

“APPROVED”

Head of the Department of General Surgery
“Nicolae Anestiadi”, PhD MD,
Professor **D. Casian**



COLLECTION OF TESTS

for the discipline *General Surgery and Surgical Semiology* for the examination of **3rd-year students**, *Medicine* study program
(5th semester, academic year 2025–2026)

- 1 A patient with esophageal cancer underwent application of artificial external fistula of the stomach (gastrostomy) for enteral nutrition. How is this intervention classified?
- 2 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?
- 3 A patient with sinusitis underwent a puncture to remove the contents. What type of antisepsis was used?
- 4 A “coffee-ground” vomiting may be a manifestation of:
- 5 Absolute indication for surgery means:
- 6 Accepted critical threshold for contamination of air in the operating room is:
- 7 According to anatomical principle the surgical site infections are classified as:
- 8 According to classification of bleeding by time of their development, early secondary bleeding occurs:
- 9 According to classification of bleeding by time of their development, late secondary bleeding occurs:
- 10 According to classification of hemorrhage on their evolution (intensity), bleedings are divided into:
- 11 According to classification of suture material, kapron refers to:
- 12 According to classification of suture material, polypropylene refers to:
- 13 According to classification of suture material, silk refers to:

14 According to current classification, posttransfusion reactions and complications are
divided into:

15 According to international classification the blood substitutes are divided into:

16 According to Spaulding's classification, which divides medical devices based on
the risk of infection transmission associated with their use, a flexible
fibrogastroscope belongs to:

17 According to Spaulding's classification, which divides medical devices based on
the risk of infection transmission associated with their use, the operating table
belongs to:

18 According to Spaulding's classification, which divides medical devices based on
the risk of infection transmission associated with their use, surgical needles belong
to:

19 According to the anatomical classification of surgical wound infections, organ and
space infections:

20 According to the classification by grade of contamination, wounds are divided into:

21 According to the classification by grade of infection, open surgical interventions on
trachea and bronchia are considered:

22 According to the classification by grade of infection, the bowel resection is
considered:

23 According to the clinical evolution DIC (disseminated intravascular coagulation)
syndrome is classified in:

24 Activation of what factor initiates the common pathway of blood coagulation?

25 Acute blood loss of 750-1500 mL in an adult man, corresponds to circulatory blood
volume deficits:

26 Acute immune posttransfusion reactions and complications include:

27 Acute non-immune posttransfusion reactions and complications include:

28 After completing of transfusion the patient's condition is assessed:

29 After transfusion of one dose of packed red blood cells, the hematocrit level is
estimated to increase on average by:

30 Amount of energy in standard solutions for enteral feeding is equal to:

31 An implant is an object placed in a natural body cavity or a surgically created cavity
for a period of:

32 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)?

33 At what level of hemoglobin the transfusion of packed red blood cells is always
indicated?

34 At what level of hemoglobin the transfusion of packed red blood cells is not
recommended?

35 At what level of mean arterial pressure patient with active bleeding will develop
brain ischemia?

36 At what stage of the primary surgical processing of wound can be established, if
the wound is penetrating or does not penetrate in the body cavities?

37 Bleeding, defined as "primary bleeding" develops:

- 38 Blind gunshot wound is characterized by:
- 39 Blood reinfusion can be performed in case of:
- 40 Calculation of correlation between the thickness of the triceps skin fold and the mid-arm muscle circumference is used to assess:
- 41 Catabolic stage of the postoperative period is characterized by:
- 42 Choose methods for determination (typing) of blood group according to ABO system.
- 43 Choose the colloidal blood substitutes.
- 44 Choose the components of blood used in transfusiology.
- 45 Choose the correct regime of administration of antibiotics to prevent postoperative surgical site infection.
- 46 Choose the crystalloid blood substitutes.
- 47 Choose the plasma derivatives used in transfusiology.
- 48 Choose the steps of surgical intervention.
- 49 Colloidal blood substitutes are characterized by the following:
- 50 Cryoprecipitate, as a plasma derivative, is characterized by the following:
- 51 Crystalloid blood substitutes are characterized by the following:
- 52 Deficiencies of weight in patients with cancer is caused by:
- 53 Dermatological symptoms of malnutrition are:
- 54 Describe the main components of the aseptic (surgical) wounds treatment.
- 55 Duration of the early postoperative period is:
- 56 During a day in the operating room, five surgical procedures are scheduled. Which operation should be performed last?
- 57 During spinal anesthesia the puncture usually performed:
- 58 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.
- 59 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.
- 60 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.
- 61 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.
- 62 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.
- 63 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.

