

يتكون هذا الاختبار من ( 100 ) سؤال موضوعي من نوع الاختيار من متعدد، الإجابة عنها إجبارية. ظلل بقلم الرصاص بشكل غامق الدائرة التي تشير إلى الإجابة الصحيحة في المكان المخصص لذلك في نموذج الإجابة المرفق.

### First Aids

1. **Which one of the followings would you do when caring for a seizure victim :**
  - a- Remove nearby objects that might cause injury
  - b- Place a small object, such as a rolled up piece of cloth , between the victims teeth
  - c- Try to hold the victim
  - d- Give the victim a glass of water
2. **Some people are very allergic to insect bites and stings . This condition is called :**
  - a- Septic
  - b- Cardiac arrest
  - c- Toxic shock syndrome
  - d- Anaphylactic shock
3. **What is first aid?**
  - a- Completing a primary survey
  - b- The first help given to the victim of an accident
  - c- Assessing victim's vital signs
  - d- Treating victim for shock
4. **What is the best procedure for treating a known poisonous snake bits:**
  - a- Capture the snake. Place it in ice water
  - b- Place a constricting bandage 4 inches above the head of the snake
  - c- Keep the victim calm. Keep the bite location lower than the heart , get medical help immediately
  - d- Treat the victim for shock and continue the planned activity
5. **What is hypothermia?**
  - a- Low body temperature
  - b- High body temperature
  - c- Blood vessels move closer to skin
  - d- Blood vessels move away from the skin
6. **What is the cause of hypovolemic shock?**
  - a- External blood loss
  - b- Brain or spinal injury
  - c- Heart failure
  - d- Hypersensitivity
7. **In what position should you place conscious victim suffering from medical shock :**
  - a- Recovery position
  - b- Sitting down leaning forward
  - c- Lying on back with legs up
  - d- Half sitting position
8. **What type of wound is known to caused by a sharp edge?**
  - a- Abrasion
  - b- Contusion
  - c- Incision
  - d- Laceration



19. What is the first action you should do for some one you suspect to have an electrical burn ?
- a- Check breathing & pulse
  - b- Turned off electricity
  - c- Check for severe bleeding
  - d- Check for shock
20. What do we call an injury in which a bone is displaced from its proper place?
- a- Fracture
  - b- Open wound
  - c- Dislocation
  - d- Closed wound

### Microbiology

21. Bacteria whose cell wall retains crystal violet after decolorization with alcohol are classified as:
- a- Acid fast
  - b- Gram positive
  - c- Gram negative
  - d- Spirochetes
22. Selective permeability is the function of :
- a- Capsule
  - b- Spores
  - c- Cell wall
  - d- Cytoplasmic membrane
23. All of the following bacteria are found intracellularly (within pus cells ) except:
- a- *Neisseria gonorrhoea*
  - b- *E. coli*
  - c- *Neisseria meningitides*
  - d- *Chlamydia trachomatis*
24. The antibody that neutralizes viruses and toxin is :
- a- Ig A
  - b- Ig D
  - c- Ig G
  - d- Ig E
25. All of the followings are classified as dermatophytes Except :
- a- Epidermphyton
  - b- Microsporium
  - c- Trichophyton
  - d- *Candida albicans*
26. Human is not a definitive host to:
- a- *Entamoeba histolytica*
  - b- *Toxoplasma gondii*
  - c- *Giardia lamblia*
  - d- *Trypanosoma Gruzi*
27. Which type of hypersensitivity is participated in asthma :
- a- Cytotoxic
  - b- Immune complex
  - c- Delayed type
  - d- Immediate type
28. The sterilization in hot air oven performed at :
- a- 160 C° for 10 min
  - b- 160 C° for 45- 60 min
  - c- 121 C° for 15-30 min
  - d- 121 C° for 10 min
29. Bacterial cell death is balanced by the formation of new cells which occurs in :
- a- Lag phase
  - b- Exponential phase
  - c- Maximum stationary phase
  - d- Decline phase

