

CLASS SCHEDULE

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
Dept. Policies Course Content Orientation Objectives Dept. Tour <i>Harrassment Video</i> Tues. reading Pyxis, HBOC, ESI	Intro. to Periop. Legal Responsibilities Implementation periop practice Word element handout	Eval of Asepsis and Micro Review Limiting Contamination Sources in OR <i>Scrubbing gown+glove</i> <i>video</i> J&J gown&glove hand.	Open a case Aseptic Tech test Sterilization/Disinfection +test Review autoclaves, steris attest, cidex	Open a case <i>Video team effort</i> Sterilization test review Prep of pt & surgical team <i>Prep video/handout</i> Positioning/handout Anesthesia Testing with LA + attest
Open a case <i>Local Anes. Video/test</i> <i>MH Video/test</i> Positioning+Draping <i>Draping Video</i> *Abdominal Prep	Open a case Review OR tables & access.+positioning aid: Positioning test Review anes. machine Surgical Instrumentation Instr. ID+handling *Extremity prep	Open a case Hemostasis Tourniquet testing *Minor tray *Plastic set *Hernia set *Lap set	Open a case Wound Closure Review suture+ndle+test *Aux Hyst. set, D&C set *Hyst soft tissue set *Foot set Give list of P&P to be read by orientees	Open a case Wound healing Glucometer + test <i>Video Pt's sake</i> *hysteroscopy set *endo soft tissue set Organ Procurement Medical term test
Open cases Specific Pt. pop PAR *AV graft set *endosoft tissue set	Open cases put instruments away Handling instr. dismanteling trays, manu: cleaning Review a Day in the OR Review paperwork	Open cases put instruments away Instrument test Review: students choice 2nd Aseptic Tech test Computer Lab	put instruments away pull cases afternoon do computer in a case	same as previous day
Supply Room 2 hrs scheduling rest of day instrument Rm	Supply Room Instrument room	6-8 SDS rest of day in holding area Supply Room	2 hrs scheduling rest of day instrument Rm Supply Room	Instrument Room 6-8 SDS rest of day holding area

ASEPTIC TECHNIQUE / UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS EXAM

Circle all answers that apply

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

1. Hair is a potential source of infection and is a major source of **Streptococcus**.
True _____ False _____
2. Talking is a source of contamination.
True _____ False _____
3. When doing your hand scrub, you should wash one entire arm first before you begin on the second arm for the total of five minutes for the first scrub.
True _____ False _____
4. Polished nails are known to harbor more bacteria than unpolished nails following a surgical scrub.
True _____ False _____
5. Universal Precautions
 - a. protects patients
 - b. protects personnel
 - c. should be practiced for all patients
 - d. includes hand washing
 - e. includes precautions in handling sharps
 - f. is mandated by OSHA
6. List four articles of personal protective attire worn to be in compliance with universal precautions in the presence of infectious fluids.

7. The parts of the surgical gown that are considered sterile include.

8. Before an item is dispensed to the sterile field, the scrub person and the person dispensing the item are responsible for checking the item to ensure that parameters of sterilization have been met.
True _____ False _____
9. Define strike-through

10. If the wrapper of a sterile packaged item has a stain on it,
 - a. and the wrapper is intact and the chemical indicator indicates it has been sterilized, the item may be dispensed to the sterile field.
 - b. and the wrapper is dry and intact and the chemical indicator indicates it has been sterilized, the item may be dispensed to the field.
 - c. it is considered contaminated and not dispensed to the sterile field.
11. Sterile setups should be
 - a. covered if surgery is delayed
 - b. monitored for possible contamination
 - c. prepared as close to the time of surgery as possible
12. As a scrub nurse, to retrieve a lap sponge from the top of the field, you should do
 - a. ask the surgeon for the sponge
 - b. retrieve by back to back method

ANSWERS TO:
ASEPTIC TECHNIQUE / UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS EXAM