- 64 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.
- 65 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.
- 66 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.
- 67 Dyes (methylene blue, brilliant green) are mainly used for:
- 68 Early secondary bleeding is provoked by:
- 69 Early secondary sutures are placed on the wound:
- 70 Ecchymosis, which occurs in the internal intratissular bleeding, is called:
- 71 Elective surgery is performed in case of:
- 72 Enteral feeding is contraindicated for patients:
- 73 Epidural anesthesia can be used for:
- 74 For arterial bleeding is characteristic:
- 75 For capillary bleeding is characteristic:
- 76 For determination of the Rh-factor is used:
- 77 For prevention of spinal cord injury puncture during spinal anesthesia should be performed at the level of:
- 78 For proteolytic enzymes in the case of an infectious process in a wound, which of the following are characteristic?
- 79 For the prophylaxis of postoperative venous thromboembolism, the following actions are indicated:
- 80 For the purpose of hemostasis the catheters with a balloon (Foley, Fogarty, Blakemore) could be introduced into:
- 81 For venous bleeding is characteristic:
- 82 For which types of local anesthesia is the delayed onset of the anesthetic effect (approximately 10-15 minutes) characteristic?
- 83 Foreign objects accidentally left in a patient's body after surgery can be classified as:
- 84 Formulas of Moore or Nadler are used for:Formulas of Moore or Nadler are used for:
- 85 From the start of transfusion, the patient's condition is assessed:
- 86 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?
- 87 Hematoma, which occurs in the internal intratissular bleeding, is called:
- 88 High-level disinfection results in:
- 89 How can secondary wound contamination be prevented during the first medical aid?
- 90 How do superficial wounds usually heal?

- 91 How frequently is recommended to introduce nutritional formulas in bolus (fractional) enteral feeding?
- 92 How is performed the biological test during blood transfusion?
- 93 How is wound toilet performed?
- 94 How surgeon's hands are decontaminated with alcohol before surgery?
- 95 How to administrate antibiotics correctly at admission of patient with severe surgical infection?
- 96 If the side holes of Schimmelbusch container are open, it can mean the following:
- 97 In a patient with gallstones disease surgeon removed the gallbladder. How this type of surgery is classified?
- 98 In a patient with large tumor situated deep in the right thigh surgeon performed an incision and excised a part of the tumor. The specimen was sent for pathological exam. How this type of surgery should be classified?
- 99 In a patient with severe concomitant diseases supposed to emergency surgical intervention the grade of risk should be estimated as:
- 100 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:
- 101 In all types of surgical pathology preoperative period starts:
- 102 In case of a large wound of the anterior abdomen with evisceration of inner organs, the first medical aid consists in:
- 103 In case of bleeding compensatory hemodilution results in:
- 104 In case of bleeding, decrease of blood pressure and stimulation the baroreceptors of carotid sinus and aortic arch lead to:
- 105 In case of cut wound of the lower third of the calf with an external arterial bleeding first medical aid should include:
- 106 In case of disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) syndrome, treatment measures include:
- 107 In most cases, a surgical (incisional) wound infection in general surgery is caused by:
- 108 In normal physiological conditions venous system contain:
- 109 In the treatment of surgical wounds dehiscence of borders is eliminated by:
- 110 In the treatment of surgical wounds pain is eliminated by:
- 111 In what cases is recommended do not suture the wound after its primary surgical processing?
- 112 In what circumstances the injury, even small-caliber vessels may be accompanied by severe bleeding, and to be life-threatening for patient?
- 113 In what circumstances the pain at injury (in the wound) can be significantly reduced or absent?
- 114 In which of the clinical situations listed below, application of the tourniquet represents the optimal method of temporary hemostasis?
- 115 In which wounds is the local application of plant-based antiseptics effective?
- 116 Indicate advantages of the local anesthesia comparing with general anesthesia.
- 117 Indicate correct proportions of proteins, carbohydrates and lipids in solutions for total parenteral nutrition.