30. **Infective stage in Lishmania is:**  
a- Cyst  
b- Trophozoites  
c- Larva  
d- worm
31. **The presence of Negri bodies in the host cell is a characteristic of:**  
a- Aseptic meningitis  
b- Infectious mononucleosis  
c- Mumps  
d- Rabies
32. **A yeast acquired by inhalation that causes meningitis primarily in immuno compromised patients :**  
a- *Cryptococcus neoformans*  
b- *Candida albicans*  
c- *Aspergillus fumigatus*  
d- *Histoplasma capsulatum*
33. **A child has been diagnosed as having chicken pox. The causative agent of this disease is:**  
a- Epstein Barr Virus  
b- Varicella – zoster Virus  
c- Cytomegalovirus  
d- Herpes Simplex type 1
34. **Which of the following diseases is not prevented by vaccine:**  
a- Diptheria  
b- Tonsillitis  
c- Whooping cough  
d- Tetanus
35. **Which statement correctly describes the genus Chlamydia:**  
a- Classified as viruses  
b- Do not contain both DNA and RNA  
c- Obligate intracellular bacteria  
d- Smallest free –Living organisms
36. **Pulmonary tuberculosis is transmitted by:**  
a- Contaminated blood products  
b- Contact with contaminated inanimate objects  
c- The Fecal - Oral route  
d- Droplets
37. **The infection of burns and wounds is often associated with:**  
a- Salmonella  
b- Pseudomonas  
c- Haemophilus  
d- Mycobacteria
38. **The power of bacteria to invade tissues is due to the following:**  
a- Hayluronidase  
b- Hemolysin  
c- Leukocidin  
d- Pilli
39. **The following antibiotic act by inhibiting RNA synthesis:**  
a- Rifampicin  
b- Pencillin  
c- Tetracycline  
d- Sulfonamides
40. **Subacute bacterial endocarditis is diagnosed by:**  
a- Throat swab  
b- Nasopharyngeal swab  
c- Blood culture  
d- Blood film



- 52. According to passive layer on the instrument**
- a- Is a bad feature of the instrument
  - b- Is a good feature of the instrument
  - c- Must be removed properly
  - d- Considered an organic residue
- 53. Checks and care of instruments includes**
- a- Cleanness
  - b- Integrity
  - c- Function ability
  - d- All the above
- 54. Some general issues that would cause any surgical instrument to need repair are except:**
- a- Chipped cutting edge
  - b- Cracks in boxlock
  - c- Stains
  - d- None of the above
- 55. Colored deposits consisting of blood, proteins, drug residues caused by:**
- a- Long interval between cleaning and disinfection
  - b- Use of instrumental cleaning
  - c- Use of contaminated cleaners and disinfectants
  - d- Long rinsing after treatment
- 56. In Metal/Deposits, Silicates and Other Mineral Compounds Originated from**
- a- Silicic acid leakage in the production of fully demineralized water
  - b- Carry-over of cleaner residues containing silicates into the final rinse
  - c- Copper substances contained in the final rinse water
  - d- All the above
- 57. The so-called electrolytic corrosion is a:**
- a- Stress Corrosion Cracking
  - b- Fretting Corrosion
  - c- Pitting Corrosion
  - d- Titanium Discoloration
- 58. Surface Corrosion Origin & causes is/are:**
- a- Excessive acid content on Stainless steel.
  - b- Long-term impact of water/condensate in the case of stainless steel.
  - c- Impact of acid or alkaline agents in the case of anodized surfaces.
  - d- All the above
- 59. Plastic contact with oils (paraffin oil) or Vaseline can cause:**
- a- Irreversible plastic swelling.
  - b- Reversible plastic swelling.
  - c- Reversible plastic shrinking.
  - d- Irreversible plastic shrinking.
- 60. Mineral oil lubricants should not be used because they:**
- a- Coat microorganisms
  - b- Prevent direct contact of the surface with steam
  - c- Are difficult to remove
  - d- All the above

