

Teste En semestru 5

- 1 A flow-irrigative drainage of purulent focus involves:
- 2 A patient with a significantly contaminated wound underwent primary surgical processing 48 hours after trauma. Sutures were applied to the wound but were tied only after 5 days. This type of suture is named:
- 3 A patient with esophageal cancer underwent application of artificial external fistula of the stomach (gastrostomy) for enteral nutrition. How is this intervention classified?
- 4 A patient with sigmoid colon cancer and complete occlusion of the intestinal lumen (intestinal obstruction) underwent colostomy without tumor removal. How is this intervention classified?
- 5 A purulent wound was treated open for 2 weeks and after covering with granulation tissue was sutured. Select all applicable definitions for this type of wound regeneration.
- 6 Accepted critical threshold for contamination of air in the operating room is:
- 7 According to anatomical classification, parenchymatous hemorrhage refers to:
- 8 According to anatomical principle the surgical site infections are classified as:
- 9 According to classification of bleeding by time of their development, late secondary bleeding occurs:
- 10 According to classification of bleeding by time of their development, the primary bleeding occurs:
- 11 According to classification of bleeding by time of their development, early secondary bleeding occurs:
- 12 According to classification of hemorrhage on their evolution (intensity), bleeding are divided into:
- 13 According to classification of suture material, kapron refers to:
- 14 According to classification of suture material, polypropylene refers to:
- 15 According to classification of suture material, silk refers to:
- 16 According to current classification, posttransfusion reactions and complications are divided into:
- 17 According to international classification the blood substitutes are divided into:
- 18 According to Spaulding classification, which categorizes medical devices based on the risk of infection involved with use, surgical needles refers to:
- 19 According to Spaulding classification, which categorizes medical devices based on the risk of infection involved with use, flexible fibrogastroscope refers to:
- 20 According to Spaulding classification, which categorizes medical devices based on the risk of infection involved with use, operating table refers to:

- 21 According to the ASA classification of surgical risk, a patient with life-threatening concomitant disorders (comorbidities) supposed to emergency intervention should be classified as:
- 22 According to the classification by grade of contamination, wounds are divided into:
- 23 According to the classification by grade of infection, the bowel resection is considered:
- 24 According to the classification by grade of infection, the gastric resection is considered:
- 25 Acute blood loss of 750-1500 mL in an adult men, corresponds to circulatory blood volume deficits:
- 26 Acute preoperative normovolemic haemodilution means the following measures:
- 27 Advantages of local anesthesia comparing with general anesthesia are:
- 28 After a single dose of transfused packed red blood cells is expected an increase of hematocrit level by an average:
- 29 After a single dose of transfused packed red blood cells is expected an increase of hemoglobin level by an average:
- 30 After completing of transfusion the patient's condition is assessed:
- 31 An active drainage of a purulent focus involves:
- 32 An implantable device is a device, that is placed into a surgically or naturally formed cavity of the human body, if it is intended to remain there for a period of:
- 33 At what level of hemoglobin the indications for transfusion of packed red blood cells depend on the clinical data (general condition of the patient, presence of concomitant diseases, severity of hypoxia)?
- 34 At what level of hemoglobin the transfusion of packed red blood cells is always indicated?
- 35 At what level of hemoglobin the transfusion of packed red blood cells is not recommended?
- 36 Blind gunshot wound is characterizes by:
- 37 Blood reinfusion can be performed in case of:
- 38 By rapid development of local inflammatory reaction
- 39 Calculation of correlation between the thickness of the triceps skin fold and the mid-arm muscle circumference is used to assess:
- 40 Catabolic stage of the postoperative period is characterized by:
- 41 Characteristic features of the cardiac tamponade are:
- 42 Choose methods for determination (typing) of blood group according to AB0 system.
- 43 Choose surgical interventions that may be performed under local anesthesia.
- 44 Choose the colloidal blood substitutes.
- 45 Choose the components of blood used in transfusiology.