- 118 Indicate main phases of blood coagulation.
- 119 Indicate the antibiotics most commonly used in surgery:
- 120 Indicate the basic components of the pathogenesis of DIC (disseminated intravascular coagulation) syndrome.
- 121 Indicate the basic principles of managing transfusion shock:
- 122 Indicate the early signs of overdose (toxic effect) of local anesthetics.
- 123 Indicate the main cause of transfusion shock:
- 124 Indicate the mechanism of TACO (Transfusion Associated Circulatory Overload):
- 125 Indicate the minimal quantity of pathogenic germs required for development of surgical site infection (without implant in the wound).
- 126 Indicate the modifications of laboratory tests characteristic for the DIC (disseminated intravascular coagulation) syndrome?
- 127 Indicate the necessary actions of the surgeon during preoperative preparation:
- 128 Indicate the possible sources of exogenous infection in a patient operated on for an uncomplicated umbilical hernia:
- 129 Indicate the surgical procedure in which antibiotic prophylaxis alone is insufficient:
- 130 Indicate the ``triggers of transfusion``:
- 131 Indicate the “critical” items according to Spaulding’s classification, which divides medical devices based on the risk of infection transmission associated with their use.
- 132 Indicate the “first-line” drugs for antibacterial prophylaxis in general surgical interventions.
- 133 Indicate the “noncritical” items according to Spaulding’s classification, which divides medical devices based on the risk of infection transmission associated with their use.
- 134 Indicate the “semicritical” items according to Spaulding’s classification, which divides medical devices based on the risk of infection transmission associated with their use.
- 135 Intensity of bleeding from a wound is determined by:
- 136 Intermediate-level disinfection results in:
- 137 Irradiation with ultraviolet rays is effective in:
- 138 It is known that purulent process in the wound develops when the concentration of microorganisms is more than:
- 139 Late immune posttransfusion reactions and complications include:
- 140 Late non-immune posttransfusion reactions and complications include:
- 141 Late secondary sutures on the wound are placed:
- 142 Ligation of a vessel at the distance from the wound instead of direct ligation in the wound is used in case of:
- 143 Low-level disinfection results in:
- 144 Malnutrition in surgical patients is defined as:
- 145 Measurement of thickness of the triceps skin fold is used for assessment of:
- 146 Melena is a local sign of:
- 147 Metallic surgical instruments are usually sterilized by:

148 Morbid obesity is frequently associated with elevated risk of the following conditions:

149 Nowadays, the single acceptable method of sterilization of suture material is:

150 Operating bloc (department) is divided into the following areas of sterility:

151 Ophthalmological symptoms of malnutrition are?

152 Ottenberg's rule:

153 Ottenberg's rule:

154 Pain in the wound is caused by:

155 Parenteral nutrition is indicated for patients:

156 Parenteral nutrition is indicated for patients:

157 Passive drainage of a purulent focus involves:

158 Platelet clot formation occurs through the action of the following factors:

159 Platelet concentrate transfusion is indicated in the following situations:

160 Preoperative conclusion must include the following data:

161 Preoperative period in all surgical pathologies is finalized at the moment when:

162 Preoperative period includes the following stages:

163 Primary deferred sutures are placed on the wound:

164 Primary surgical debridement (processing) of contaminated wound includes:

165 Primary sutures are placed on the wound:

166 Purpura, which occurs in the internal intratissular bleeding, is called:

167 Purulent wound is drained by gauze dressing imbued with hydrogen peroxide. What type of antisepsis was used?

168 Reinfusion is performed as follows:

169 Reinfusion of blood collected from the abdominal cavity is impossible in case of:

170 Round surgical needles are used for suturing of:

171 Select correct statements regarding a parenchymatous hemorrhage.

172 Select local signs characteristic for hemoperitoneum.

173 Select mechanisms of physiological compensation of blood loss in case of a severe bleeding.

174 Select paraclinical investigations that are routinely performed before surgery in an adult patient.

175 Select surgical interventions that may be performed under spinal anesthesia.

176 Select surgical techniques that refer to the methods of temporary hemostasis.

177 Select the basic rules of antibacterial prophylaxis:

178 Select the cause of non-hemolytic febrile antigenic reactions:

179 Select the characteristics of 8-oxychinoline derivatives:

180 Select the characteristics of platelet concentrate:

181 Select the characteristics of posttransfusion acute lung injury or TRALI (transfusion-related acute lung injury):

182 Select the characteristics of posttransfusion reactions:

183 Select the characteristics of red blood cell concentrate:

184 Select the characteristics of using alcohol in surgical hand preparation:

- 185 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).
- 186 Select the contraindications for blood transfusion:
- 187 Select the correct definition of a textiloma (gossypiboma):
- 188 Select the correct order of sensation loss during the spinal anesthesia.
- 189 Select the correct principles of application of the hemostatic tourniquet.
- 190 Select the correct statements regarding chlorhexidine:
- 191 Select the correct statements regarding gastroplasty intervention used for the surgical treatment of morbid obesity.
- 192 Select the correct statements regarding regional anesthesia via peripheral nerve block.
- 193 Select the correct statements regarding the 'blood patch' procedure, applied for the treatment of the complication of central neural block anesthesia:
- 194 Select the correct statements regarding the anesthetic action of lidocaine in tumescent local anesthesia.
- 195 Select the correct statements regarding the reversed shock index.
- 196 Select the correct statements regarding upper gastrointestinal bleeding.
- 197 Select the correct statements related to preoperative correction of malnutrition.
- 198 Select the sources of implant-related infection in surgery:
- 199 Select the specific characteristics of local anesthetics from the ester group.
- 200 Select the specific characteristics of local anesthetics from the amide group.
- 201 Select the types of complications characteristic for total parenteral nutrition.
- 202 Severity of pain in a wound depends on the following factors:
- 203 Specify additional methods of physical antisepsis.
- 204 Specify additional physical methods of purulent wound cleaning.
- 205 Specify chemical antiseptics from the group of haloids.
- 206 Specify clinical features of bite wounds.
- 207 Specify complications characteristic for spinal anesthesia.
- 208 Specify components used for the production of the hemostatic sponges:
- 209 Specify conditions, necessary for wound healing by primary intention.
- 210 Specify correct statements regarding mean arterial pressure (MAP), used for assessment of hemodynamics in a patient with bleeding.
- 211 Specify current types of antisepsis.
- 212 Specify factors that are responsible for the development of late secondary bleeding.
- 213 Specify historical periods in the development of asepsis and antisepsis.
- 214 Specify local complications that can develop during surgical procedures in general surgery.
- 215 Specify mechanical retractors.
- 216 Specify medications that are recommended for the treatment of purulent wounds in the first phase of wound healing process.
- 217 Specify medications that are recommended for the treatment of purulent wounds in the second phase of wound healing process.

- 218 Specify methods for determination (typing) of blood group according to ABO system.
- 219 Specify principles of surgical debridement of purulent wounds.
- 220 Specify the basic rules for preparing the surgical field:
- 221 Specify the biological suture material used in surgery.
- 222 Specify the clinical features of stab wounds.
- 223 Specify the clinical symptom of the second phase of disseminated intravascular coagulation syndrome.
- 224 Specify the compensatory reaction of human organism in the initial phase of hemorrhage.
- 225 Specify the complications characteristic of the early postoperative period.
- 226 Specify the complications characteristic of the late postoperative period.
- 227 Specify the complications, characteristic of the delayed postoperative period.
- 228 Specify the contraindications for local anesthesia.
- 229 Specify the contraindications for spinal anesthesia:
- 230 Specify the correct rate (rapidity) for transfusion of blood components.
- 231 Specify the correct statements regarding epidural anesthesia.
- 232 Specify the correct statements regarding postoperative pulmonary artery embolism.
- 233 Specify the correct statements that characterize metronidazole.
- 234 Specify the criteria used for definition of term "surgical site infection".
- 235 Specify the existing types of antisepsis.
- 236 Specify the general symptoms of hemorrhage.
- 237 Specify the local symptoms of esophageal or gastric bleeding.
- 238 Specify the main components of fibrin glue Tissucol and hemostatic sponge Tachocomb, used for definitive biological hemostasis.
- 239 Specify the medical devices that require high-level disinfection:
- 240 Specify the medical devices that require low-level disinfection:
- 241 Specify the medical devices that require sterilization:
- 242 Specify the methods of definitive biological hemostasis.
- 243 Specify the methods of definitive chemical hemostasis.
- 244 Specify the methods of definitive hemostasis.
- 245 Specify the methods of temporary hemostasis.
- 246 Specify the most frequent complication of spinal anesthesia.
- 247 Specify the normal values of hematocrit.
- 248 Specify the phases of disseminated intravascular coagulation syndrome.
- 249 Specify the physiological mechanisms for restricting of local coagulation and prevention of generalized uncontrollable intravascular coagulation.
- 250 Specify the possible causes of bleeding, that develops by "per diabrosin" mechanism.
- 251 Specify the principles of rational antibiotic therapy.
- 252 Specify the situations when life-saving emergency surgery may be performed without informed consent for surgery signed by patient.
- 253 Specify the surgical instruments designed for dissection of tissues.
- 254 Specify the surgical instruments, designed for exploration.

