Control questions
from surgical practice for students II year of medical faculty

1. Describe the concept of general care of patients.
2. What distinguishes a special care from the general?
3. Peculiarities of general care of surgical patients.
4. Who provides care for surgical patients?
5. What elements of the care of surgical patients carry younger nurses?
6. History of patient care (who has nursing in Ancient Greek, in ancient Rome, in the middle ages period, in the nineteenth century, nowadays).
8. Who at first introduced the terminology of deontology.
9. Rules of deontology in working of the nurse’s assistant.
12. The structure of the admission department.
13. Sanitary-hygienic regimen in admission department.
14. Sanitary processing of patients.
15. Sanitary processing of patients with scabies.
16. Sanitary processing the hair in revealing lice.
19. Anthropometry of patients.
20. Weighting of patients.
21. Transporting patients to the surgical department depending on the severity of their condition.
22. Peculiarities of admitting with urgent surgical pathology.
23. Compliance with the rules of deontology of medical personal at the reception of patients.
24. The patient is admitted to hospital for elective operation. It is necessary to prepare him bath for washing in admission department. How much water is needed?
25. The kinds of regime for the patient of surgical department.
26. The structure of the surgical department.
27. Sanitary-hygienic regimen in surgical department.
29. Who is creator of antisepsis.
30. In which year was introduced antisepsis in surgery.
32. Hygiene of medical personal.
33. Hygiene of patients.
34. The kinds of regime for the patient of surgical department.
35. Correlation of area of windows toward area of floor in a wards.
37. Hygienic norm of air in wards for one patient.
38. Processing of wards, of dressing rooms, of operation block.
39. How is the sanitary processing of the oral cavity?
40. Sanitary and hygienic processing of seriously ill patients.
41. Using of bedpan. Sanitary and hygienic processing of seriously ill patients after defecation.
42. Technic changes underwear and bed linen in seriously ill patients.
43. How frequently is conducted changing of bed linen and underwear.
44. How many times a day is cleaning up performed in the surgical department?
45. How frequently is conducted wet cleaning of the bedside tables and window sills.
46. How frequently is conducted cleaning walls and floor in the wards.
47. How should the bed and bedside table be cleaned after the patient’s discharge from the hospital?
48. How frequently screened medical staffs for the presence of Staphylococcus aureus in the nasopharynx.
49. In what way is arranged air conditioning in the rooms of surgical in-patient departments, which are built according to modern standard projects?
50. What shall be applied in order to reduce noise in the wards, corridors and other areas of surgical department?
51. Asepsis. Definition.
52. Who is creator of asepsis.
53. In which year was introduced asepsis in surgery.
54. What is the basic principle of aseptic?
55. What is the main risk factor of catching hospital infection by the patient?
56. Sanitary-hygienic regimen in operation block.
57. Ways of penetration infection in a wound.
58. Rules of asepsis in operation block.
59. Working of junior medical personal in operation room.
60. Functional zones of operation block.
61. Types of operating block cleaning.
62. What is the purpose of pre-sterilization preparing of surgical instruments?
63. Technic of disinfection of instruments after operation.
64. What is used for disinfection of optical surgical instruments.
65. What stage does the pre-sterilization preparation of instruments begin with?
66. What stage does the pre-sterilization preparation of the metallic instruments finish with?
67. In what stage of surgery the junior sister takes an active part.
68. What is «preoperative period»?
69. Tasks of preoperative preparation of patients.
70. Methods of control the temperature (in axillary region, in the oral cavity, in the rectum).
71. Peculiarities of preparing of patients for urgent operation.
72. What factors influenced on the duration and the amount of preoperative
preparation?