1. False (Staphylococcus)
2. True
3. False
4. False
5. a-f
6. Masks, gloves, protective eye wear, gowns
7. Front chest to level of the sterile field. Arms from 2 inches above the elbow down to the top edge of the cuff
8. True
9. When liquids soak through a barrier from sterile to an unsterile surface or vice versa. Strike-through allows the passage of microorganisms through the barrier and the contents must be considered contaminated.
10. c
11. b,c
12. b
13. sterile conscience
14. b
15. False
16. b
17. To remove glove powders, which can incite an inflammatory response and delay healing if introduced into the patient
18. a
19. package integrity and sterilizer indicator tape
20. The points of the towel clip will have been contaminated and moving the clip would contaminate the field
21. False; (infectious waste fluids may be poured down a drain connected to a sanitary sewer if regulations permit, or the collection container must be sealed and placed in a hazardous-waste bag)
22. Disposal of infectious waste is significantly more expensive than disposal of noninfectious waste.
23. a,c,d
24. Alcohol is flammable and electrosurgery could supply a spark capable of igniting the alcohol.
25. False (scrubbed people are to sit only when the entire procedure will be done in the seated position)
26. a
27. True
28. True
29. False (should only be deposited in color coded bag if the waste is infectious)
30. a
31. d
32. 12-18"
33. c,d

ASEPTIC TECHNIQUE QUIZ

Name _____

Date _____

1. T F Hair is a potential source of infection and is a major source of **Streptococcus**.
2. T F When doing your hand scrub, you should wash one entire arm first before you begin on the second arm.
3. T F Polished nails are known to harbor more bacteria than unpolished nails following a surgical scrub.
4. T F Front chest to level of sterile field and arms from 2 inches above the elbow down to the top edge of the cuff are considered the sterile areas of the surgical gown.
5. T F Before an item is dispensed to the sterile field, the scrub person and the person dispensing the item are responsible for checking the item to ensure that parameters of sterilization have been met.
6. T F Strike-through occurs when liquids soak through a barrier from a sterile to an unsterile surface or vice versa which allows the passage of microorganisms through the barrier and the contents must be considered contaminated.
7. T F If the wrapper of a sterile packaged item has a stain on it but the wrapper is intact and the chemical indicator indicates it has been sterilized, the item may be dispensed to the sterile field.
8. T F When in the scrub role a lap sponge from the top of the field should be retrieved by the back to back method.
9. T F When shaving is required, it is recommended that it be performed at home by the patient.
10. T F If the patient is draped and the scrub nurse has not moved the backtable to the field, you need to walk quickly through if you need to do so.
11. T F Shoe covers only purpose is to protect personal footwear.
12. T F Scrubbed personnel wearing powdered gloves should remove the powder with sterile saline or water before the start of the case.
13. T F The surgical scrub should be timed and should include the nails, fingers, hands, and arms to 2 inches above the elbow.

ASEPTIC TECHNIQUE EXAM 2 ANSWERS

1. F
2. F
3. F
4. T
5. T
6. T
7. F
8. T
9. F
10. F
11. T
12. T
13. T
14. F
15. T
16. T
17. T
18. F
19. T
20. F

ATTEST BIOLOGICAL INDICATOR TEST

Fill in the blanks:

1. A sterilization process should be monitored by mechanical, chemical and _____ indicators.
2. The frequency of routine biological testing of steam sterilization processes at SMHC is _____.
3. In a 270 degree F gravity cycle, porous materials, instruments with lumens, more than 4 instruments, instruments with plastic end protectors on, and wrapped metal instruments should be sterilized for _____ minutes.
4. The Control vial must have the date and the letter _____ written on it.
5. How much time should elapse before reading the processed vial after incubation?
6. How long does the control need to stay in the incubator well for a visual test?
7. Where do you want to place the Attest in the autoclave?
8. What is written in the Log Book (5 things)?
 -
 -
 -
 -
 -
9. When calibrating the auto-reader, use a _____ biological indicator (b.i.) that has been crushed and tapped.
10. Final negative readout for Attest rapid readout biological indicators occurs at _____.
11. What do you do if you get a positive biological indicator that has been processed?
 -
 -
 -
 -
 -