- 46 Choose the components of blood used in transfusiology.
- 47 Choose the correct definition of local anesthesia.
- 48 Choose the correct regime of administration of antibiotics to prevent postoperative surgical site infection.
- 49 Choose the crystalloid blood substitutes.
- 50 Choose the examples of special preoperative care.
- 51 Choose the plasma derivates used in transfusiology.
- 52 Choose the plasma derivates used in transfusiology.
- 53 Choose the situation that serves as an absolute indication for surgery.
- 54 Choose the steps of surgical intervention.
- 55 Circulatory overload or TACO (Transfusion Associated Circulatory Overload) syndrome refers to:
 - 56 Colloidal blood substitutes are characterized by the following:
 - 57 Compensatory hemodilution in case of bleeding contributes to:
 - 58 Complaints of patients with chronic bleeding include:
 - 59 Crystalloid blood substitutes are characterized by the following:
- 60 Decontamination of the operating field with antiseptic solutions should be repeated in the following stages of surgery:
 - 61 Deficiencies of weight in patients with cancer is caused by:
 - 62 Describe the main components of the aseptic (surgical) wounds treatment.
 - 63 Duration of the early postoperative period is:
- 64 During determination (typing) of blood group with standard serums the following actions are performed:
 - 65 During spinal anesthesia the puncture usually performed:
 - 66 During the determination of blood group by erythrocyte -test, agglutination with standard erythrocytes of I, II and III blood groups was obtained. Indicate the correct blood.
 - 67 During the determination of blood group by serum-test, agglutination with standard serums of group II and group III was obtained and no agglutination with serum of group I was registered. Indicate the correct blood group.
 - 68 During the determination of blood group by serum-test, agglutination with standard serum of group I and group II was obtained and no agglutination with serum of group III was registered. Indicate the correct blood group.
 - 69 During the determination of blood group by serum-test, agglutination with all standard serums (group I, group II and group III) was obtained. Indicate the correct blood group.
 - 70 During the determination of blood group by serum-test, no agglutination was obtained with all standard serums (group I, group II and group III). Indicate the correct blood group.

- 71 During the determination of blood group with monoclonal antibodies (Tsoliclon-test), agglutination was obtained with Tsoliclon Anti-B and no agglutination was registered with Tsoliclon Anti-A. Indicate the correct blood group.
- 72 During the determination of blood group with monoclonal antibodies (Tsoliclon-test), agglutinations with Tsoliclon Anti-A and Tsoliclon Anti-B was obtained. Indicate the correct blood group.
- 73 During the determination of blood group with monoclonal antibodies (Tsoliclon-test), no agglutination was obtained with Tsoliclon Anti-A and Tsoliclon Anti-B. Indicate the correct blood group.
- 74 During the determination of blood group with monoclonal antibodies (Tsoliclon-test), agglutination was obtained with Tsoliclon Anti-A and no agglutination was registered with Tsoliclon Anti-B. Indicate the correct blood group.
- 75 During the spinal anesthesia the main volume of anesthetic substance is introduced in:
- 76 During what time frame development of septic process in the operating wound after hernia repair with synthetic mesh is defined as nosocomial surgical site infection?
- 77 Early secondary sutures are placed on the wound:
- 78 Ecchymosis, which occurs in the internal intratissular bleeding, is called:
- 79 Edges and bottom of the infected wound were excised. What type of antisepsis was used?
- 80 Elective surgery is performed in case of:
- 81 Emergency surgery is performed in case of:
- 82 Endogenous infection can cause suppuration of postoperative wounds, penetrating to the human body in the following ways:
- 83 Energy value of standard solutions for enteral feeding is:
- 84 Enteral feeding is contraindicated for patients:
- 85 Enteral feeding is indicated for patients:
- 86 Epidural anesthesia represent a variant of:
- 87 Erythrocyte concentrate (packed red blood cells) is characterized by the following:
- 88 For arterial bleeding is characteristic:
- 89 For capillary bleeding is characteristic:
- 90 For determination of the Rh-factor is used:
- 91 For prevention of spinal cord injury puncture during spinal anesthesia should be performed at the level of:
- 92 For the prophylaxis of postoperative venous thromboembolism, the following actions are indicated:
- 93 For venous bleeding is characteristic:
- 94 For what type of hemorrhage is characteristic melena?

- 95 For which types of local anesthesia is the delayed onset of the anesthetic effect (approximately 10-15 minutes) characteristic?
- 96 Formulas of Moore or Nadler are used for:
- 97 From the start of transfusion the patient's condition is assessed:
- 98 Gastric resection for peptic ulcer and cholecystectomy for gallstone disease were performed during the same surgical intervention. How may this type of surgery be classified according to various principles?
- 99 Hematoma, which occurs in the internal intratissular bleeding, is called:
- 100 Hemostatic sponges for local application contain:
- 101 High-level disinfection leads to:
- 102 How can secondary wound contamination be prevented during the first medical aid?
- 103 How do superficial wounds usually heal?
- 104 How frequently is recommended to introduce nutritional formulas in bolus (fractional) enteral feeding?
- 105 How is performed the biological test during blood transfusion?
- 106 How is wound toilet performed?
- 107 How often is a general cleaning performed in the operating room?
- 108 How should solutions for parenteral nutrition be administered?
- 109 How surgeon's hands are decontaminated with alcohol before surgery?
- 110 How to administrate antibiotics correctly at admission of patient with severe surgical infection?
- 111 How to perform the antibacterial prophylaxis correctly?
- 112 Hyperglycemia refers to the following group of enteral nutrition complications:
- 113 If prolonged antibiotic therapy is required, in order to avoid resistance of microorganisms to antibiotics, they should be replaced every:
- 114 In a patient with the value of the Allgower shock index equal to 1.3-1.4, the circulatory blood volume deficit is estimated to be:
- 115 In a patient with traumatic rupture of the spleen and hemoperitoneum, the blood from abdominal cavity was collected using the "Cell Saver" device and transfused intravenously to the patient. How is called this method?
- 116 In all types of surgical pathology preoperative period starts:
- 117 In case of a large wound of the anterior abdomen with evisceration of inner organs, the first medical aid consists in:
- 118 In case of bleeding, decrease of blood pressure and stimulation the baroreceptors of carotid sinus and aortic arch lead to:

- 119 In case of cut wound of the lower third of the calf with an external arterial bleeding first medical aid should include:
- 120 In case of hemarthrosis is observed:
- 121 In case of hemoperitoneum is observed:
- 122 In case of hemothorax is observed:
- 123 In general surgery surgical site infection is most frequently caused by:
- 124 In pathogenesis of disseminated intravascular coagulation syndrome, the main cause of blood incoagulability is:
- 125 In the treatment of surgical wounds dehiscence of borders is eliminated by:
- 126 In the treatment of surgical wounds pain is eliminated by:
- 127 In what cases is recommended do not suture the wound after its primary surgical processing?
- 128 In what circumstances the injury, even small-caliber vessels may be accompanied by severe bleeding, and to be life-threatening for patient?
- 129 In what circumstances the pain at injury (in the wound) can be significantly reduced or absent?
- 130 In what kind of infection the local use of boric acid is particularly effective?
- 131 In what surgical conditions the daily energy consumptions of patients are maximal?
- 132 In which of the clinical situations listed below, application of the tourniquet represents the optimal method of temporary hemostasis?
- 133 Indicate correct proportions of proteins, carbohydrates and lipids in solutions for total parenteral nutrition.
- 134 Indicate measures used for prevention of postoperative venous thromboembolism.
- 135 Indicate medical devices, that need high-level disinfection.
- 136 Indicate medical devices, that need low-level disinfection.
- 137 Indicate medical devices, that need sterilization.
- 138 Indicate the basic components of the pathogenesis of DIC (disseminated intravascular coagulation) syndrome.
- 139 Indicate the blood components that are recommended to be transfused intravenously rapidly (in a jet but not in drops).
- 140 Indicate the early signs of overdose (toxic effect) of local anesthetics.
- 141 Indicate the minimal quantity of pathogenic germs required for development of surgical site infection (without implant in the wound).
- 142 Indicate the modifications of laboratory tests characteristic for the DIC (disseminated intravascular coagulation) syndrome.

- 143 Indicate the “first-line” drugs for antibacterial prophylaxis in general surgical interventions.
- 144 Indicate “critical” items according to Spaulding classification, which categorizes medical devices based on the risk of infection involved with use.
- 145 Indicate “noncritical” items according to Spaulding classification, which categorizes medical devices based on the risk of infection involved with use.
- 146 Indicate “semicritical” items according to Spaulding classification, which categorizes medical devices based on the risk of infection involved with use.
- 147 Infection by implantation is characterized by the following:
- 148 Informed consent for surgery should be signed by:
- 149 Intensity of bleeding from a wound is determined by:
- 150 Intermediate-level disinfection leads to:
- 151 Irradiation with ultraviolet rays is effective in:
- 152 It is known that purulent process in the wound develops when the concentration of microorganisms is more than:
- 153 Late secondary sutures on the wound are placed:
- 154 Lateral position of the patient on operating table is used for surgical interventions on:
- 155 Low-level disinfection leads to:
- 156 Maximum interval of time from the moment of shaving (depilation) of surgical site till incision of the skin should not exceed:
- 157 Measurement of thickness of the triceps skin fold is used for assessment of:
- 158 Measures taken in the intensive care unit for the treatment of hemolytic shock include:
- 159 Metallic surgical instruments are usually sterilized by:
- 160 Method of blood autotransfusion is performed as follows:
- 161 Nowadays, the single acceptable method of sterilization of suture material is:
- 162 On what basis bleeding are classified into “per diabrosin”, “per rhexin” и “per diapedesin”?
- 163 Operating bloc (department) is divided into the following areas of sterility:
- 164 Ottenberg's rule:
- 165 Parenteral nutrition is indicated for patients:
- 166 Patient suffered a knife wound at the region of femoral artery. Three months later the pulsatile mass was determined at the medial part of the thigh. Indicate the correct variants of diagnosis.
- 167 Physiological mechanisms of compensation in case of bleeding are following:
- 168 Platelet clot formation occurs through the action of the following factors:

- 169 Platelet concentrate is characterized by the following:
- 170 Post-transfusion lung injury or TRALI syndrome (Transfusion-Related Acute Lung Injury) refers to:
- 171 Preoperative conclusion must be written by:
- 172 Preoperative conclusion must include the following data:
- 173 Preoperative period in all surgical pathologies is finalized at the moment when:
- 174 Preoperative period includes the following stages:
- 175 Preparation of digestive tract for elective abdominal surgery includes:
- 176 Primary deferred sutures are placed on the wound:
- 177 Primary surgical debridement (processing) of contaminated wound includes:
- 178 Purpura, which occurs in the internal intratissular bleeding, is called:
- 179 Purulent wound is drained by gauze dressing imbibed with Betadine. What type of antisepsis was used?
- 180 Reinfusion of blood collected from the abdominal cavity is impossible in case of:
- 181 Round surgical needles are used for suturing of:
- 182 Select all necessary components for setting-up the "VAC" (vacuum assisted closure) negative pressure treatment system in a purulent wound.
- 183 Select local signs characteristic for hemoperitoneum:
- 184 Select paraclinical investigations that are routinely performed before surgery in an adult patient.
- 185 Select surgical interventions that may be performed under spinal anesthesia.
- 186 Select surgical techniques that refer to the methods of temporary hemostasis:
- 187 Select the clinical data that are taken into account when assessing the patient's pre-operative nutritional status according to the MUST (Malnutrition Universal Screening Tool) and PONS (Pre-Operative Nutrition Score).
- 188 Select the correct order of sensation loss during the spinal anesthesia.
- 189 Select the correct statements regarding regional anesthesia.
- 190 Select the correct statements regarding the "blood patch" procedure, applied for the treatment of the complication of central neural block anesthesia:
- 191 Select the correct statements regarding the anesthetic action of lidocaine in tumescent local anesthesia.
- 192 Select the correct statements regarding the technique of thread loading in a Hagedorn surgical needle?
- 193 Select the correct statements regarding upper gastrointestinal bleeding?

- 194 Select the optimal method of surgical treatment for an extensive (7 x 10 cm), superficial (skin only) wound in the 2-nd stage of the wound healing process and covered completely with granulation tissue?
- 195 Select the specific characteristics of local anesthetics from the amide group.
- 196 Select the specific characteristics of local anesthetics from the ester group.
- 197 Select the types of cleaning performed in the operating room?
- 198 Select the typical complications of spinal anesthesia.
- 199 Specify additional methods of physical antisepsis.
- 200 Specify additional physical methods of purulent wound cleaning.
- 201 Specify chemical antiseptics from the group of haloids.
- 202 Specify clinical features of bite wounds.
- 203 Specify clinical forms of disseminated intravascular coagulation syndrome.
- 204 Specify complications characteristic for spinal anesthesia.
- 205 Specify conditions, necessary for wound healing by primary intention.
- 206 Specify current types of antisepsis.
- 207 Specify historical periods in the development of asepsis and antisepsis
- 208 Specify local complications that can develop during surgical procedures in general surgery.
- 209 Specify mechanical retractors.
- 210 Specify medications that are recommended for the treatment of purulent wounds in the second phase of wound healing process.
- 211 Specify medications that are recommended for the treatment of purulent wounds in the first phase of wound healing process.
- 212 Specify methods for determination (typing) of blood group according to AB0 system.
- 213 Specify principles of surgical debridement of purulent wounds.
- 214 Specify the biological suture material used in surgery.
- 215 Specify the causes of hypotension during spinal anesthesia.
- 216 Specify the chemical antiseptics, used for local irrigation of wounds.
- 217 Specify the clinical features of stab wounds.
- 218 Specify the clinical symptom of the second phase of disseminated intravascular coagulation syndrome.
- 219 Specify the clinical symptoms of the first phase of disseminated intravascular coagulation syndrome.
- 220 Specify the compensatory reaction of human organism in the initial phase of hemorrhage.

