

**091205T4PTT**

**PERIOPERATIVE THEATRE TECHNOLOGY: LEVEL 5**

**HE/OS/TT/CC/02/5/A**

**Apply Basic Hospital Procedures**

**July/Aug 2023**



**TVET CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, ASSESSMENT AND CERTIFICATION  
COUNCIL (TVET CDACC)**

**WRITTEN ASSESSMENT**

**TIME: 3 HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

1. This paper has three sections **A**, **B** and **C**.
2. You are provided with a separate answer booklet.
3. Marks for each question are as indicated.
4. Do not write on the question paper.

**This paper consists of NINE printed pages**

**Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all pages are  
printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.**

**SECTION A: (20 MARKS)**

*Answer **all** questions in this section.*

*Each question carries 1 mark.*

1. Which type of agency aims at enhancing total patient care when the patient no longer responds to treatments aimed at curing?
  - A. Hospitals
  - B. Hospices
  - C. Home care agencies
  - D. Rehabilitation agencies
2. During care of patients in the general ward, restraints can be used for all of the following purposes EXCEPT to:
  - A. Prevent a confused patient from removing tubes, such as feeding tubes, I.V. lines, and urinary catheters.
  - B. Prevent a patient from falling out of bed or a chair.
  - C. Discourage a patient from attempting to ambulate alone when he requires assistance for his safety.
  - D. Prevent a patient from becoming confused or disoriented.
3. The BEST way to decrease the risk of transferring pathogens to a patient when removing contaminated gloves is to:
  - A. Wash the gloves before removing them.
  - B. Gently pull on the fingers of the gloves when removing them.
  - C. Gently pull just below the cuff and invert the gloves when removing them.
  - D. Remove the gloves and then turn them inside out.
4. A POTT student knows that a patient intraoperatively is catheterized with an indwelling urinary (Foley) catheter to determine if:
  - A. Trauma has occurred.
  - B. His urine output is adequate.
  - C. He has a urinary tract infection.
  - D. He is bleeding in theatre

5. Mr. Jay a theatre technician is assessing a postoperative adult patient. Which of the following should he document as subjective data?
  - A. Vital signs
  - B. Laboratory test result
  - C. Patient's description of pain
  - D. Current X-Ray films
6. A scrub POTT in the operating room has the responsibility of:
  - A. Positioning the patient
  - B. Assisting with gowning and gloving
  - C. Handling surgical instruments to the surgeon
  - D. Applying surgical drapes
7. To evaluate a patient oxygen saturation, which equipment is likely to give accurate findings?
  - A. A sphygmomanometer.
  - B. A diathermy.
  - C. A cardiac monitor.
  - D. A pulse oximeter.
8. Which pulse should the POTT palpate during a routine examination of adults?
  - A. Radial.
  - B. Brachial.
  - C. Femoral.
  - D. Carotid.
9. The POTT in charge is assessing a patient's abdomen as a preoperative requirement. Which physical examination technique should the POTT use first?
  - A. Auscultation.
  - B. Inspection.
  - C. Percussion.
  - D. Palpation.
10. In which position is the patient lying on the stomach, with knee straight, and forearms under the head?
  - A. Dorsal Recumbent.

- B. Prone.
  - C. Supine.
  - D. Lithotomy.
11. Which of the following is true about mitered corners during bed making?
- A. Are used to hold linen firmly in place.
  - B. They are not used with fitted sheets.
  - C. Secures the linen under the mattress.
  - D. All of the above are correct.
12. According to the body mechanics guidelines, what is the first thing you should do when starting body mechanics with a patient?
- A. Determine how much help the patient needs to move
  - B. Put the patient as close to you as possible
  - C. Try to lift the patient alone to see how heavy they are
  - D. Get in the proper stance
13. The color code of the plastic bag used for disposing of microbial laboratory culture waste is?
- A. Black
  - B. Red
  - C. Blue
  - D. White
14. Handwashing is a key procedure in healthcare setting. What are the basic elements of handwashing?
- A. Soap, friction and betadine
  - B. Soap, hibitane and water
  - C. Water, friction and betadine
  - D. Water, friction and soap
15. The important aspect of aseptic technique is:
- A. Hand washing
  - B. Gown technique
  - C. Use mask
  - D. Use of gloves