ATTEST EXAM ANSWERS

1. BIOLOGICAL
2. ONCE / DAY
3. 15
4. C
5. 1 HOUR
6. 24 HOURS
7. NEAR THE DRAIN
8. INITIALS, AUTOCLAVE # , TIME IN WELL, TIME OUT OF WELL, VISUAL RESULTS FROM DAY BEFORE, DATE,
9. PROCESSED
10. 1 HOUR, 24 HOURS FOR THE VISUAL
11. QUARANTINE AUTOCLAVE, CONTACT ANY ROOMS THAT HAVE FLASHED IN THAT AUTOCLAVE AND NOTIFY DOC, CALL COMPANY, NOTIFY STERILE PROCESSING SUPERVISOR, PULL ANY INSTRUMENTS THAT WERE PROCESSED IN THAT AUTOCLAVE, LOG IT AND WHAT YOU DID ABOUT IT.
- 12-22. ALL TRUE

**PREVENTION OF INFECTION--
STERILIZATION AND DISINFECTION EXAM**

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

1. Flash sterilization should not be used for routine sterilization of instruments and should not be used to sterilize implants, if at all avoidable. True _____ False _____

2. When using Glutaraldehyde, (Cidex), the date of mixing and length of effectiveness should be indicated on the container in which it is stored. When would the preparer indicate this information the container? _____

3. Disinfection means
 - a. the destruction of all gram-negative bacteria
 - b. the destruction of all pathogenic microorganisms except spores
 - c. the process used to make skin as clean as possible

4. Sterile means
 - a. free of all living microorganisms
 - b. free of all bacteria
 - c. free of all living microorganisms and spores

5. Select the correct answer(s)
 - a. Steam must be subjected to pressure for it to reach a temperature high enough to accomplish sterilization.
 - b. For an item to be rendered sterile, steam must contact every surface of that item.
 - c. Steam at a temperature of 212 degrees F is sufficient to achieve sterilization.

6. Explain why it is inappropriate to place a warm sterilized package on a solid cold surface. _____

7. When a 270 degree F, 4 minute exposure is used on an unwrapped item, it is referred to as a _____ cycle.

8. Ethylene oxide is toxic and exposure can cause vomiting, headache, and irritation of the eyes and respiratory passages. Therefore, all porous items sterilized in ethylene oxide must go through a final aeration process. At SSMHC our aeration time is:
 - a. 15 minutes
 - b. 1 hour
 - c. 8 hours
 - d. 12 hours

9. Ethylene oxide sterilization is appropriate for

**PREVENTION OF INFECTION--
STERILIZATION AND DISINFECTION EXAM**

ANSWERS:

1. True
2. When mixing the powdered mixture to the liquid.
3. b
4. c
5. a,b
6. Condensation can form and make the package wet and microorganisms can penetrate wet items.
7. Flash
8. c
9. a,b,c,d
10. a,b,c
11. a,b,d
12. True
13. True
14. False
15. Contents, initials of person who packaged the items, lot control number, sterilization date
16. a,b,c
17. To prevent splashing, aerosolization, and the spread of airborne contaminants.
18. b, Ethylene oxide in contact with water forms ethylene glycol, which is toxic
19. True
20. True

INSTRUMENT EXAM

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. List 4 basic categories of instruments.

2. Name 2 examples of sharp dissectors.

3. Scalpels are handed to the surgeon with the cutting edge facing away from the surgeons palm. True _____ False _____

4. List 2 parts of a scalpel.

5. Match the type of scissors to it's use:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| a. Curved Mayo scissors | ___ Dissection of delicate tissue |
| b. Metzenbaum scissors | ___ For cutting suture, cloth or paper materials |
| c. Straight Mayo scissors | ___ Dissection of heavy tissue |

6. The scissors of choice for cutting fascia is _____.

7. List 3 of the most common clamping instruments.

8. Overall design is similar for all clamps. Ratchet, finger rings, shank, box lock and jaw are all parts of the clamp. Which part of the clamp determines it's use?

