برنامج المهن الطبية المساعدة

التخصص : التعقيم / الورقة الثالثة

امتحان الشهادة الجامعية المتوسطة

الدورة الشتوية 2013 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 : Remove nearby objects that might cause injury a-Place a small object, such as a rolled up piece of cloth, between the victims teeth b-Try to hold the victim C-Give the victim a glass of water d-2. Some people are very allergic to insect bites and stings . This condition is called : Cardiac arrest Septic ba-C-Toxic shock syndrome d-Anaphylactic shock 3. What is first aid? Completing a primary survey a-The first help given to the victim of an accident b-Assessing victim's vital signs Cd-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? Low body temperature a-High body temperature b-Blood vessels move closer to skin C-Blood vessels move away from the skin d-6. What is the cause of hypovolemic shock? External blood loss Brain or spinal injury ab-Heart failure d-Hypersensitivity c-7. In what position should you place conscious victim suffering from medical shock : **Recovery** position a-Sitting down leaning forward b-Lying on back with legs up C-Half sitting position d-What type of wound is known to caused by a sharp edge? 8. Abrasion b-Contusion a-Incision d-Laceration c-

	5.	برنامج المهن الطبية المساعد		امتحان الشهادة الجامعية المتوسطة			
	لثالثة	التخصص : التعقيم / الورقة ال		الدورة الشتوية 2013			
9.	Which one of the following cases is considered a high priority?						
	a-	Severe bleeding	b-	Broken bones			
	c-	Breathing difficulty	d-	Burns			
10.	The	e primary assessment of victims casualty co	onsist	of :			
	a-	Danger, response, airway, breathing					
	b-	Danger, response, breathing, airway					
	c-	Response, danger, breathing, airway					
	d-	Response, airway, breathing, danger					
11.	Wh	at is CPR standing for ?					
	a-	Critical pulse ratio					
	b-	Cardio pulmonary resuscitation					
	c-	Cardinal pulmonary reflexes					
	d-	Controlled pulmonary reflexes.					
12.	Wh	ich one of the following <u>is not</u> a way in wh	ich po	isoning may likely occur?			
	a-	Injection.	b-	Swallowing.			
	C-	Inhalation	d-	Exhalation.			
13.	Wh	ich one of the following describes the mean					
	a-	Assembling	b-	Dispering			
14	C-	Labeling	d-	Sorting			
14.		Which one of the following is a result from the presence of little or no insulin?					
	a-	Hyperglycemia	b-	Insulin coma			
	C-	Hypoglycemia	d-	Hyperkalemia			
15.	Wh	ich is the initial first aid action for inhalat	ion po	isoning?			
	a-	Expose the victim to fresh air					
	b-	Begin mouth-to-mouth resuscitation					
	c-	Treat the victim for shock					
	d-	Seek medical care immediately					
16.	A st	train is an injury of :					
	a-	Muscle	b-	Joint			
	C-	Ligament	d-	Tendon			
17.	To	prevent cross-infection you should:					
	a-	Not let anyone to touch the victim					
	b-	Wear protective gloves					
	c-	Use disinfectant when cleaning wounds					
	d-	All of the above					
18.	One	e of the following <u>is true</u> regarding the Hei	mlich	maneuver :			
	a-	Done from behind the victim					
	b-	Done while pinching the nose closed					
	C-	Done with legs raised 6-12 inches					
	d-	Done while the victim on his\her back					