255 Specify the surgical instruments, designed for grasping of tissues.
256 Specify the surgical instruments, designed for hemostasis.
257 Specify the synthetic absorbable suture material used in surgery.
258 Specify the synthetic nonabsorbable suture material used in surgery.
259 Specify the type of wounds, which is considered the most contaminated.
260 Specify the types of continuous sutures, which are used for closure of skin wounds in surgery.
261 Specify the types of interrupted sutures, which are used for closure of skin wounds in surgery.
262 Standard preparation of digestive tract for elective abdominal surgery includes:
263 Standard regime of sterilization of surgical linens in autoclave is:
264 Sterile surgical gloves are considered contaminated and should be changed during surgery if:
265 Sterilization of metallic surgical instruments by dry heat is performed in the following regime (time + temperature):
266 Sterilization results in:
267 Surgical interventions with high grade of invasiveness are associated with:
268 Tangential gunshot wound is characterized by:
269 Technique of local tumescent anesthesia by Vishnevsky's method includes:
270 Test for individual compatibility according to AB0 system, performed before blood transfusion, is based on agglutination between:
271 The addition of adrenaline to the anesthetic solution used for tumescent local anesthesia results in:
272 The Allgower shock index is calculated by:
273 The calculation of the body mass index is done using the following formula:
274 The Caprini score is widely recommended for:
275 The centralization of circulation in case of bleeding is characterized by:
276 The complex of measures aimed at preventing the entry of microorganisms into the surgical wound is called:
277 The contemporary era in the development of transfusiology is characterized by the following principles:
278 The correct transport of the patient to the operating room requires compliance with the following rules:
279 The direct causes of "haemorrhagia per diapedesin" may serve:
280 The duration of a surgical intervention is calculated:
281 The effect of cavitation, having a devastating effect on microorganisms in the wound, is caused by the action of:
282 The etiology of disseminated intravascular coagulation syndrome includes:
283 The extrinsic pathway of plasmatic coagulation is initiated by activation of:
284 The first blood group is characterized by:
285 The following indicators can be used for the assessment of body weight loss:
286 The following parameters are requiring for determination of Allgower shock index:
287 The fourth blood group is characterized by:

288 The Harris-Benedict equation for calculating basal energy requirements includes
the following parameters:

289 The hemostatic tourniquet should be applied for a period of no more than:

290 The intrinsic pathway of plasmatic coagulation is initiated by activation of:

291 The last step of surgical intervention includes:

292 The local manifestations of wounds are the following:

293 The main cause of altered blood coagulability in DIC (disseminated intravascular
coagulation) syndrome, is:

294 The maximum allowed time from the moment of puncture of container with the
blood component until the end of transfusion is:

295 The mechanism of compensatory hyperventilation (increased rate and volume of
respiratory movements) in case of bleeding is caused by:

296 The mechanism of hemostatic action of cyanoacrylate the following:

297 The methods of prevention of airborne infection in the operating room are:

298 The mild posttransfusion reactions are characterized by:

299 The minimal levels of clotting factors, required for physiological hemostasis are:

300 The most common type of nosocomial infection among operated patients is:

301 The most common types of nosocomial infection among all hospitalized patients
are:

302 The most safer knot, used in surgery is considered:

303 The phenomenon of wound contraction during its healing explained by:

304 The physiological stages of the postoperative period are:

305 The second blood group is characterized by:

306 The term "haemorrhagia per diabrosin" means:

307 The term "haemorrhagia per diapedesin" means:

308 The term "haemorrhagia per rhexin" means:

309 The third blood group is characterized by:

310 The third phase of wound healing process (phase of epithelization and
reorganization of scar) is characterized by:

311 The types of parenteral nutrition are:

312 The zone of molecular concussion in gunshot wounds is characterizes:

313 The „universal donor" (according to the Ottenberg's rule) is called individual with:

314 The „universal recipient" (according to the Ottenberg's rule) is called individual with:

315 To estimate the volume of intraoperative blood loss according to Gross's formula
are used:

316 To local complication of wounds refers:

317 To the internal intracavitary bleedings refer:

318 To the internal intraluminal bleedings refer:

319 To the manifestations of internal intratissular bleedings refer:

320 To the methods of definitive hemostasis refer:

321 To the methods of definitive mechanical hemostasis refer:

322 To the methods of physical antiseptics refers:

323 To the methods of temporary hemostasis refer:

324 To the scrubbed (sterile) personnel working in the operating room refers:

325 To the superficial local anesthesia refer:
326 To what type of wounds according to the nature of traumatic agent should be
attributed a surgical incision?
327 Transfusion of the fresh frozen plasma:
328 Trendelenburg's position of a patient on the operating table means:
329 Triangular (cutting) surgical needles are used for suturing of:
Two hours after stomach resection a patient was transported back to the operating
330 room due to abundant leakage of blood from the intraperitoneal tubes. Abdominal
cavity was reopened to provide hemostasis. What is the correct term of surgical
intervention?
331 Types of wound healing include:
332 Uncomplicated healing of surgical wound occurs:
333 Under what conditions is platelet concentrate transfusion contraindicated?
334 Unlike antiseptics, disinfectants are used for:
335 Urgent surgical intervention is performed in case of:
336 What actions are involved in acute preoperative normovolemic hemodilution:
337 What alterations of immune function are characteristic for patients with
malnutrition?
338 What anthropometric methods are used for assessment of the nutritional status?
339 What are physiological functions of granulation tissue?
What are the advantages of local application of hydrophilic water-soluble ointments
340 on polyethyleneglycol basis (Levosin, Levomikol) for the treatment of septic
wounds?
341 What are the basic measures to prevent retention of foreign objects in the
postoperative wound?
342 What are the benefits of applying the VAC system to a purulent wound?
343 What are the causes of blood pressure drop after spinal anesthesia?
344 What are the effects of curative serums in patients with surgical infections?
345 What are the effects of vaccines and anatoxins in patients with surgical infection?
346 What are the most frequent clinical causes for significant decrease of serum
electrolyte concentration?
347 What are the options for the completion of primary surgical debridement
(processing) of contaminated wound?
348 What are the requirements for suture materials used in surgery?
349 What are typical pathogenetic mechanisms responsible for development of a
bleeding?
350 What characterizes a nosocomial infection?
351 What characterizes the indirect method of sterility control?
352 What characterizes the perforating (through-out) gunshot wound?
353 What chemical methods of sterilization are used in modern asepsis?
354 What clinical situations are defined as massive bleeding?
355 What complications may occur during antibiotic therapy?
356 What complications occur in the first phase of wound healing process (phase of
inflammation)?

- 357 What complications occur in the third phase of wound healing process (phase of epithelization and reorganization of scar)?
- 358 What components make up the VAC (Vacuum Assisted Closure) system?
- 359 What concentrations of anesthetic solution are used for local tumescent anesthesia?
- 360 What curvature may a surgical needle have?
- 361 What data that predispose to malnutrition, can be found on examination of the abdomen of patient?
- 362 What diagnostic tests are routinely performed before surgical intervention?
- 363 What disadvantages are characteristic of secondary wound healing?
- 364 What diseases or pathological conditions may be a contraindication for surgery in case of severe active intraperitoneal bleeding?
- 365 What diseases represent absolute indications for surgical intervention?
- 366 What distinguishes the ideal (super sterile) operating room from the usual operating room?
- 367 What does flow-irrigative drainage of a purulent cavity involve?
- 368 What does pseudoagglutination represent?
- 369 What enteral feeding solutions (formulas) are available?
- 370 What enteral feeding solutions are prepared for administration in specific clinical situations (pulmonary, renal or hepatic failure, immune dysfunction)?
- 371 What enteral feeding solutions are prepared from conventional food that can be mixed?
- 372 What enteral feeding solutions contain protein in the form of free amino acids?
- 373 What factors cause general clinical manifestations of wounds?
- 374 What factors contribute to the development of infection in the wound?
- 375 What factors determine the degree of wound edges dehiscence?
- 376 What factors increase the risk of postoperative venous thromboembolism?
- 377 What features differentiate a gunshot wound?
- 378 What group of clinical symptoms is characteristic for bleeding in pleural cavity?
- 379 What group of clinical symptoms is characteristic for bleeding in peritoneal cavity?
- 380 What group of clinical symptoms is characteristic for bleeding in articular cavity?
- 381 What information surgeon must deliver to a patient in the process of preparation for surgery and signing of informed consent?
- 382 What is a chemical antiseptic Cidex?
- 383 What is antisepsis?
- 384 What is characteristic of the direct method of sterility control?
- 385 What is characteristic of the method of wound treatment into isolator with abacterial environment?
- 386 What is common in the principles of action of hygroscopic dressing material and hypertonic saline solution?
- 387 What is effect of high-energy surgical laser, as an additional method of wound's processing?
- 388 What is granulation tissue?
- 389 What is hemoptysis?