9. Clamps are only used on vessels to provide hemostasis. True _____ False _____

10. The tip of a mixer is in what shape? _____

11. Grasping instruments include oschners and forceps. True _____ False _____

12. Grasping instruments are useful

- for retraction
- during dissection
- as an aid in suturing

13. A oschner has teeth that do not crush or damage tissue. True _____ False _____

14. Name 2 uses of a sponge forceps. _____

LOCAL ANESTHESIA

1. Symptoms of dizziness, drowsiness, and confusion are associated with:
 - a. toxic overdose.
 - b. allergic reaction
 - c. reaction to epinephrine.
 - d. toluidine toxicity.
2. Headache, increased heart rate, and increased blood pressure are signs and symptoms associated with:
 - a. toxic overdose.
 - b. allergic reaction
 - c. reaction to epinephrine
 - d. PABA toxicity.
3. Rash, redness of skin, and itchiness are signs and symptoms associated with:
 - a. toxic overdose.
 - b. allergic reaction.
 - c. reaction to epinephrine.
 - d. methylene blue toxicity.
4. A local patient complains of numbness of tongue, blurred vision, and tinnitus. The patient may be experiencing:
 - a. operative anxiety.
 - b. operative pain.
 - c. toxic reaction.
 - d. allergic reaction
5. Which of the following local anesthetic agents is most likely to cause an allergic reaction?
 - a. Lidocaine
 - b. Bupivacaine
 - c. Mepivacaine
 - d. Tetracaine
6. Ten cc of a 1% lidocaine solution is injected. How many mg of lidocaine did the patient receive?
 - a. 10 mg
 - b. 50 mg
 - c. 100 mg
 - d. 1000 mg
7. What is the maximum recommended dose (total mgs.) of lidocaine 1% without epinephrine for the healthy 50 kg. person?
 - a. 100 mg
 - b. 300 mg

Answers to:
LOCAL ANESTHESIA TEST

1. A
2. C
3. B
4. C
5. B or D
6. C
7. B
8. A
9. B
10. A
11. D

MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY EXAM

1. List the medical roots for the following terms:
 - a. Gallbladder _____
 - b. Liver _____
 - c. Abdomen _____
 - d. Ovary _____
 - e. Calculus, Stone _____
 - f. Lung _____
 - g. Chest _____
 - h. Common Bile Duct _____
 - i. Uterus _____

2. Define the following prefixes and suffixes:
 - a. Itis _____
 - b. Peri _____
 - c. Post _____
 - d. Otomy _____
 - e. Ectomy _____
 - f. Ostomy _____
 - g. Oscopy _____
 - h. Pneumo _____

3. Name the procedure or medical term associated with the following descriptions:
 - a. Viewing of the abdomen with a scope _____
 - b. Inflammation of the gallbladder _____
 - c. Presence of endometrial tissue in abnormal places of the uterus

 - d. Non- cancerous fibrous tumor _____
 - e. Between the ribs _____
 - f. Removal of appendix _____
 - g. Excision of the gallbladder _____
 - h. Excision part of colon _____
 - i. Removal of uterus _____
 - j. Excision of fallopian tube _____
 - k. Excision of fallopian tubes and ovaries _____
 - l. Removal of a lobe of the lung _____

MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY EXAM

1. List the medical roots for the following terms:
 - a. Gallbladder: Cholecysto
 - b. Liver: hepa, hepato
 - c. Abdomen: laparo
 - d. Ovary: oophor
 - e. Calculus, Stone: lith
 - f. Lung: pneumo
 - g. Chest: thoraco
 - h. Common Bile Duct: choledocho
 - I. Uterus: hyster

2. Define the following prefixes and suffixes:
 - a. Itis: inflammation of
 - b. Peri: around, covering, near
 - c. Post: after
 - d. Otomy: incision, surgical cutting
 - e. Ectomy: surgical removal
 - f. Ostomy: surgical opening, artificial opening
 - g. Oscopy: look into, see
 - h. Pneumo: air, lungs

3. Name the procedure or medical term associated with the following descriptions:
 - a. Viewing of the abdomen with a scope: laparoscopy
 - b. Inflammation of the gallbaldder: Cholecystitis
 - c. Presence of endometrial tissue in abnormal places of the uterus: endometriosis
 - d. Non-cancerous fibrous tumor: fibroid
 - e. Between the ribs: intercostal
 - f. Removal of appendix: appendectomy
 - g. Excision of the gallbladder: cholecystectomy
 - h. Excision of part of the colon: colectomy
 - I. Removal of uterus: hysterectomy
 - j. Excision of fallopian tube: salpingectomy
 - k. Excision of fallopian tubes and ovaries: salpingoophorectomy
 - l. Removal of a lobe of the lung: lobectomy

SUTURE MATERIALS, NEEDLES, and WOUND CLOSURE EXAM

there may be more than one right answer circle all that apply

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

1. Suture is a generic term for all materials used to sew body tissue together until healing takes place. True _____ False _____

2. List two uses of a suture ligature.

3. What is another name for a suture with a pre-attached needle?

4. The Tensile Strength of a suture is the:

- a. Number of fibers used in a suture to increase its strength.
- b. Amount of weight to break a suture.
- c. Measure of how easily the suture slips through tissue.

5. Suture diameter is determined in millimeters, with the smaller diameter suture expressed in sizes with more zeros. True _____ False _____

6. All suture material causes some tissue reaction. True _____ False _____

7. List the two broad groups of suture materials.

8. What are the two methods by which suture is absorbed by the body?

9. Which of the following is not an absorbable suture

- a. PDS
- b. Ethibond
- c. Chromic
- d. Vicryl

10. Surgical gut suture is obtained for collagen. It is either treated or untreated. Name the two types of surgical gut.

Bonus: what is the process for treated collagen

Answers to:
SUTURE MATERIALS, NEEDLES, and WOUND CLOSURE EXAM

1. True
2. To tie off a blood vessel and to isolate a mass of tissue to be excised and for wound closure.
3. Swaged
4. b
5. True
6. True
7. Absorbable and Non absorbable
8. Digested by enzyme activity and Hydrolyzed by reaction with water in tissues.
9. b
10. Plain and chromic BONUS: Chromatization
- 11 True
12. Vicryl, Dexon, PDS, Monocryl
13. Silk, Nylon, Prolene, Stainless Steel Wire
14. Silk
15. True
16. a,c,d,e
17. a,b,c,d
18. The needle and suture are one continuous unit, separated by means of a light tug.
19. Any vascular procedure
20. True
21. Procedure, tissue being sutured, surgeon preference, condition of patient.
22. As free ties with precut lengths.
23. True
24. False (some clips are supplied in disposable, prepackaged, pre loaded units)
25. Skin staples
26. False (skin should not be moist)
27. Tissue being sutured
28. Tapered, cutting, blunt
29. Blunt
30. True
31. True
32. Microsurgery, Ophthalmology, Plastic "Surgery
33. This requires that 2 strands of suture are pulled through the tissue which causes more trauma.
34. a,b,c,d
35. b,c
36. a,b,c
37. Material, trade name, generic name, product number, size, length, color, number of sutures in pack, description of needle, whether suture is braided or monofilament, absorbable or non absorbable, coating material if used, manufacturer, date manufactured, expiration date, compliance with USP standards.

11. Chromic suture should be used immediately after removal from the package.
True_____ False_____

12. Synthetic absorbable sutures maintain good tensile strength for about 2-3 weeks.
List 2 examples of synthetic absorbable suture.