	ĩ	المهن الطبية المساعدة	برنامج		امتحان الشهادة الجامعية المتوسطة		
	للثة	س : التعقيم / الورقة الذ	التخصيم		الدورة الشنتوية 2013		
19.		hat is the first action you should do for some one you suspect to have an electrical rn ?					
	a-	Check breath	ing & pulse				
	b-	Turned off el	lectricity				
	c-	Check for sev	vere bleeding				
	d-	Check for she	ock				
20.	Wł	nat do we call a	n injury in which a l	oone is displa	ced from its proper place?		
	a-	Fracture		b-	Open wound		
	c-	Dislocation		d-	Closed wound		
			Ν	Aicrobiology			
	21.	21. Bacteria whose cell wall retains crystal violet after decolorization with alcohol are classified as:					
		a- Acid fas	t	b-	Gram positive		
		c- Gram ne	egative	d-	Spirochetes		
	22. Selective permeability is the function of :						
		a- Capsule		b-	Spores		
		c- Cell wal	1	d-	Cytoplasmic membrane		
	23. All of the following bacteria are found intracellulary (within pus cells ) <u>except</u> :						
		a- Neisserie	a gonorrhea	b-	E. coli		
		c- Neisserie	a meningitides	d-	Chlamydia trachomatis		
	24. The antibody that neutralizes viruses and toxin is :				ı is :		
		a- Ig A		b-	Ig D		
		c- Ig G		d-	Ig E		
	25.	All of the foll	owings are classified	as dermatop	hytes <u>Except</u> :		
		a- Epiderm	phyton	b-	Microsporium		
		c- Trichoph	nyton	d-	Candida albicans		
	26.	Human is <u>not</u>	a definitive host to:				
		a- Entamoe	eba histolytica	b-	Toxoplasma gondii		
		c- Giardia	lamblia	d-	Trypansoma Gruzi		
	27. Which type of hypersensitivity is participated in asthma :				n asthma :		
		a- Cytotoxi	ic	b-	Immune complex		
		c- Delayed	type	d-	Immediate type		
	28. The sterilization in hot air oven performed at :						
		a- 160 C° f	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 :				on of new cells which occurs in :		
		a- Lag phas	se	b-	Exponential phase		
		c- Maximu	m stationary phase	d-	Decline phase		

	5 vc 1	a de la composición d			
برنامج المهن الطبية المساعدة				امتحان الشهادة الجامعية المتوسطة	
لثة	ورقة الثا	التخصص : التعقيم / ال	الدورة الشتوية 2013		
30.	Info	ective stage in Lieshmania is:			
	a-	Cyst	b-	Trophozoites	
	c-	Larva	d-	worm	
31.	The	e presence of Negri bodies in the ho	st cell i	s 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-	Gryptococcus neoformans	b-	Candida albicans	
	c-	Aspergillus fumigatus	d-	Histoplasma capsulatum	
33.		hild has been diagnosed as having o ease is:	chicken	pox. The causative agent of this	
	a-	Epstein Barr Virus	b-	Varicella – zoster Virus	
	c-	Cytomegalovirus	d-	Herpes Simplex type 1	
34.	Wh	ich of the following diseases <u>is not</u> j	prevent	ted by vaccine:	
	a-	Diptheria	b-	Tonsillitis	
	c-	Whooping cough	d-	Tetanus	
35.	Wh	Which statement correctly describes the genus Chlamydia:			
	a-	Classified as viruses			
	b-	Do not contain both DNA and RNA	A		
	c-	Obligate intracellular bacteria			
	d-	Smallest free –Living organisms			
36.	Pul	Pulmonary tuberculosis is transmitted by:			
	a-	Contaminated blood products	-		
	<ul> <li>b- Contact with contaminated inanimate objects</li> </ul>				
	c-	The Fecal - Oral route	-		
	d-	Droplets			
37.	The	The infection of burns and wounds is often associated with:			
	a-	Salmonella	b-	Pseudomonas	
	c-	Haemophilus	d-	Mycobacteria	
38.	The	e power of bacteria to invade tissue	s is due	to the following:	
	a-	Hayluronidase	b-	Hemolysin	
	C-	Leukocidin	d-	Pilli	
39.		e following antibiotic act by inhibiti	-	•	
	a-	Rifampicin	b-	Pencillin	
40.	C- Sut	Tetracycline	d-	Sulfonamides	
40.	Sut a-	Subacute bacterial endocarditis is diagnosed by:a-Throat swabb-Nasopharyngeal swab			
	а- С-	Blood culture	d-	Blood film	

		برنامج المهن الطبية ال		ن الشهادة الجامعية المتوسطة	
لثة	رقة الثا	التخصص : التعقيم / الو		ة الشتوية 2013	
		Medical Equipme	ents and I	nstruments	
41.	The steam produced through latent heat is called				
	a-	late steam	b-	dry steam	
	c-	hot steam	d-	wet steam	
42.	In steam sterilizer, the part that stabilize the heat from fluctuation is the:				
	a-	Chamber	b-	Jacket	
	c-	Heater	d-	Heat sensor	
43.	Foil test is done for checking the working activity of:				
	a-	Washer disinfector	b-	Ultrasonic washer	
	c-	Autoclave	d-	Dry heat sterilizer	
44.	Bowie Dick test is performed:				
	a-	Daily	b-	Weekly	
	c-	Monthly	d-	According to need	
45.	The ultrasonic transducer function is to:				
	a- Break down the water surface tension				
	b- Mix the cleaning solution with the water				
	c-	Heat-up the water			
	d- Produce waves causing bubbles formation				
46.	Cleaning of medical instruments is performed in the:				
	a-	Ward	b-	Dirty area	
	c-	Clean area	d-	Sterile area	
47.	Magnifier lens is an apparatus available in:				
	a-	Dirty area	b-	Clean area	
	c-	Sterile area	d-	All the areas	
48.	Retracting instruments is considered from the:				
	a-	Orthopedic surgery instruments			
	b-	Oral surgery instruments			
	c-	General surgery instruments			
	d-	Neurosurgery instruments			
49.	Root tip picks- angled is used in:				
	a-	General surgery	b-	Oral surgery	
	c-	Gynecology surgery	d-	Neurosurgery	
50.	Enc	loscopes are considered:			
	a-	Low risk item	b-	Intermediate risk item	
	c-	High risk item	d-	Noncritical item	
51.	Which of the following is considered a low temperature sterilization method?				
	a-	Autoclave	b-	Ultrasonic	
	C-	ETO	d-	Dry heat	