16. The role of antiseptics in the operating theatre include:
- A. Prepping the operating table that the patient will lie on
  - B. Prepping the instruments that will be used during the operation
  - C. Prepping the patient's skin before operation
  - D. Prepping the scrub team so as to maintain a sterile field
17. A client is in the high-fowler position to facilitate breathing. Which body pressure area should the POTT be most concerned about?
- A. Knee.
  - B. Ilium.
  - C. Heels.
  - D. Zygomatic bone.
18. During vital signs taking, what does the pulse indicate?
- A. Heartbeat.
  - B. Breathing.
  - C. Pressure in the arteries.
  - D. Oxygen supply.
19. Identify the correct ideal characteristic of lighting to be used in theatre?
- A. Lighting should have a hue of more than 1:6 so as to minimize eye fatigue.
  - B. Colour and hue of lights should not be consistent.
  - C. The lighting should be shadow less and not interfere with the normal coloration of a patient.
  - D. The mounted ceiling lights should be freely adjustable to any angle or position.
20. In maintenance of theatre instruments, regular sharpening is assessed to prevent:
- A. Introducing sepsis to tissues.
  - B. Transmission of infections like hepatitis B.
  - C. Trauma while cutting with blunt objects.
  - D. Nosocomial infections.

**SECTION B: (40 MARKS)**

*Answer all questions in this section.*

21. The body mechanics includes the position of the body when moving. What are the THREE principles of body mechanics that a theatre technician should employ? (3 marks)
22. State FOUR factors that predispose a patient to develop pressure ulcers (4 marks)
23. State FOUR ways you would enhance the social aspect of patients in total elements of a patient (4 marks)
24. Outline how to make 0.5% chlorine solution from 3.5% sodium hypochlorite solution (3 marks)
25. Vital signs are paramount in patient care. What FOUR factors can affect vital signs measures (4 marks)
26. Identify FOUR common urinary elimination problems that can be encountered by patients in your routine care of patients? (4 marks)
27. Highlight FIVE moments of handwashing according to WHO (5 marks)
28. Kenyan health care system is organized into six tiers of health care delivery. Highlight the THREE topmost tiers? (3 marks)
29. Highlight FOUR responsibilities of a patient that are covered under the patients' bill of rights. (4 marks)
30. You have been tasked with orientation of new POTT in the hospital. State THREE departments that deal with patients' therapy and well-being (3 marks)
31. Outline THREE ways on how will you check for functionality of health facility equipment and instruments. (3 marks)

**SECTION C: (40 MARKS)**

*Answer **any two** questions in this section.*

32. An operating theatre is a department that has varying degrees of sterility for surgical purposes. This is also where surgeries are performed which can put a toll on the patient psychology.
- a) Explain the FOUR zones used in theatre layout (8 marks)
  - b) Explain THREE pre-operative teachings you would offer to a patient scheduled for surgery (6 marks)
  - c) Explain SIX assessments conducted before receiving a post -operative client back to the ward (6 marks)
33. Optimizing client flow is essential to a hospital. You as a POTT professional have been tasked with analyzing and improving client flow in the hospital you working in
- a) Explain FOUR benefits of improving client flow in your hospital (8 marks)
  - b) Describe SIX various techniques you will use to improve client flow (12 marks)
34. There is a wide array of theatre instruments available for use during a surgical procedure that a POTT should competently identify.
- a) Describe SIX classifications of instruments and cite examples in each (12 marks)
  - b) State EIGHT tips of ensuring proper care and handling of theatre instruments (8 marks)