13. List 3 common non absorbable sutures.

14. A suture that handles well, is soft and forms secure knots is

- Cotton
- Nylon
- Prolene
- Silk

15. Synthetic non absorbable sutures have greater tensile strength and retain their strength longer than natural non absorbable sutures. True_____ False_____

16. Issues to consider when working with stainless steel are:

- Kinks in the wire can render it practically useless
- Steel cannot pull or tear out of tissue easily
- Barbs on the end of steel can traumatize surrounding tissue
- Necrosis can result from a too tight suture
- Clamping the free end of the suture with a peon or Kelly helps keep suture from springing about

17. Suture packets may contain

- Single or multiple stands
- Either with or without a needle attached to the suture
- Double armed suture
- Control release suture

18. Define control release or pop off suture.

19. Name a surgical procedure, which utilizes double-armed suture.

20. A stick tie ligature is a suture with a needle attached. True_____ False_____

21. List at least 2 issues to consider when selecting suture for a surgical procedure?

22. Suture ties are supplied in packages on a reel or

23. Ligating clips are small staple like devices that are placed around the lumen of a vessel or structure to close it off. True_____ False_____

24. Ligating clips are available in several sizes and types and must be loaded by the scrub person. True_____ False_____

25. Name the most frequently chosen item for skin closure.

26. Skin tapes (steri-strips) are applied to moist or dry skin and may be used with an adhesive adjunct (benzoin or mastisol). True_____ False_____

27. Surgical needles vary in shape, size, point design and wire diameter. What is the needle selection based upon? _____

28. List the three types of needle points.

29. Name the needle point most appropriate for suturing liver tissue.

30. The swaged needle is the most universally used needle type.
True_____ False_____

31. Choice of needle point relates to density of tissue to be penetrated. Delicate tissue, such as bowel, requires a taper point needle and skin, which is dense in structure, requires a cutting edge. True_____ False_____

32. What type of delicate surgery requires needles with very sharp points?

33. Describe a disadvantage to using an eyed needle that must be threaded.

34. The rate of absorption of gut suture is affected by:

- Patient's state of health
- Presence of infection
- Type of tissue in which it is placed
- Condition of the tissue in which it is placed

35. Nylon suture:

- Is often used in surgery of the GI tract
- Is often used for skin closure

- c. Can be provided in fine suture for ophthalmic surgery
- d. Is absorbed by enzymes

36. The perioperative nurse may utilize knowledge about wound closure materials to:
- a. Anticipate needed suture
 - b. Help minimize surgery time
 - c. Help prevent injury to patient tissue

37. List at least 5 pieces of information found on the suture packet label.

- c. 500 mg
- d. 1000 mg

8. The average healthy patient has received 100 mg of 1% lidocaine. How many cc's of lidocaine 1% can the surgeon administer without exceeding the maximum total dose?

- a. 20 cc
- b. 40 cc
- c. 90 cc
- d. No more

9. The patient has cirrhosis of the liver. The surgeon will most likely use one of the following because they are not metabolized by the liver.

- a. the amides: lidocaine, mepivacaine, prilocaine, bupivacaine, etidocaine
- b. the esters: cocaine, procaine, tetracaine, chlorprocaine

10. It's important that the patient has an effectively functioning urinary system as some by products of metabolized local agents are potentially toxic.

- a. True
- b. False

11. Maximum doses are greater when epinephrine is used because:

- a. it is a vasoconstrictor
- b. it slows absorption of local agents
- c. it allows the agent to be metabolized in smaller amounts over a longer period of time
- d. All of the above

15. Needle holders are designed to hold needles, not tissue. True_____ False_____

16. 2 factors that determine which size needle holder to use are:

17. A type of occluding clamp that has no teeth is the

- a. Babcock
- b. Allis
- c. Oschner

18. What is the name of the tissue forceps that holds a blood vessel with minimal trauma? _____

19. Name 4 different types of forceps.

20. A _____ forceps is most appropriate to hold the skin while suturing.

- a. toothed
- b. non toothed

21. The depth of the surgical site will help determine

- a. the number of teeth on the instrument used
- b. the length of the instruments used
- c. the number of instruments required
- d. all of the above

