1. The indications of blood transfusion include all of the following except:
2. Correction of anemia
3. Control of infection
4. Prophylactic against sepsis
5. Restore blood component
6. The main indication for packed RBCs transfusion is
7. Leucopenia
8. Anemia
9. Thrombocytopenia
10. infection
11. Banked blood can be transfused after 2 months of storage
12. true
13. false
14. The pre deposit autologous transfusion is
15. One or two units of blood are removed from the patient immediately before surgery and retransfused to replace operative losses.
16. The patient donates 2-5 units of blood at approximately weekly interval before elective surgery
17. Blood lost during or after surgery may be collected and retransfused
18. None of the above
19. The haemoglobin level of the blood donor 8 gm/dl is accepted
20. True
21. False
22. Blood cross matching test is not mandatory if transfusion from mother to her son
23. True
24. False
25. One of the most serious complication of blood transfusion to the recipient is vasovagal attack
26. True
27. False
28. The management of febrile reaction to recipient by
29. Antibiotic
30. Antipyretic
31. Antihypertensive
32. Steroids
33. In cases with hemolytic reaction during blood transfusion the 1st management is
34. Corticosteroids
35. Oxygen supply
36. Stop transfusion
37. Antihistaminic
38. The main late complication of blood transfusion to recipient is viral transmission
39. True
40. False
41. The complications of massive transfusion include all of the following except:
42. Citrate toxicity
43. Coagulopathy
44. Hypokalemia
45. Hypothermia
46. Citrate toxicity after blood transfusion treated by 10% calcium gluconate
47. True
48. False
49. The VIRCHOW triad consists of all the following except:
50. Endothelial damage
51. Hypercoagulable state
52. Blood stasis
53. Anemia
54. Phlegmasis alba dolen is known as venous gangrene
55. True
56. False
57. The most serious complication of DVT is
58. Pulmonary embolism
59. Venous gangrene
60. Phlegmasis ceruola dolen
61. Postphlebtic syndrome
62. The most commonly used investigation for DVT
63. Duplex ultrasound
64. CT venography
65. MR venography
66. PET CT
67. The goal of treatment of DVT is to prevent complication and propagation
68. True
69. False
70. The first line of management in patient with DVT
71. Anticoagulation
72. Thrombolytic therapy
73. IVC filter
74. Thrombectomy
75. The most commonly used coagulation
76. LMWH
77. Marevan
78. Apixipan
79. Rivaroxiban
80. Regarding LMWH all true except
81. Antifactor x
82. No monitoring needed
83. Given by SC route
84. Antidote is vit K
85. The target INR level in DVT management
86. 2-3
87. 1-2
88. <2.5
89. None of the above
90. Oral anticoagulant with anti-factor X actions are all of the following except
91. Rivaroxiban
92. Apixipan
93. Marevan
94. Dabigatran
95. Absolute Indications for IVC filter are all of the following except
96. Recurrent DVT despite anticoagulation
97. Recurrent pulmonary embolism
98. Contraindication for anticoagulation
99. Cancer patient
100. The main patient complaint in DVT is
101. Edema
102. Redness
103. Loss of sensation
104. Loss of motor power
105. The classification of wound closure has 2 types
106. True
107. False
108. The main steps of wound healing include the following except
109. Hemostasis
110. Granulation
111. Remodeling
112. Dressing
113. Wound Dehiscence is one of the late complications of the wound healing
114. True
115. False
116. Abscess formation is one of the late complications of the wound healing
117. True
118. False
119. Characteristics of an optimal antibiotic for surgical prophylaxis are all except
120. Minimal toxicity
121. Minimal side effects
122. short half-life
123. Effective against suspected pathogens
124. The optimum layers for dressing are:
125. Two
126. Three
127. Four
128. None of the above
129. All of the following are purpose of dressing except
130. Aid in hemostasis
131. Protect a wound from microorganism contamination
132. Promote healing by absorbing drainage
133. Promote the good shape for the scar
134. All of the following are characters of ideal dressing except
135. Bacterial proof
136. Manages exudate
137. Adherent
138. Toxin free
139. All of the following are types of absorbable suture material except
140. Chromic gut
141. PDS
142. Silk
143. Vicryl
144. The horizontal mattress is the ideal for closure of lacerations under tension
	1. True
	2. false
145. Painful red skin with no blisters after exposure to sun is
146. 1st degree burn
147. 2nd degree burn
148. 3rd degree burn
149. 4th degree burn
150. The superficial second degree burn include reticular dermis:
151. True
152. False
153. The third degree burn include the muscle and tendon:
154. True
155. False
156. According to rule of nine in adult for burn assessment all are true except:
157. Head and neck = 18%
158. Back = 18%
159. Chest = 18%
160. Right leg = 18%
161. Parkland formula is
162. 4ml per percentage of burn per Kg body weight
163. 8ml per percentage of burn per Kg body weight
164. 4ml per percentage of burn per m2 body height
165. 8ml per percentage of burn per m2 body height
166. The calculated fluid requirement by parkland formula given as:
167. Half amount in first 16 hours and rest in 8 hours
168. Half amount in first 12 hours and rest in 12 hours
169. Half amount in first 6 hours and rest in 18 hours
170. Half amount in first 8 hours and rest in 16 hours
171. The third degree burn is very painful:
172. True
173. False
174. the most common cause of haemorrhage is haemophilia:

a- True

b- False

1. vasodilators are absolutely contraindicated in hypovolemic shock:

a- True

b- false

1. IV fluids given in hypovolemic shock calculated according to urine output only

a- True

b- false

1. septic shock can be managed only by antibiotic

a- True

b- false

1. interstitial hemorrhage occurs in hollow organs

a- True

b- false

1. Hand washing is a step in surgical scrubbing
2. True
3. False
4. The score to discharge patient from recovery after assessment of physiological parameters:
5. 4-5
6. 6-7
7. 7-8
8. 8-9
9. The routine laboratory test in preoperative phase include all following except:
10. CBC
11. Blood grouping
12. Immunological test
13. Liver and kidney function
14. Informed consent is a must in the following except
15. Surgical procedures
16. Radiation
17. Anesthesia
18. Examination