

**Educational institution**  
**Gomel State Medical University**  
**Department of Surgical Diseases №2**  
**FACULTY OF MEDICINE, FIS**  
**"Medical care and manipulation technics"**

**Questions for the exam (surgery)**

1. Medical-protective and sanitary-hygienic mode of operation (work) in a surgical hospital.
2. The daily routine of the surgical department.
3. Sources of surgical infection (exogenous, endogenous). Pathways of exogenous infection (airborne, droplet, contact, implant).
4. Endogenous infection.
5. Prevention of nosocomial infection in the surgical department.
6. General aspects of asepsis and antisepsis.
7. Asepsis in the surgical department. The principles of modern antisepsis.
8. Types of antisepsis (mechanical, chemical, physical, biological, mixed).
9. Disinfection of surgical instruments and reusable medical devices.
10. Pre-sterilization cleaning of surgical instruments and reusable medical devices.
11. Means used for pre-sterilization cleaning of reusable medical devices. Quality control of pre-sterilization cleaning.
12. Basic hygiene requirements for the location of the surgical department.
13. The structural units of the clinic, their location.
14. Features of hospitalization in the surgical department of planned and emergency surgical patients, their sanitization.
15. Functions of nurses and nurses to care for surgical patients.
16. Documentation, equipment and preparation of the dressing room to perform dressings.
17. The purpose and methods of sterilizing reusable medical devices.
18. Preparation of a sterile table in the dressing room. Requirements for the used dressings and tools.
19. Preparation of dressing material (sponges, gauzes etc.). Packing of dressings and other reusable medical devices for sterilization. The placing of dressings and other reusable medical devices for sterilization
20. Quality control of sterilization of reusable medical devices.
21. Hygienic and surgical hand antisepsis during medical procedures in the dressing room.
22. The dressing technique (removing the dressing, examining the wound, conducting the wound toilet, applying and fixing a clean dressing). Applying soft bandage dressings.
23. Care for drainage and micro-irrigators. Drainage removal.
24. Removal of skin sutures. Dressing change frequency.

25. Collection, packaging and labeling of medical waste in the dressing room.
26. The main and additional premises of the operation theatre.
27. Zones of the operation theatre.
28. The equipment, machinery and equipment of the operation theatre. Features of planned, emergency, "purulent" operation theatres.
29. The sanitary-epidemiological regime of the operation theatre. Types of cleanings of the operation theatre.
30. Surgical Instruments.
31. Suture materials. Sterilization methods.
32. Transportation of patients to and from the operating room. Features of patient transportation with drains, with systems for intravenous infusion, in the lift, when carried on a stretcher and improvised means.
33. Methods of surgical hand antiseptics before surgery. Putting on a sterile gown and gloves.
34. Preparation of the surgical field.
35. The main types of surgical intervention.
36. Preoperative preparation, its stages.
37. Features of preoperative preparation in emergency and planned surgery.
38. Psychological preparation of patients.
39. Shaving of the surgical field.
40. Preparing the patient's organs and systems for surgery (cardiovascular, respiratory, genitourinary systems, gastrointestinal tract).
41. The concept of the postoperative period.
42. Tasks of medical personnel in the postoperative period.
43. Preparation of the ward, bed and care items for the patient after surgery.
44. Observation of the patient on the first day after surgery (dressing, skin, body temperature, cardiovascular system, respiratory system, urinary system).
45. Assistance in case of vomiting.
46. The use of a rectal tube to combat flatulence.
47. Relief of pain in surgical patients. The use of an ice pack.
48. Care for drainage of the abdominal cavity. Recording of the quantity and nature of the discharge of drainage.
49. Care for gastro and ileostomy.
50. Features of care for patients operated on the chest organs.
51. The technique of pleural puncture (thoracocentesis). Selection of instruments for puncture of the pleural cavity.
52. Feeding of patients after undergoing surgical interventions.
53. Diet and nutrition regimen of patients through a nasogastric tube and gastrostomy.
54. The diet and parenteral nutrition regimen.
55. The organization of the resuscitation unit and intensive care unit, the specific features of the organization of work in it.
56. The main equipments located in the intensive care room.
57. Definition of concepts: resuscitation, intensive care.
58. Sanitary and hygienic regimen in the resuscitation and intensive care unit.

59. Features of monitoring patients in the first hours after surgery.
60. Care for the tracheostomy.
61. Features of the position of patients with skeletal traction, plaster casts and after trauma surgery in bed.
62. Advantages and disadvantages of plaster casts. Types and rules for applying gypsum dressings.
63. Complications of improper casting.
64. Features of hygienic care for the skin of the body and perineum in long-lying patients. Rules of skin care in the places of the spokes.
65. Types of thermal injuries.
66. Medical aid in thermal burns.
67. Medical aid in chemical burns.
68. Medical aid in electrical injury.
69. Treatment of burns.
70. Cold injuries.
71. Optimal environmental conditions and sanitary-hygienic regimen in the treatment of patients with thermal injuries.
72. Catering for patients with burns and frostbite.
73. Requirements for sanitary-hygienic regimen in the departments of purulent surgery.
74. Activities aimed at the non-proliferation of nosocomial infections.
75. The procedure for wet cleaning and ultraviolet bactericidal irradiations in the wards of a purulent surgical department.
76. Requirements for the medical staff participating in the dressings of purulent patients.
77. Skin care for the prevention of pressure sores.
78. Types of drainage of purulent cavities.
79. Conducting flow-suction drainage.
80. Acute nonspecific infection (boil, carbuncle, lymphadenitis, abscess, phlegmon, hydradenitis).
81. The concept of general purulent infection (sepsis).
82. Disposable and multi-use stoma bags.
83. Replacing the stoma and urine bags.
84. Catering for patients with colostomy. Skin care around the colostomy and urinary fistula.