

Operating room questions

1. The intermediate acting local anesthetic agent lasts about - -----.
 - a. Less than 30 minutes.
 - b. 30 minutes.
 - c. 60 minutes.
 - d. Longer than 90 minutes.

2. Never save a cartridge for reuse to prevent -----.
 - a. Leakage.
 - b. Cross infection.
 - c. Swelling.
 - d. None of the above.

3. ----- of the pulse is the pattern of the beats.
 - a. Rate.
 - b. Volume.
 - c. Capacity.
 - d. Rhythm.

4. Injection into an infected area carries the risk of -----.
 - a. Spreading the infection.
 - b. Be non effective.
 - c. All the above.
 - d. None of the above.

5. When carbon dioxide level increases in the body the cells become starved for -----.
 - a. Blood.
 - b. Hydrogen.
 - c. Carbohydrates.
 - d. Oxygen.

6. Dental assistant can help to minimize local anesthetic complications by -----.
- Following precautions.
 - Giving the injection.
 - Cleaning the area.
 - Applying topical anesthesia.
7. Scavenger system of the nitrous oxide sedation should have an evacuation flow rate of -----.
- 45 liters per minute.
 - 35 liters per minute.
 - 55 liters per minute.
 - None of the above.
8. When taking the radial pulse, the patients arm must be at the same level of the -----.
- Heart.
 - The other arm.
 - The highest part of the body.
 - Abdomen.
9. The N₂O/O₂ analgesia should end with administration of -- ----- for 3-5 minutes.
- 50% hydrogen.
 - 50% oxygen.
 - 100% hydrogen.
 - 100% oxygen.
10. The undesirable stage of general anesthesia is -----.
- Stage I.
 - Stage II.
 - Stage III.
 - Stage IV.
11. The highest normal body temperature is present in the ---- -----.
- Evening.

- b. Early morning.
 - c. At night.
 - d. None of the above.
12. The most common site for taking a patient pulse in the dental office is -----.
- a. Brachial artery.
 - b. Carotid artery.
 - c. Radial artery.
 - d. All the above.
13. In korotkoff sounds the phase in which the artery is fully open & the sound disappears is called -----.
- a. Phase I.
 - b. Phase IV.
 - c. Phase III.
 - d. Phase V.
14. ----- is a graph or tracing of the activity of the heart.
- a. Electrocardiogram.
 - b. Stethoscope.
 - c. Glass thermometer.
 - d. Disposable syringe.
15. Electronic thermometer may give an inaccurate reading if -----.
- a. Battery is low.
 - b. Patient is very hot.
 - c. Patient opens his mouth.
 - d. A & C are correct.
16. Allergic reactions to ----- local anesthetics are rare.
- a. Promide.
 - b. Amide.
 - c. Xylocaine.

d. Lidocaine.

17. Draping towels may be fixed directly to the skin with silk -----.

- a. Suture.
- b. Stables.
- c. Tape.
- d. None of the above.

18. The number that reflects the heart muscle at rest in a blood pressure reading is called -----.

- a. Diastolic pressure.
- b. Sharp sound.
- c. Pulse rate.
- d. Korotkoff sounds.

19. ----- is a sterile assistant who passes instruments, sutures & suction.

- a. Anaesthesia technician.
- b. O R supervisor.
- c. Scrub nurse.
- d. Chairside assistant.

20. Chlorohexidine gluconate is used as irrigation before surgery in the oral cavity in its ----- strength.

- a. Full.
- b. Diluted.
- c. All the above.
- d. None of the above.

21. Anesthetic sprays may be applied at the throat of the patient with----- reflex who needs impressions.

- a. Toxicity.
- b. Allergy.
- c. Gag.
- d. Gastritis.

22. Patient is discharged to the surgical floor when -----
-----& major effects of anesthesia have worn off.
- a. Irritable.
 - b. Unconscious.
 - c. Stable.
 - d. Unstable.
23. The nurse alone will pull glove over gown cuff of the ----
----- hand in surgical gloving .
- a. Any.
 - b. Left.
 - c. Right.
 - d. Both.
24. Types of scrubbing techniques include -----
-----.
- a. Stroke.
 - b. Hot.
 - c. Digit.
 - d. Time/temperature.
25. The ECG records a ----- that move
above or below a baseline.
- a. Electric current.
 - b. Series of waves.
 - c. Group of actions.
 - d. None of the above.
26. Surgical clothing includes the following -----
-----.
- a. Mask.
 - b. Shoe cover.
 - c. Gown.
 - d. All of the above.

27. Anesthetic agents exert their effect by blocking the ability of the nerve membrane to generate an -----
-----.
- a. Pain.
 - b. Impulse.
 - c. Penetration.
 - d. Radiation.