- 221 Specify the complications characteristic of the early postoperative period.
- 222 Specify the components which are included in solution for parenteral nutrition.
- 223 Specify the contraindications for local anesthesia.
- 224 Specify the contraindications for spinal anesthesia:
- 225 Specify the correct rate (rapidity) for transfusion of blood components.
- 226 Specify the correct statements regarding epidural anesthesia.
- 227 Specify the diagnosis which serve as a relative indications for surgery.
- 228 Specify the diagnosis which serve as an absolute indications for surgery.
- 229 Specify the existing types of antisepsis.
- 230 Specify the exogenous source of surgical infection.
- 231 Specify the general symptoms of hemorrhage.
- 232 Specify the life-threatening consequences of bleeding.
- 233 Specify the local symptoms of esophageal or gastric bleeding.
- 234 Specify the local symptoms of hemorrhage.
- 235 Specify the methods of definitive biological hemostasis.
- 236 Specify the methods of definitive chemical hemostasis.
- 237 Specify the methods of definitive hemostasis.
- 238 Specify the methods of definitive physical hemostasis.
- 239 Specify the methods of temporary hemostasis.
- 240 Specify the most effective method of treatment for morbid obesity.
- 241 Specify the most frequent complication of spinal anesthesia.
- 242 Specify the normal values of hematocrit.
- 243 Specify the pathological phenomena of decompensation, which develop in the human organism in hemorrhage.
- 244 Specify the phases of disseminated intravascular coagulation syndrome.
- 245 Specify the physiological mechanisms for restricting of local coagulation and prevention of generalized uncontrollable intravascular coagulation.
- 246 Specify the possible complications of hemostatic tourniquet application on a limb for more than 1.5 hours.
- 247 Specify the possible mechanisms of bleeding occurrence.
- 248 Specify the possible sources of endogenous infection.
- 249 Specify the possible sources of exogenous infection in a patient, who is operated on for uncomplicated inguinal hernia?

- 250 Specify the possible sources of surgical infection.
- 251 Specify the principles of correct application of hemostatic tourniquet.
- 252 Specify the principles of rational antibiotic therapy.
- 253 Specify the routine diagnostic tests done before any surgical intervention.
- 254 Specify the rule of patient's skin preparation before surgery.
- 255 Specify the situations when life-saving emergency surgery may be performed without informed consent for surgery signed by patient.
- 256 Specify the sources of contamination by implantation of infected materials in surgery.
- 257 Specify the surgical instruments designed for dissection of tissues.
- 258 Specify the surgical instruments, designed for exploration.
- 259 Specify the surgical instruments, designed for grasping of tissues.
- 260 Specify the surgical instruments, designed for hemostasis.
- 261 Specify the synthetic absorbable suture material used in surgery.
- 262 Specify the synthetic nonabsorbable suture material used in surgery.
- 263 Specify the type of wounds, which is considered the most contaminated.
- 264 Specify the types of continuous sutures, which are used for closure of skin wounds in surgery.
- 265 Specify the types of interrupted sutures, which are used for closure of skin wounds in surgery.
- 266 Specify three main components of complex treatment for disseminated intravascular coagulation syndrome.
- 267 Standard oral feeding restrictions before elective surgery include:
- 268 Standard regime of sterilization of surgical linens in autoclave is:
- 269 Sterile surgical gloves are considered contaminated and should be changed during surgery if:
- 270 Sterilization leads to:
- 271 Sterilization of metallic surgical instruments by dry heat is performed in the following regime (time + temperature):
- 272 Superficial local anesthesia is more frequently used in:
- 273 Technique of local tumescent anesthesia by Vishnevsky's method includes:
- 274 Test for individual compatibility according to AB0 system, performed before blood transfusion, is based on agglutination between:
- 275 The addition of adrenaline to the anesthetic solution used for tumescent local anesthesia results in:
- 276 The Allgower shock index is calculated by:

- 277 The calculation of the body mass index is done using the following formula:
- 278 The causes of early secondary bleeding are:
- 279 The causes of late secondary bleeding are:
- 280 The centralization of circulation in case of bleeding is characterized by:
- 281 The common principle of gastropasty in surgical treatment of morbid obesity is:
- 282 The contemporary era in the development of transfusiology is characterized by the following principles:
- 283 The correct transport of the patient to the operating room requires compliance with the following rules:
- 284 The diagnosis "Deep surgical wound infection after appendectomy" can be installed if the following conditions are met:
- 285 The diagnosis "Superficial surgical wound infection after hernioplasty with synthetic mesh" can be installed if the following conditions are met:
- 286 The direct causes of "haemorrhagia per diabrosin" may serve:
- 287 The direct causes of "haemorrhagia per diapedesin" may serve:
- 288 The disseminated intravascular coagulation syndrome manifests by the following phenomenon:
- 289 The duration of a surgical intervention is calculated:
- 290 The effect of cavitation, having a devastating effect on microorganisms in the wound, is caused by the action of:
- 291 The etiology of disseminated intravascular coagulation syndrome includes:
- 292 The extrinsic pathway of plasmatic coagulation is initiated by activation of:
- 293 The first blood group is characterized by:
- 294 The following indicators can be used for the assessment of body weight loss:
- 295 The following parameters are require for determination of Allgower shock index:
- 296 The fourth blood group is characterized by:
- 297 The internal bleeding include:
- 298 The intrinsic pathway of plasmatic coagulation is initiated by activation of:
- 299 The last step of surgical intervention includes:
- 300 The local manifestations of wounds are the following:
- 301 The maximum allowed time from the moment of puncture of container with the blood component until the end of transfusion is:
- 302 The mechanism of compensatory hyperventilation (increased rate and volume of respiratory movements) in case of bleeding is caused by:
- 303 The mechanism of hemostatic action of cyanoacrylate the following:

- 304 The methods of definitive hemostasis are classified depending on their nature to:
- 305 The methods of prevention of airborne infection in the operating room are:
- 306 The mild posttransfusion reactions are characterized by:
- 307 The minimal levels of clotting factors, required for physiological hemostasis are:
- 308 The most common type of nosocomial infection among operated patients is:
- 309 The most common types of nosocomial infection among all hospitalized patients are:
- 310 The most often system used for stratification of surgical risk is:
- 311 The most safer knot, used in surgery is considered:
- 312 The phenomenon of wound contraction during its healing explained by:
- 313 The physiological stages of the postoperative period are:
- 314 The plasma derivate thrombin is characterized by the following:
- 315 The platelet concentrate transfusion is indicated if:
- 316 The posttransfusion reactions of moderate severity are characterized by:
- 317 The process of blood coagulation includes three main phases:
- 318 The second blood group is characterized by:
- 319 The severe posttransfusion reactions are characterized by:
- 320 The severity of blood loss is reflected by following laboratory parameters:
- 321 The Spaulding classification categorizes medical devices in the following groups:
- 322 The term "haemorrhagia per diabrosin" means:
- 323 The term "haemorrhagia per diapedesin" means:
- 324 The term "haemorrhagia per rhexin" means:
- 325 The third blood group is characterized by:
- 326 The third phase of wound healing process (phase of epithelization and reorganization of scar) is characterizes by:
- 327 The types of parenteral nutrition are:
- 328 The zone of molecular concussion in gunshot wounds is characterizes:
- 329 The „universal donor” (according to the Ottenberg's rule) is called individual with:
- 330 The „universal recipient” (according to the Ottenberg's rule) is called individual with:
- 331 To chemical antisepsis refers administration of:
- 332 To estimate the volume of intraoperative blood loss according to Gross's formula are used:
- 333 To local complication of wounds refers:

- 334 To stop bleeding temporary, the hemostatic tourniquet on a limb should be applied for a period no more than:
- 335 To the internal intracavitary bleeding refers:
- 336 To the internal intraluminal bleeding refers:
- 337 To the manifestations of internal intratissular bleeding refers:
- 338 To the methods of definitive hemostasis refer:
- 339 To the methods of definitive mechanical hemostasis refer:
- 340 To the methods of physical antisepsis in treatment of wounds refers:
- 341 To the methods of physical antisepsis refers:
- 342 To the methods of temporary hemostasis refer:
- 343 To the superficial local anesthesia refer:
- 344 To what type of wounds according to the nature of traumatic agent should be attributed a surgical incision?
- 345 Transfusion of the fresh frozen plasma:
- 346 Treatment of purulent wound with negative pressure (VAC system – vacuum assisted closure) exerts the following effects upon wound tissue:
- 347 Trendelenburg's position of a patient on the operating table is used for:
- 348 Triangular (cutting) surgical needles are used for suturing of:
- 349 Types of wound healing include:
- 350 Uncomplicated healing of surgical wound occurs:
- 351 Unlike antiseptics, disinfectants are used for:
- 352 What are physiological functions of granulation tissue?
- 353 What are the advantages of local application of hydrophilic water-soluble ointments on polyethyleneglycol basis (Levosin, Levomikol) for the treatment of septic wounds?
- 354 What are the options for the completion of primary surgical debridement (processing) of contaminated wound?
- 355 What are the requirements for suture materials used in surgery?
- 356 What characterizes a tangential gunshot wound?
- 357 What characterizes correctly the primary surgical processing of wound?
- 358 What characterizes the direct method of sterility control?
- 359 What characterizes the perforating (through-out) gunshot wound?
- 360 What complications are characteristic of enteral nutrition?
- 361 What complications are characteristic of morbid obesity?