- 390 What is the action of bacteriophages in patients with surgical infections?
- 391 What is the approximate duration of the first phase of wound healing process (phase of inflammation)?
- 392 What is the blood group?
- 393 What is the correct definition of local anesthesia?
- 394 What is the indication for enteral feeding in surgery?
- 395 What is the main clinical symptom, which distinguishes a wound from contusion?
- 396 What is the mechanism of contused wound?
- 397 What is the mechanism of traumatic injury in open fracture of extremity, when the fragment of the broken bone perforates the soft tissue?
- 398 What is the purpose of applying the VAC system to a wound after opening a post-injection abscess?
- 399 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?
- 400 What is the purpose of local application of ointments in the second phase of wound healing process?
- 401 What is the role of lymphocytes in the first phase of wound healing process (phase of inflammation)?
- 402 What is the role of macrophages in the first phase of wound healing process (phase of inflammation)?
- 403 What is the role of polymorphonuclear neutrophils in the first phase of wound healing process (phase of inflammation)?
- 404 What is the source of contact infection in surgery?
- 405 What kind of damage does not refer to the classification of wounds by the nature of traumatic agent?
- 406 What local complications can develop if a hemostatic tourniquet is applied for too long?
- 407 What mechanisms will finally lead to the patient death in case of uncontrolled ongoing bleeding?
- 408 What method is used for sterilization of optical surgical instruments (laparoscope)?
- 409 What method of definitive physical hemostasis is routinely used during surgical interventions?
- 410 What methods are NOT effective for prevention of venous thromboembolism after surgical intervention?
- 411 What methods can be used for definitive control of the bleeding from a vessel, which is critical for assuring circulation in an organ or a limb (internal carotid artery, popliteal artery, common femoral artery)?
- 412 What methods of definitive hemostasis are indicated for injury of a non-critical vessels (external carotid artery, internal iliac artery, one from tibial arteries)?
- 413 What methods of hemostasis refer to definitive?
- 414 What methods of hemostasis refer to temporary?
- 415 What period of time after a phlebectomy is a wound infection defined as a nosocomial infection?

- 416 What period of time after carrying out the prosthesis of the coxofemoral joint is a wound infection considered a nosocomial infection?
- 417 What periods do refer to evolution of the hemolytic shock?
- 418 What phase of wound healing process includes the period of angiogenesis and the period of wound cleaning?
- 419 What physical methods of sterilization are used in modern asepsis?
- 420 What physiological stage of the postoperative period is characterized by synthesis of proteins?
- 421 What protocols of enteral feeding are used in clinical practice?
- 422 What retractor has teeth at the end of the working blade?
- 423 What signs of malnutrition may be detected on the examination of patient's extremities?
- 424 What signs of malnutrition may be detected on the inspection of patient's nails?
- 425 What signs of malnutrition may be detected on the inspection of patient's tongue?
- 426 What surgical intervention routinely performed using minimal surgical access?
- 427 What surgical interventions that can be performed under local anesthesia?
- 428 What system is routinely used for stratification of patient health status before surgical intervention and estimation of surgical risk?
- 429 What test should be done prior of transfusion of fresh frozen plasma?
- 430 What type of antisepsis is most frequently used in surgery?
- 431 What type of suture is applied after primary surgical debridement of gunshot wound?
- 432 What types of complications are characteristic of enteral nutrition?
- 433 What types of dietary formulations for enteral tube feeding are best suited for patients with malabsorptive intestinal function?
- 434 What types of local anesthesia refers to the regional anesthesia?
- 435 What types of wounds do not require the primary surgical processing?
- 436 What ways are used for enteral feedings administration?
- 437 What wounds are considered to be intentional?
- 438 What wounds are distinguished according to the nature of traumatic agent?
- 439 What wounds are distinguished depending on the nature of traumatic agent?
- 440 What wounds of the abdomen should be considered as penetrating?
- 441 What zones of tissue alteration are distinguished in gunshot wounds?
- 442 When antibacterial prophylaxis is mandatory?
- 443 When closed the Schimmelbusch box keeps contents sterile during:
- 444 When is the final cleaning of the operating room performed?
- 445 Where should a hemostatic tourniquet be applied in case of arterial bleeding from a wound located on the ankle?
- 446 Where should a hemostatic tourniquet be applied in case of arterial bleeding from a wound of the hand?
- 447 Which antisepsis methods are considered physical?
- 448 Which antiseptic agent has both bactericidal effect and mechanical action, cleaning the wound of pus and foreign bodies in local application?