### Sterilization 1

- 61. Disinfectant is defined as:**
- a- A chemical agent that destroys most pathogens but may not kill bacterial spores.
  - b- A chemical agent that destroys most non pathogens and not kill bacterial spores.
  - c- A chemical agent that destroys most pathogens but must kill bacterial spores.
  - d- None of the above is correct.
- 62. An agent that destroys all vegetative bacteria, including tubercle bacilli, enveloped and some non enveloped viruses, and fungus spores, but not bacterial spores.**
- a- Low level disinfectant
  - b- Intermediate-level disinfectant
  - c- High-level disinfectant
  - d- Sterilant
- 63. In the CSSD unit the Worktops, sinks etc– should be:**
- a- Built up to walls and any gaps sealed.
  - b- Built up In the middle of the room to be free of seals.
  - c- Built up to walls without any seals to be easy cleaned.
  - d- There is no need to any special recommendations.
- 64. Dirty area is:**
- a- The place where unsterile equipments are accepted, classified, cleaned, and decontaminated
  - b- The place where unsterile equipments are only accepted without any further action.
  - c- The place where unsterile equipments are accepted, classified, cleaned and sterilized.
  - d- The place where sterile equipments are accepted, classified and cleaned.
- 65. The items that penetrate sterile tissues such as body cavities and the vascular system are:**
- a- Low risk (noncritical items)
  - b- Intermediate risk (semi-critical items)
  - c- High risk (critical items)
  - d- Any item used inside the hospital.
- 66. Which of the following is correct regarding the contaminated instruments in the ward:**
- a- They can wash them in the ward for urgent use.
  - b- They must discard cotton wool balls and dressings.
  - c- They can arrange dirty instruments of the same type together.
  - d- They must separate the used from the unused instruments.

**67. Detergents acts by :**

- a- Disinfect and lift dirt or oil away from the device.
- b- Sterilize and lift dirt or oil away from the device.
- c- Lower surface tension and lift dirt or oil away from the device.
- d- Deproteinize and lift dirt or oil away from the device.

**68. Regarding to the Lubrication process which of the following is not correct:**

- a- Equipment/devices requiring lubrication should be lubricated after sterilization.
- b- Lubricants should be compatible with the device.
- c- Lubricants should be compatible with the sterilization process.
- d- Discard lubricants on or before the expiry date or when visibly soiled or contaminated.

**69. Spaulding classification system classifies devices as critical, semi-critical, or non-critical items; based on:**

- a- The type of microorganisms existed on the devices.
- b- The risk of infection of patient from contaminated devices.
- c- Type of the surgery used for.
- d- Type and materials of the instrument have been used.

**70. According to Quarternary Ammonium Compounds which of the following is correct:**

- a- They are high level disinfectant.
- b- They are bactericidal compounds with detergent properties.
- c- They should be used as an antiseptic.
- d- They have a sterilant property.

**71. Isopropyl alcohol is not germicidal against:**

- a- Tubercle bacilli.
- b- Fungus.
- c- Viruses.
- d- Bacterial Spores

**72. Which is the following is not correct regarding the Primary packaging containing the product?**

- a- Prevents recontamination of the product after sterilization.
- b- Allow passage of air and the sterilizing agent,
- c- Sufficient in situations that there is a chance of dust deposition on the pack.
- d- All the above is correct.

**73. Transport packaging is:**

- a- Used for internal transporting of sterile goods in their primary and secondary packaging.
- b- Used for internal transporting of sterile goods in their primary only.
- c- Used for external transporting of sterile goods in their primary and secondary packaging.
- d- Used for external transporting of sterile goods in their primary packaging only.



- 74. Disadvantage of Paper sterilization bags:**
- a- They are strong.
  - b- Opening is convenient for tearing or cutting.
  - c- They do not facilitate aseptic opening.
  - d- They are water resistant.
- 75. A collection of microscopic organism's adherent to a surface is the concept of:**
- a- Microorganisms.
  - b- Biofilm.
  - c- Soil.
  - d- Colonization.
- 76. Choose the correct sentence from the statements below:**
- a- Ultrasonic washers are strongly recommended for any semi-critical but not critical medical equipment.
  - b- Carrying the used instruments without covering them has the risk of cross-contamination.
  - c- you can use fatty acids based detergents in the cleaning process.
  - d- Most manufactures instructions recommend placing instruments of dissimilar metals in the ultrasonic cleaner at the same time.
- 77. The choice of packaging material depends on:**
- a- The transportation method.
  - b- The storage conditions.
  - c- The sterilant to pass through (porosity).
  - d- The detergent has been used.
- 78. Regarding medical devices with lumens cleaning, you have to use:**
- a- Bleaches containing water.
  - b- Surfactant mixed with water.
  - c- Enzyme containing solution.
  - d- Builder containing solution.
- 79. According to the Reception of contaminated instruments protocol in the CSSD, which of the following is not correct:**
- a- Receive instruments in the dirty area.
  - b- Send damaged instruments for repair directly after receiving.
  - c- Consider unused opened sets and equipment as contaminated.
  - d- You have to document all the required receiving information's before cleaning.
- 80. Choose the correct sentence from the statements below:**
- a- Manufacturers does not leave anti-corrosive agents such as oil and grease on the surface of the items.
  - b- Gross contamination may make decontamination more difficult if removed immediately.
  - c- Sterile water causes deterioration of instrument surfaces and should not be used.
  - d- Brand new instruments must be sterilized before the first use.