الثة	التخصص : التعقيم / الورقة الثالث			الدورة الشتوية 2013		
52.	Acc	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.	Che	ecks and care of instruments includes				
	a-	Cleanness	b-	Integrity		
	C-	Function ability	d-	All the above		
54.	Son	ne general issues that would cause	any si	rgical instrument to need repair are		
	exce	-				
	a-	Chipped cutting edge	b-	Cracks in boxlock		
	C-	Stains	d-	None of the above		
55.	Col	ored deposits consisting of blood, pr	oteins	, drug residues caused by:		
	a-	Long interval between cleaning and	disinfe	ection		
	b-	Use of instrumental cleaning				
	c-	Use of contaminated cleaners and di	sinfect	ants		
	d-	Long rinsing after treatment				
56.	In N	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 Copper substances contained in the final rinse water All the above				
	c-					
	d-					
57.	The	so-called electrolytic corrosion is a:				
	a-	Stress Corrosion Cracking	b-	Fretting Corrosion		
	c-	Pitting Corrosion	d-	Titanium Discoloration		
58.	Sur	rface 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.	Plas	stic 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.	Mir	eral oil lubricants should not be used because they:				
	a-	Coat microorganisms				
	b-	Prevent direct contact of the surface	with s	team		
	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 <u>is correct</u> 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 devises.
- 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 <u>is</u> <u>correct</u>:

- 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 <u>is not</u> germicidal against:

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

## 72. Which is the following is <u>not correct</u> 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.

التخصص : التعقيم / الورقة الثالثة

## 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 <u>correct</u> 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 (porisity).
- 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 <u>not</u> 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 <u>correct</u> 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.

c-

## Quality assurance and control:

#### 81. Which of the following is outcome :

- a- Hospital building b- Client satisfaction
  - The standards d- Clinical assessment

## 82. Which of the following <u>is not</u> one of the quality principles?

- a- Continuous quality improvement of health care.
- b- The health care provider as the primary focus of health care quality management
- c- Responsibility for the quality of health care provided
- d- Quality informations being used in planning and resources allocation decisions within health services

## 83. The following are dimension of quality <u>except</u>:

- a- Safety of health care b- Marketing of care
- c- Effectiveness of health care d- Appropriateness of care.

## 84. Efficiency of service provision means

- a- Ensure resources utilized to provide the greatest benefit to consumers.
- b- the selection and recruitment of appropriate staff
- c- When the intervention or service achieves the desired outcome.
- d- Risk minimized in care delivery process.

## 85. Access to care refers to

- a- The ability to provide all services imaginable for every one
- b- The extent to which a patient can obtain health care services, based on his needs, irrespective of geography, socio-economic group, ethnicity, age or sex.
- c- Staff allocated to clinical settings have experience and skills to care for patients
- d- To be referred to secondary health care

## 86. Which of the following is the first Stages of Team Growth:

- a- Performing b- Forming
- c- Storming d- Norming

## 87. Criteria to state the problem are all <u>except</u> :

- a- No causes b- No blame
- c- Not clear d- No solution

## 88. A standard is defined as :

- a- A statement that based on the size of the organization
- b- A statement that reflect the project implementation
- c- Statement that represent an optimum level of performance
- d- Written for input and outcome

التخصص : التعقيم / الورقة الثالثة

امتحان الشبهادة الجامعية المتوسطة الدورة الشتوية 2013

## 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 <u>correct</u>:

- 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

التخصص : التعقيم / الورقة الثالثة

#### 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 <u>except</u> :

- 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 <u>except</u>:

- 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 <u>except</u> :

- 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

## انتهت الأسئلة