- 449 Which antiseptic can guarantee complete sterilization of the surgeon's hands prior to surgery?
- 450 Which antiseptic was used by Joseph Lister to destroy microorganisms in the wound?
- 451 Which clinical parameters are monitored after completing a transfusion?
- 452 Which diagnostic method is the most informative in case of bleeding from the gastrointestinal tract?
- 453 Which factors are associated with the accidental retention of foreign objects in a wound after surgery?
- 454 Which from the following types of bleeding should be classified as "per rhexin"?
- 455 Which laboratory data are included in the CONUT (Controlling Nutritional Status) score, used for diagnosis of malnutrition?
- 456 Which local anesthetics are used for regional anesthesia (peripheral nerve block)?
- 457 Which local anesthetics refer to the amids?
- 458 Which local anesthetics refer to the esters?
- 459 Which local signs of gastrointestinal bleeding are characteristic for (active) ongoing hemorrhage?
- 460 Which local signs of gastrointestinal bleeding are characteristic for recently stopped (non-active) hemorrhage?
- 461 Which medications belong to the category of direct-acting biological antiseptics?
- 462 Which method for controlling the sterility of surgical instruments and dressing materials is most commonly used?
- 463 Which method for determining the Rhesus factor is not used in the conditions of a transfusion department/center?
- 464 Which method of bariatric surgery is associated with elevated rate of metabolic complications?
- 465 Which of the antiseptics can be used both locally and systemically (orally or parenterally)?
- 466 Which of the following are the methods of wound drainage?
- 467 Which of the following cells play a key role in the first phase of wound healing process (phase of inflammation)?
- 468 Which of the following cells play the main role in the second phase of wound healing process (phase of proliferation)?
- 469 Which of the following coagulation factors contains cryoprecipitate?
- 470 Which of the following does not refer to the blood components?
- 471 Which of the following does not refer to the plasma derivatives?
- 472 Which of the following drugs are used for definitive chemical hemostasis?
- 473 Which of the following effect cause transfusion of the Hartmann's solution (crystalloid blood substitute)?
- 474 Which of the following events refer to a common pathway of plasmatic coagulation?
- 475 Which of the following events refer to the first period (period of angiogenesis) of the inflammation phase of wound healing process?

- 476 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?
- 477 Which of the following indicates high weight loss?
- 478 Which of the following interventions refer to simultaneous surgery?
- 479 Which of the following is done in the appearance of signs of wound suppuration?
- 480 Which of the following is used commonly for local treatment of wounds with already formed granulation tissue?
- 481 Which of the following is used for early lysis and removal of necrotic tissue from the wound:
- 482 Which of the following laboratory parameters is most frequently used for diagnosis of malnutrition?
- 483 Which of the following methods relate to biological antisepsis?
- 484 Which of the following phenomena does not refer to the first phase of wound healing process (phase of inflammation)?
- 485 Which of the following phenomena refers to the second phase of wound healing process (phase of proliferation)?
- 486 Which of the following refers to diagnostic surgical interventions?
- 487 Which of the following refers to the main goals of preoperative period?
- 488 Which of the following refers to the measures of first aid for wounds?
- 489 Which of the following values of the body mass index correspond to normal weight?
- 490 Which of the following values of the body mass index correspond to morbid obesity?
- 491 Which of the possible sources of infection are considered endogenous?
- 492 Which of the scores developed for the diagnosis of malnutrition in surgical patients is based exclusively on laboratory data?
- 493 Which of these bleeding refers to the internal intracavitary?
- 494 Which of these surgical measures are related to mechanical antisepsis?
- 495 Which of these symptoms indicate hemorrhage from the large bowel?
- 496 Which of these wounds do not heal by secondary healing?
- 497 Which pathological phenomenon is characteristic for the initial phase of DIC (disseminated intravascular coagulation) syndrome.
- 498 Which periods includes the inflammation phase of wound healing process?
- 499 Which position of the patient on the operating table is optimal for performing interventions on the organs in the upper part of the abdomen?
- 500 Which procedures, according to the degree of contamination, refer to type I (clean)?
- 501 Which statements characterize implant-related infection?
- 502 Which statements correctly characterize secondary surgical wound debridement?
- 503 Which types of bleeding are defined as internal bleeding?
- 504 Which wound is considered as a contaminated one?
- 505 Who discovered the blood groups?
- 506 Who discovered the Rh factor?
- 507 Who is the founder of modern asepsis and antisepsis?

- 508 Why does Joseph Lister remained in the history of surgery as the founder of asepsis and antisepsis?
- 509 Why should damage to the liver in blunt abdominal trauma be considered as a rupture, rather than a wound?
- 510 Wound epithelization begins:
- 511 Wound healing process has the following phases:
- 512 Wound irrigation through the drain with Dioxidine solution is referred:
- 513 "Anti-Trendelenburg's position" of a patient on the operating table is used for: