MULTIPLE CHOICE. CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

Questions Relating to Suture.

1. Sutures that are sizes 11-0 through 6-0 are generally used for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Microsurgery and ophthalmic surgery.
2. Plastic and cuticular surgery.
3. General closure and OB-GYN surgery.
4. Orthopedic surgery.

2. Sutures that are sizes 7-0 through 2-0 are generally used in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Microsurgery and ophthalmic surgery.
2. Plastic and cuticular surgery.
3. General closure and OB-GYN surgery.
4. Orthopedic surgery.

3. Sutures that are sizes 4-0 through 2 are generally used for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Microsurgery and ophthalmic surgery.
2. Plastic and cuticular surgery.
3. General closure and OB-GYN surgery.

d. Orthopedic surgery

4. A tie on a pass is generally a single stand on a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. needle carrier
2. tonsil clamp
3. allis clamp

5. A stick tie refers to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. tie on a clamp
2. suture on a needle carrier
3. continuous suture

6. A free tie is usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. placed firmly across the surgeon’s hand

b. placed on the patient so he/she can get it when they need it.

c. may have a needle on the end of it.

7. All of the following are true statements about sutures except for one. Circle the

answer that is *not true.*

1. Suture ties off tissue to be removed.
2. It provides strength to the wound after the incision is closed.
3. It provides a method of hemostasis.
4. All sutures are alike; they only vary in size.

8. Characteristics of an *ideal* suture are as follows: There is ONE incorrect answer.

Circle the incorrect answer.

a. Diameter is not uniform.

b. Uniform tensile strength

c. It is sterile.

1. It is predictable.

9.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an example of an absorbable – natural suture.

1. Silk
2. Stainless steel
3. Chromic
4. Vicryl
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an example of a non-absorbable – natural suture.
6. PDS
7. Silk
8. Chromic
9. Vicryl
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an example of an absorbable – synthetic suture.
11. Silk
12. Stainless steel
13. Chromic
14. Vicryl
15. The following are characteristics of needles. Circle the answer that is not true.
16. They must be strong & sharp
17. Needle diameter is not the same as suture
18. Must be x-ray detectable
19. Needles are delicate, medium, or heavy
20. All of the following are specific points that are classified in suture needles except for ONE. Circle the incorrect answer that *does not apply* to point classification.
21. Taper
22. Blunt
23. Cutting
24. Swaged
25. When handling needles, all of the following should be done *except*:
26. Pass on an exchange basis
27. Pass with point up & away from surgeon’s chin
28. Pass with point up & toward surgeon’s chin
29. If needle is broken, account for it in its entirety
30. When suturing, each stitch is taken and tied separately. This is referred to as a/an

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stitch.

1. interrupted
2. continuous – running
3. purse – string
4. subcuticular
5. The following are some advantages of surgical staples (not skin staples). Circle the

answer that does *not* apply.

1. Reduces blood loss
2. Can put through a port for endoscopic surgery
3. Gives an even surface, airtight, and leak proof closure
4. Can flash in autoclave if it becomes contaminated.
5. When dealing with tissue adhesives, there are two kinds; biologic and synthetic.

Which of the following is an example of a biologic adhesive?

1. Fibrin glue
2. Dermabond
3. Methyl Methacrylate is used to:
4. reinforce fascial layers
5. repair lacerations
6. cover peritoneum & prevent adhesions
7. fix fractures and stabilize bone prosthesis’
8. Suture reels commonly come in sizes:
9. 1-0, 2-0, 3-0
10. 2-0, 3-0, 4-0
11. 3-0, 4-0, 5-0
12. 2-0, 4-0, 6-0
13. Spatula needles are used primarily for the kidney or liver.
14. True
15. False
16. Taper point needles are used for delicate tissues, such as the tissue of the GI tract.
17. True
18. False
19. A control-release needle is used primarily for continuous or running stitches.
20. True
21. False

23. Load the needle holder \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the entire needle-suture combination from the

package.

A. after removing

B. before removing

24. If a suture strand drops below table level, it is considered contaminated.

A. True

B. False

25. The surgeon is preparing to close the abdomen. Which of the following closing supplies

should the surgical technologist have ready to close the fascial layer?

1. 0 suture and toothed tissue forceps
2. 7-0 Vicryl and toothed tissue forceps
3. Retention sutures and toothed tissue forceps
4. Staples and Adson with teeth

26. Dry packed sutures should be \_\_\_\_\_ to remove excess memory before passing to the

surgeon.

A. soaked in saline

B. stretched slightly

27. The ability of a suture to bend freely and repeatedly without breaking is best

described as:

A. tissue drag

B. rate of absorption

C. memory

D. pliability

28. Which term best describes a suture that is capable of being digested within a given

period of time?

A. multifilament

B. nonabsorbable

C. monofilament

D. absorbable

29. Good practice when handling sutures includes all of the following EXCEPT:

A. silk suture should be kept dry

B. run gloved fingers along the suture strand

C. handle all sutures as little as possible

D. cut suture only with suture scissors

30. Multifilament suture may be more pliable, allowing knots to hold more easily.

A. True

B. False