73. How should be performed sanitary and hygienic preparing of the patients before surgery?
74. Peculiarities of sanitary-hygienic processing of patients who are in severe condition.
75. Preparing for surgery of the digestive tract.
76. How is the sanitary processing of the oral cavity?
77. Types of enemas (hypertonic, contrast, oil, aperient, small, medicamentous).
78. What is called a cleansing enema? Technic its implementation.
79. What position should the patient take for a cleansing enema?
80. How much water should be prepared by the younger nurse to make a siphon enema?
81. What is called a siphon enema? Technic its implementation.
82. Transportation of patients.
83. The composition of the solution for enemas, proposed from Ognev.
84. Possible complications during cleansing and siphon enema. They prevention.
85. What temperature water is used for enemas?
86. How is the preparation of the surgical field in patients on the planned and emergent surgery?
87. When shaving the skin should be performed in patients before elective surgery.
88. How is preparation of mind and nervous system of patients before surgery?
89. Peculiarities of the preoperative preparation of elderly patients.
90. Peculiarities of the preoperative preparation of patients with disorders of the gastrointestinal tract.
91. Peculiarities of the preoperative preparation of patients who are in severe condition.
92. When does the preoperative preparation of the patient end?
93. What is "postoperative period"?
94. Peculiarities of patients care in the post-operative period.
95. Maintenance of principles of deontology in postoperative patients. Remember the phrase of Voltaire on this.
96. How to transport patients after surgery?
97. What are hygienic requirements relate to the wheel-stretchers, on which transported patients from the operating theater?
98. Technology shifting patients from operating table to the wheel-stretchers, from the wheel-stretchers in bed.
99. What is the main purpose of the functional bed?
100. What position should the operated patient be given to improve the blood flow to the brain in the first 2 hours after the surgery?
101. What position is the most comfortable for improving the cardiac and digestive functions and reducing the likelihood of vomiting?
102. What should be the patient's position in bed in the early hours after anesthesia?
the first day after surgery?
103. Describe the position of Fouler.
104. What are the indicators of the general state and local features must carefully monitor?
105. Observation of postoperative wound and drainage tubes in patients after abdominal operations.
106. Methods of control the temperature (in axillary region, in the oral cavity, in the rectum).
107. Technique of measurement of body temperature. Types of fever.
108. How frequently should be carried out cleaning of ears and finger nails should be cut off:
109. In what order should the under wear of the patient with affected upper extremity be changed?
110. What help should be given to the patient with symptoms of shortness of breath and asthma?
111. Technic applying of cupping glasses, of mustard plasters.
112. Methods of change of underwear and bed linen patients.
114. Care for reddened skin where the bedsores can be later formed aims at:
115. Specify the areas where bedsores occur rarely:
116. Fight against postoperative hiccup (including method of Valsava)?
118. Processing of oral cavity of postoperative patients.
119. Method of washing of postoperative patients in bed.
120. What solution should be used to wash female genitalia of the bedridden woman after abdominal operation?
121. Technique of cleansing enema?
122. How much water should be prepared for the cleansing enema?
123. Using of bedpan. Technique of sanitary processing of postoperative patients after defeation.
124. What is ishuria and measures necessary to carry out in its development?
125. Observations of the daily diuresis in patients after operation.
126. Describe the dietary tables.
128. Technic of feeding of patients after operation (with spoons, drinking bowl, through a tube).
129. In which cases is performed feeding through a tube after surgery.
130. What are the methods of artificial feeding post-operation patients.
131. Peculiarities of feeding of patients after abdominal operations (appendectomy, cholecystectomy, resection of the stomach).
132. Feeding elderly patients.
133. Nutrient enemas.
134. Sanitary- hygienic regimen in dressing rooms.
135. What is optimal temperature for dressing rooms.
136. For the dressing room with one table the area is supposed to be:
137. The first dressing after operation should be performed.
138. How must be dressed the patient in the clean and in septic dressing room:
139. Is it obligatory the use of gloves in the clean and in septic dressing room by the medical personal:
140. In which cases are permitted the dressing procedures in the ward:
141. Can the surgical nurse take instruments from the other dressing-rooms?
142. Is it permissible for medical personal to work in bandaging-room with the jewelry (watches, rings) on his hands?
143. Technic of disinfection of instruments after dressing.
144. How frequently is performed full-scale cleaning of dressing-room.
146. Sanitary and hygienic processing of seriously ill patients.
147. Using of bedpan. Sanitary and hygienic processing of seriously ill patients after defecation.
148. Technic changes underwear and bed linen in seriously ill patients.
149. Peculiarities nutrition seriously ill patients.
150. Observations of the seriously ill patients.
151. Peculiarities care for elderly patients.
152. What are the most common possible postoperative complications in elderly patients?
153. Observations of the respiratory, of the cardio-vascular system in elderly patients.
154. Observations of the daily diuresis in elderly patients after operation.
156. Prevention of bed-sores in seriously ill patients.
157. Control of diuresis in seriously ill patients.
158. What is clinical and biological death? First aid.
159. First aid by cardiac arrest?
160. Peculiarities caring for dying patients.