22. Which of the following is a self-retaining retractor?

- a. Rake
- b. Deaver
- c. Weitlander
- d. Malleable
- e. Richardson

23. Flat metal retractor that may be shaped or bent by the surgeon at the field are called:

- a. Army-Navy retractor
- b. Richardson retractor
- c. Malleable ribbon retractor
- d. Harrington retractor

24. The abdominal wall is held open by a self-retaining retractor called a:

- a. Balfour retractor

- b. Weitlander retractor
- c. Richardson retractor
- d. Deaver retractor

25. Match the instrument to the description:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. Hemostat | ___ Blunt dissector |
| b. Small peanut-shaped sponge | ___ Controls bleeding |
| c. Kocher or Oschner | ___ Non-self-retaining retractor |
| d. Richardson | ___ Grasps tough tissue |
| e. Weitlander | ___ 2 arms with spring action |
| f. Forceps | ___ Self-retaining retractor |

- a. endoscopes
- b. lensed instruments
- c. cameras
- d. electrical instruments

10. Paracetic acid sterilization

- a. may be used with immersible items only
- b. is used for flexible and rigid endoscopes
- c. results in a wet item that does not permit sterile storage
- d. requires a 1 hour cycle time

11. Items disinfected in glutaraldehyde must be

- a. cleaned and rinsed before immersion
- b. dried before immersion
- c. immersed for 1 hour for disinfection to occur
- d. rinsed prior to use

12. Sterile items that were opened during a surgical procedure but were not used or handled are considered contaminated. True_____ False_____

13. The instrument cleaning process may begin during surgery when instruments that are used are rinsed and wiped. True_____ False_____

14. To prevent loss, instruments must remain assembled and in a closed position during sterilization. True_____ False_____

15. List three pieces of information that should be indicated on packages prepared for sterilization. _____

16. Contaminated instruments and items include

- a. items opened and used during surgery
- b. visibly soiled items
- c. items opened for surgery, not used, and no visible debris

17. Instruments that are heavily soiled may be washed or brushed by hand,. Washing and brushing should be done beneath the surface of the water to prevent.

18. Prior to ethylene oxide sterilization items with a lumen must have the lumen

- a. moistened with water
- b. blown dry
- c. explain why:_____

19. Flashing 2 instruments can be done in four minutes. True_____ False_____

20. Flashing more that 5 instruments and or; plastic should be 15 minutes.

True_____ False_____

Reference: Essentials of Perioperative Nursing, Second Edition, Cynthia Spry
CNOR Study Guide, Third Edition

True or False:

12. A biological indicator (b.i.) is defined as “a known population of microorganisms in or on a carrier, which has a specific resistance to the mode of sterilization being monitored.”
13. No biological indicator guarantees sterility.
14. The best assurance of sterility is provided by biological indicators.
15. All organizations (CDC, AORN, JCAHO, etc.) recommend using a biological indicator in any load containing implantable or intravascular devices.
16. When calibrating the Attest Auto-reader the first processed vial of the day should be used.
17. When calibrating the Attest Auto-reader always use a processed biological indicator.
18. The Attest Auto-reader should be calibrated every 12 hours, whenever the calibration light is blinking or after an electrical power loss
19. Allow the vial to cool before pressing the cap down, crushing, tapping and placing the vial in the Attest Auto-reader incubator well.
20. Record the date, time, sterilizer number, and your initials on the vial before incubating.
21. After exposure of a biological indicator to a selected sterilizing process and to culturing and incubation, the absence or presence of bacterial growth indicates whether or not the appropriate sterilizing parameters of the cycle were met.
22. Replace the UV Bulb in the Auto-reader every six months.

14. T F When a glove becomes contaminated and a new one is donned, the closed-glove technique is preferable.
15. T F The sterile field should be set-up as close to the time of surgery as possible.
16. T F When alcohol is used as a prep agent, it should be allowed to evaporate before electrosurgery is begun.
17. T F A person with a cut on the hand, should not function in the scrub role.
18. T F The scrub person's gown should be opened on the same table as the sterile instruments.
19. T F Closed gloving by the scrub person is a preferred technique to prevent contamination; however, the open-glove technique should be used in the event that the scrub person's glove becomes contaminated and he/she must re-glove.
20. T F The circulating nurse, when removing a contaminated glove from the scrub nurse should pull the cuff of the gown over the scrub nurse's hand.

- c. go around to the other side to retrieve the sponge
13. One way an OR nurse is a patient advocate is the by the development of a _____.
14. When shaving is the method used to remove hair, it is performed as close to the time of surgery as possible for what reason?
- the patient's privacy
 - the incidence of microorganism growth in nicks and scratches is possible if done earlier than is necessary therefore increasing incidence of post-op wound infection.
15. If the patient is draped and the scrub nurse has not moved his/her table to the field, you need to walk quickly through if you need to do so, otherwise avoid the sterile area. True_____ False_____
16. Shoe covers
- decrease risk of infection
 - protect personnel footwear
17. Explain why it is good practice for the scrub person to wipe his/her sterile gloves with sterile saline prior to the surgical incision.
-
18. The surgical scrub
- may be timed or anatomical
 - should include the nails, fingers, hands, and arms to 2 inches below the elbow
 - should always last 6 minutes or more
19. What 2 things do you check before opening a package onto the sterile field.
-
20. Explain why a towel clip that has been positioned through a sterile drape is not removed until after surgery. _____
21. Under no circumstances should infectious waste fluids be poured down a drain. True_____ False_____
22. Infectious waste is deposited in specially marked color-coded bags. Explain why it is prudent to include only infectious waste in these bags and to exclude noninfectious waste. _____
-
23. The sterile field
- should be set up as close to the time of surgery as possible
 - would be covered if surgery is delayed
 - should be monitored at all times
 - could include an x-ray cassette if it were covered with a sterile drape
24. When alcohol is used as a prep agent should be allowed to evaporate before electrosurgery is begun. Explain why. _____
25. It is OK for a scrubbed person to sit while waiting for the patient to be anesthetized and prepped. True_____ False_____
26. A person with a cut on the hand
- should not function in the scrub role
 - may scrub if two pairs of gloves are worn
 - may scrub if the cut is appropriately bandaged
27. The total bottle of saline or water should be dispensed to the sterile field. True_____ False_____

28. Closed gloving by the scrub person is a preferred technique to prevent contamination; however, the open-glove technique should be used in the event that the scrub person's glove becomes contaminated and the scrub person must reglove.

True_____ False_____

29. All items that were opened for a procedure, whether or not they were actually used during the procedure, are considered contaminated. When disposable items are opened for a procedure, whether or not they are used during the procedure, they should be deposited in color-coded biohazard waste bags designated for infectious waste.

True_____ False_____

30. During the preoperative assessment, a patient reports a allergy to shellfish and to IVP contrast media. Based on this information, the preoperative nurse should recognize the need to prep with:

- a. a substitute anti microbial agent
- b. a mild detergent
- c. the surgeon's preference
- d. a providone solution

31. During an operative procedure, the gloves worn by a perioperative nurse working within the sterile field become contaminated. In removing these gloves, the circulating nurse avoids pulling the cuff of the gown over the nurse's hand, because the:

- a. new glove may be torn in the process
- b. stockinette cuff can become contaminated during removal of the glove
- c. cuff could be easily torn in the removal process
- d. stockinette cuff is considered unsterile

32. How far should an unsterile person be from the sterile field?

33. The scrub nurse has contaminated both his/her gloves; how will she change them?

- a. open glove technique
- b. closed glove technique
- c. change both gown and gloves
- d. another team member regloves him/her

Reference: CNOR Study Guide Third Edition

Essentials of Perioperative Nursing Second Edition by Cynthia Spry