**89. Physical structure of the Walls (CSSD) to protect from Infections must be:**

- a- The walls must be flat, bright colors, and easy to clean.
- b- Walls which are likely to be in contact with water need to be made of strong, water resistant material and covered by ceramic or porcelains tiles
- c- All of the above
- d- None of the above

**90. Floors in the operating room should be:**

- a- Made of colored cement
- b- Should be constructed on a slope of 10% in order for the water to drain freely
- c- Should be flat, strong water resistant, not slippery, dry ,bright color , and easy to clean
- d- all of the above

**91. Biological indicators response time is between:**

- a- 2 and 5 days
- b- 5 and 10 days
- c- Immediately
- d- One month

**92. Chemical indicators are except:**

- a- Helps monitor physical conditions within the sterilizer to alert personnel if the process has been inadequate.
- b- Can detect sterilizer malfunction or human error in packaging or loading the sterilizer
- c- An indicator should be clearly visible on the outside of every on-site sterilized package to help differentiate sterilized from unsterilized items
- d- If a chemical reaction on the indicator does not show expected results, the item still could be used

**93. Which of the following is correct:**

- a- The ultrasonic washer is used to remove fine soil from surgical instruments after manual cleaning and before sterilization
- b- Washers are used to kill germs on the surgical instrument
- c- washers are not more used
- d- washers are used to sterilize the cotton to be used in the operating room

**94. During the transport, sterilized equipments should be :**

- a- Covered and supplies should be moved in covered carts, closed totes or containers, or closed plastic bags
- b- not necessarily covered but carried by a infection prevention personnel
- c- should be transported using trolley of the operating room
- d- can be transported through the area used for dirty utility

**95. Sterilization records should include the following:**

- a- Date, time and operators name or initials
- b- The sterilizer's content and its' quantity
- c- The results of the biological and chemical indicators
- d- All of the above

**96. Record keeping is used :**

- a- To ensure accountability and allows operators to trace errors to their source
- b- Records should also be kept for all repairs or preventative maintenance done on each sterilizer
- c- to record each sterilization cycle
- d- all of the above

**97. Packaging is all except :**

- a- Packaging materials should allow penetration of the sterilization agent and maintain sterility of the processed item after sterilization.
- b- Packaging materials should be designed for the type of sterilization process being used and appropriate for the items being sterilized.
- c- Paper materials should be used to package sharp instruments.
- d- Avoid using metal closures (e.g., staples, paper clips) that can puncture packaging materials.

**98. Sterile item storage conditions are except:**

- a- Sterile items should be stored in an enclosed storage area e.g. drawer or cabinet
- b- Sterile items must be stored 30cm from the floor, 5cm from outside walls and 50cm from the ceiling
- c- Sterile items should be stored in a well-ventilated area that provides protection against dust, moisture, insects, and temperature and humidity extremes.
- d- To promote safety, heavy items should be stored on top shelves and lighter, less bulky items on bottom shelves.

**99. The CSSD design should take in consideration the following except :**

- a- Physical separation between soiled (contaminated), clean and sterile zone to minimize the risk of cross-infection spread by staffing
- b- Wall surfaces should be smooth, easy to clean. In areas where there is high volume of trolley movement it is desirable to have impact resistant walls
- c- The floors are slippery ,easy to clean and can be treated with disinfectants
- d- Adequately sized doors to ensure ease of trolley movement

**100. Transportation of sterile store equipments via hospital cars should be except :**

- a- The equipments must be transported inside a box secured with a ratchet tie, and sealed in a plastic bag.
- b- The box must be secured with a safety belt.
- c- The box should be transported on the back seat of the vehicle
- d- The sterile store equipments can be put in with the lab samples container

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