- 362 What complications occur in the first phase of wound healing process (phase of inflammation)?
- 363 What complications occur in the third phase of wound healing process (phase of epithelization and reorganization of scar)?
- 364 What complications of total parenteral nutrition are distinguished?
- 365 What concentrations of anesthetic solution are used for local tumescent anesthesia?
- 366 What data that predispose to malnutrition, can be found on examination of the abdomen of patient?
- 367 What diagnostic methods are helpful for confirmation of hemothorax?
- 368 What diagnostic methods may confirm the hemorrhage into the joint?
- 369 What diagnostic methods may confirm the intraperitoneal hemorrhage?
- 370 What diseases or pathological conditions may be a contraindication for surgery in case of severe active intraperitoneal bleeding?
- 371 What distinguishes the ideal (super sterile) operating room from the usual operating room?
- 372 What doses are standard recommended for the transfusion of platelet concentrate (PC) and fresh frozen plasma (FFP):
- 373 What elements of surgical attire are not sterile?
- 374 What enteral feeding solutions (formulas) are available?
- 375 What enteral feeding solutions are prepared for administration in specific clinical situations (pulmonary, renal or hepatic failure, immune dysfunction)?
- 376 What enteral feeding solutions are prepared from conventional food that can be mixed?
- 377 What enteral feeding solutions contain protein in the form of free amino acids?
- 378 What factor of coagulation is activated at the end of both intrinsic and extrinsic pathways of plasmatic coagulation?
- 379 What factors cause general clinical manifestations of wounds?
- 380 What factors contribute to the development of infection in the wound?
- 381 What factors determine the degree of wound edges dehiscence?
- 382 What factors may influence the physician's decision in favor or against the transfusion of red blood cell concentrate in a patient with recently stopped bleeding and a hemoglobin level between 70 and 100 g/L?
- 383 What features differentiate a gunshot wound?
- 384 What findings in laboratory parameters confirm the disseminated intravascular coagulation syndrome?
- 385 What information should be provided to a patient during the preparation for surgery?
- 386 What is a chemical antiseptic Cidex?

- 387 What is a nosocomial infection?
- 388 What is antiseptis?
- 389 What is asepsis?
- 390 What is characteristic of indirect method of sterility control?
- 391 What is characteristic of the method of wound treatment into isolator with abacterial environment?
- 392 What is common in the principles of action of hygroscopic dressing material and hypertonic saline solution?
- 393 What is effect of high-energy surgical laser, as an additional method of wound's processing?
- 394 What is granulation tissue?
- 395 What is hemoptysis?
- 396 What is metrorrhagia?
- 397 What is the action of the local anesthesia upon the central nervous system?
- 398 What is the approximate duration of the first phase of wound healing process (phase of inflammation)?
- 399 What is the blood group?
- 400 What is the main clinical symptom, which distinguishes a wound from contusion?
- 401 What is the mechanism of contused wound?
- 402 What is the purpose of local application of bandages with hypertonic saline solution (10% solution of NaCl) in the first phase of wound healing process?
- 403 What is the role of lymphocytes in the first phase of wound healing process (phase of inflammation)?
- 404 What is the role of macrophages in the first phase of wound healing process (phase of inflammation)?
- 405 What is the role of polymorphonuclear neutrophils in the first phase of wound healing process (phase of inflammation)?
- 406 What is the source of contact infection in surgery?
- 407 What kind of damage does not refer to the classification of wounds by the nature of traumatic agent?
- 408 What local anesthetics refer to the amide type group?
- 409 What local anesthetics refer to the etheric type group?
- 410 What medications are indicated for the treatment of patients with disseminated intravascular coagulation syndrome?
- 411 What medications are related to biological antiseptics of direct action?

- 412 What medications are related to biological antiseptics of indirect action?
- 413 What method is used for sterilization of optical surgical instruments (laparoscope)?
- 414 What method of sterility control of surgical instruments and dressing material is the most accurate?
- 415 What method of temporary hemostasis is the optimal during urgent surgery for ruptured abdominal aortic aneurysm?
- 416 What methods are used to determine patients' energy requirements?
- 417 What methods of definitive hemostasis are indicated for injury of a common femoral artery?
- 418 What methods of hemostasis refer to definitive?
- 419 What methods of hemostasis refer to temporary?
- 420 What methods of the nutritional status assessment are related to anthropometric ones?
- 421 What periods do not refer to evolution of the hemolytic shock?
- 422 What physical methods of sterilization are used in modern asepsis?
- 423 What physiological stage of the postoperative period is characterized by synthesis of proteins?
- 424 What protocols of enteral feeding are used?
- 425 What retractor has teeth at the end of the working blade?
- 426 What signs of malnutrition may be detected on the examination of patient's extremities?
- 427 What signs of malnutrition may be detected on the examination of patient's eyes?
- 428 What signs of malnutrition may be detected on the inspection of patient's tongue?
- 429 What signs of malnutrition may be detected on the inspection of patient's skin?
- 430 What signs of malnutrition may be detected on the inspection of patient's nails?
- 431 What substances are used for loco-regional (conductive) anesthesia?
- 432 What temperature is required for red blood cells concentrate preservation?
- 433 What test is not performed during the blood transfusion?
- 434 What test should be done prior of transfusion of fresh frozen plasma?
- 435 What type of antiseptics is most frequently used in surgery?
- 436 What type of suture is applied after primary surgical debridement of gunshot wound?
- 437 What types of dietary formulations for enteral tube feeding are best suited for patients with malabsorptive intestinal function?
- 438 What types of local anesthesia refers to the regional anesthesia?
- 439 What types of wounds do not require the primary surgical processing?

