR)?**

- A) Absence of peripheral pulse, absence of cardiac beats, absence of respiratory movements
- B) Bradycardia, hypotension, pallor
- C) Chest pain, diaphoresis, altered mental status
- D) Tachycardia, hypertension, irregular breathing

**25. What is the initial maneuver to maintain a patent airway?**

- A) Chin lift
- B) Jaw thrust
- C) Head tilt-chin lift
- D) Neck hyperextension

**26. What does the rescuer ventilating palpate when the other rescuer is performing chest compressions?**

- A) Carotid pulse
- B) Radial pulse
- C) Femoral pulse
- D) Apical pulse

**27. What is the drug of choice in CPR?**

- A) Atropine
- B) Epinephrine
- C) Lidocaine
- D) Amiodarone

**28. What is the main risk factor for the elderly undergoing surgery?**

- A) Diabetes Mellitus
- B) Hypertension
- C) Processes associated with atherosclerosis and aging
- D) Obesity

**29. What are the main postoperative complications affecting the respiratory system?**

- A) Pneumonia, bronchopneumonia, and atelectasis
- B) Pulmonary embolism, pleural effusion, pneumonia
- C) Asthma, COPD, pneumonia
- D) Atelectasis, ARDS, pneumonia

**30. What are the main postoperative complications in diabetic patients?**

- A) Neurological complications
- B) Cardiovascular and sepsis-related complications
- C) Renal complications
- D) Gastrointestinal complications

**31. What generally causes paralytic ileus?**

- A) Sepsis and dehydration
- B) Electrolyte disturbances and/or sepsis
- C) Peritonitis
- D) Intestinal obstruction

**32. What should be controlled in the immediate preoperative period regarding excretory pathways?**

- A) Urine output
- B) Bowel evacuation
- C) Nasogastric tube patency
- D) Skin preparation

**33. What are the characteristics of hypovolemic shock?**

- A) Arterial hypotension, mental confusion, sweating, distal cyanosis, oliguria, tachycardia, metabolic acidosis, low CVP
- B) Hypertension, bradycardia, warm skin, bounding pulse, high urine output
- C) Bradycardia, hypotension, cool clammy skin, weak pulse, oliguria, metabolic alkalosis, high CVP
- D) Hypertension, tachycardia, warm dry skin, normal pulse, normal urine output, no acidosis, normal CVP

**34. What is "anthrax" as described in the text?**

- A) A bacterial infection caused by *Bacillus anthracis*
- B) An infection caused by *Staphylococcus* and *Streptococcus* presenting as a "scum" lesion
- C) A viral infection affecting the skin
- D) A parasitic infection of the intestines

**35. What glands does hidradenitis affect?**

- A) Sebaceous glands
- B) Apocrine sweat glands
- C) Eccrine sweat glands
- D) Mammary glands

**36. What does a furuncle affect?**

- A) A sweat gland
- B) A sebaceous gland
- C) A hair follicle-sebaceous apparatus
- D) The epidermis