



Roll No.

Answer Sheet No.

Sig. of Candidate. _____

Sig. of Invigilator. _____

OPERATION THEATRE TECHNIQUES HSSC-II

SECTION – A (Marks 20)

Time allowed: 25 Minutes

NOTE: Section-A is compulsory and comprises pages 1-2. All parts of this section are to be answered on the question paper itself. It should be completed in the first 25 minutes and handed over to the Centre Superintendent. Deleting/overwriting is not allowed. Do not use lead pencil.

Q. 1 Circle the correct option i.e. A / B / C / D. Each part carries one mark.

- (i) Nitrous Oxide anaesthesia is given by _____.
- A. Intravenous injections B. Endotracheal tube
C. Face Mask D. Intra-muscular injections
- (ii) Bougies are used for dilation of all, except _____
- A. Bile Duct B. Urethra
C. Trachea D. Oesophagus
- (iii) Which of the following is **NOT** a method of chemical sterilization?
- A. Ethylene Oxide gas B. Formaldehyde
C. Ozone D. Steam
- (iv) How will you recognize Arterial Haemorrhage?
- A. Slow and continuous blood flow
B. Blood is dark red in colour
C. Blood is bright red and comes out in spurts
D. None of these
- (v) Thyroid Gland is present in _____
- A. Skull B. Neck
C. Behind ears D. Brain
- (vi) If a patient comes with pain in Right iliac fossa, the most likely cause is _____
- A. Cholecystitis B. Gastritis
C. Cystitis D. Appendicitis
- (vii) During kidney surgery which gland can be injured accidentally?
- A. Pituitary Gland B. Pancreas
C. Adrenal Gland D. Thyroid Gland
- (viii) Cystoscope is used for examination of _____
- A. Sigmoid colon B. Bladder
C. Gall bladder D. Stomach
- (ix) Sphygmomanometer is used for measurement of _____
- A. Blood pressure B. Air pressure
C. Lungs pressure D. Central Venous pressure
- (x) The most important method to control Haemorrhage from limb is _____
- A. Pressure B. Elevation
C. Both A and B D. None of these
- (xi) Which is the best fluid to replace blood loss?
- A. Ringer's Lactate B. Normal saline
C. Dextrose water D. Hemacel

- (xii) Which size Endotracheal tube is used in adults?
A. 2 Fr B. 10 Fr
C. 20 Fr D. None of these
- (xiii) Kocher's Forceps is used for holding _____
A. Intestine B. Soft tissues
C. Muscles D. All of these
- (xiv) Vicaryl sutures are absorbed in _____
A. 4 days B. 2 days
C. 90 days D. 60 days
- (xv) Which of the following is **NOT** a part of Anaesthesia machine?
A. Flow meter B. Suction Apparatus
C. Diathermy machine D. O₂ cylinder
- (xvi) Which is the commonest ENT surgery?
A. Laryngectomy B. Rhinoplasty
C. Thyroidectomy D. Tonsillectomy
- (xvii) Which of the following instruments is **NOT** used in General surgery set?
A. Sponge-holding forceps B. Moris Retractor
C. Towel clips D. Right Angle Retractors
- (xviii) Which organism can be transmitted by hands?
A. Salmonella B. Streptococci
C. Shigella D. Staphylococci
- (xix) Nephrolithotomy means _____
A. Kidney stones B. Bladder stones
C. Gall Bladder stones D. Removal of kidney
- (xx) What is the most important precaution while dressing a wound in ward?
A. Patient should be shifted to O.T B. Patient should be kept nil by Mouth
C. Local anaesthesia should be given D. Technician must wear gloves

For Examiner's use only:

Total Marks:

20

Marks Obtained:



OPERATION THEATRE TECHNIQUES HSSC-II

Time allowed: 2:35 Hours

Total Marks Sections B and C: 80

NOTE: Answer any ten parts from Section 'B' and any three questions from Section 'C' on the separately provided answer book. Use supplementary answer sheet i.e. Sheet-B if required. Write your answers neatly and legibly.

SECTION – B (Marks 50)

Q. 2 Answer any TEN parts. The answer to each part should not exceed 2 to 4 lines. (10 x 5 = 50)

- (i) Write down the names and functions of the parts of lower respiratory tract.
- (ii) What is the use of Nasogastric tube during General Anaesthesia?
- (iii) What is Hernia? Which are the instruments used during its surgery (Hernioplasty)?
- (iv) What are the preoperative investigations done before circumcision of a new-born baby?
- (v) What type of dressing is used for patient of Burns?
- (vi) What does POP stand for? Also give the method of its application.
- (vii) What is Cyanosis? List some possible causes during and after surgery.
- (viii) Name any five common ENT surgeries.
- (ix) What are pressure sores?
- (x) What is recovery position? Why is it indicated in unconscious casualty?
- (xi) What is Endoscope? Give its uses and method of sterilization.
- (xii) List the colour types of Intravenous canula and their use.
- (xiii) Name five instruments used in orthopaedic surgery and their use.

SECTION – C (Marks 30)

Note: Attempt any THREE questions. All questions carry equal marks. (3 x 10 = 30)

- Q. 3** Name the types of anaesthesia and their indication.
- Q. 4** Give the position and anatomy of Gall Bladder. Discuss the types of surgical method for Cholecystectomy.
- Q. 5** Discuss various types of "Scopes" and their uses.
- Q. 6** What are Absorbable and Non-absorbable sutures? Also give their uses.
- Q. 7** What is a Defibrillator? Give indication and method of use. Also give precautions during its use.