- 440 What ways are used for enteral feedings administration?
- 441 What wounds are considered to be intentional?
- 442 What wounds are distinguished according to the nature of traumatic agent?
- 443 What wounds are distinguished depending on the nature of traumatic agent?
- 444 What wounds of the abdomen should be considered as penetrating?
- 445 What zones of tissue alteration are distinguished in gunshot wounds?
- 446 When antibacterial prophylaxis is mandatory?
- 447 When antibacterial prophylaxis is not indicated?
- 448 When closed the Schimmelbusch box keeps contents sterile during:
- 449 When is abdominal wound considered to be penetrating?
- 450 Where should be applied a hemostatic tourniquet in case of external arterial bleeding from the wound of a shin?
- 451 Where should be applied a hemostatic tourniquet in case of external arterial bleeding from the wound of a hand?
- 452 Which antiseptic agent has both bactericidal effect and mechanical action, cleaning the wound of pus and foreign bodies in local application?
- 453 Which antiseptic can guarantee complete sterilization of the surgeon's hands prior to surgery?
- 454 Which antiseptic was used by Joseph Lister to destroy microorganisms in the wound?
- 455 Which cells predominate in soft tissues in the first phase of the wound healing process and gradually disappear in the second and third phases?
- 456 Which methods of the autologous blood transfusion requires the procedure of blood preservation and storage?
- 457 Which of the antiseptics can be used both locally and systemically (orally or parenterally)?
- 458 Which of the following refers to the measures of first aid for wounds?
- 459 Which of the following are the methods of wound drainage?
- 460 Which of the following cells play a key role in the first phase of wound healing process (phase of inflammation)?
- 461 Which of the following cells play the main role in the second phase of wound healing process (phase of proliferation)?
- 462 Which of the following coagulation factors contains cryoprecipitate?
- 463 Which of the following does not refer to the blood components?
- 464 Which of the following does not refer to the plasma derivatives?
- 465 Which of the following drugs are used for definitive chemical hemostasis?

- 466 Which of the following effect cause transfusion of the Polyglucine (colloidal blood substitute)?
- 467 Which of the following events refer to a common pathway of plasmatic coagulation?
- 468 Which of the following events refer to the second period (period of wound cleaning from necrotic masses) of the inflammation phase of wound healing process?
- 469 Which of the following indicates high weight loss?
- 470 Which of the following interventions refer to simultaneous surgery?
- 471 Which of the following is done in the appearance of signs of wound suppuration?
- 472 Which of the following is used commonly for local treatment of wounds with already formed granulation tissue?
- 473 Which of the following is used for early lysis and removal of necrotic tissue from the wound:
- 474 Which of the following laboratory parameters most closely correlates with body protein deficiency?
- 475 Which of the following methods relate to biological antisepsis?
- 476 Which of the following phenomena does not refer to the first phase of wound healing process (phase of inflammation)?
- 477 Which of the following phenomena refers to the second phase of wound healing process (phase of proliferation)?
- 478 Which of the following possible sources of infection belong to endogenous?
- 479 Which of the following refers to mechanical antisepsis?
- 480 Which of the following refers to the main goals of preoperative period?
- 481 Which of the following statements correctly describes the principles of skin suturing in a wound?
- 482 Which of the following surgical measures are related to mechanical antisepsis?
- 483 Which of the following values of the body mass index correspond to normal weight?
- 484 Which of the following values of the body mass index correspond to morbid obesity?
- 485 Which of the rules (listed below) for preparing the operative field are correct?
- 486 Which of these surgical measures are related to mechanical antisepsis?
- 487 Which of these symptoms indicate hemorrhage from the large bowel?
- 488 Which of these wounds do not heal by secondary healing?
- 489 Which patients have the greatest risk of tracheobronchial aspiration during the enteral feeding?
- 490 Which periods includes the inflammation phase of wound healing process?

- 491 Which position of the patient on the operating table is optimal for performing interventions on the organs in the upper part of the abdomen?
- 492 Which types of surgical retractors from listed below refer to „manual” (not „mechanical” or „self-retaining”)?
- 493 Which wound is considered as a contaminated one?
- 494 Who discovered the blood groups?
- 495 Who discovered the Rh factor?
- 496 Who is the founder of modern asepsis and antisepsis?
- 497 Why does Joseph Lister remained in the history of surgery as the founder of asepsis and antisepsis?
- 498 Why should damage to the liver in blunt abdominal trauma be considered as a rupture, rather than a wound?
- 499 Within blood transfusion the recipient can be contaminated by the following infections:
- 500 Wound epithelization begins:
- 501 Wound healing process has the following phases:
- 502 Wound irrigation through the drain with Dioxidine solution is referred:
- 503 “Anti-Trendelenburg’s position” of a patient on the operating table is used for: