

## QUESTIONS FOR 'CLOSING THE GAP' MODULE

1. When suturing what techniques are important to achieve Primary Healing:
  - (a) Eversion of tissue
  - (b) Even placement of suture
  - (c) 'Approximate not Strangulate' with wound closure
  - (d) All of the above
  
2. To achieve tissue eversion, what techniques are important:
  - (a) Needle pass is a shallow singular pass
  - (b) Needle enters perpendicular to the tissue to achieve a 90° angle of tissue
  - (c) Toothed forceps or skin hook gently retract the tissue to facilitate needle pass through base of wound.
  - (d) (b) & (c)
  
3. What may be the wound healing results from tissue INVERSION:
  - (a) Primary healing with no complication
  - (b) Sunken in red wounds
  
4. When using a synthetic absorbable suture, the knot must be buried deep to the dermal layer in order to minimise tissue reaction and 'spitting' of the knot:
  - (a) TRUE
  - (b) FALSE
  
5. Why is it discourage to use a vertical mattress suture for face:
  - (a) Causes tissue inversion
  - (b) Must use silk for a vertical mattress
  - (c) Causes excess scarring and poor cosmetic result
  - (d) Takes longer to close the wound
  
6. Why is it recommended to use a Corner Stitch in the apex of jagged wound:
  - (a) Interrupted sutures can strangulate the apex
  - (b) A corner stitch minimises the amount of suture in the apex
  - (c) This technique, if performed correctly, can help encourage the establishment of collateral circulation
  - (d) All of the above

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## Anaesthetics Section

Choose the **MOST CORRECT** answer

7. The maximal safe dose of plain lignocaine 1% is:

- a) 3mg/kg
- b) 7mg/kg
- c) 10mg/kg
- d) 0.5 mg/kg
- e) 1mg/kg

8. How many mg are there in 10 ml of 2% lignocaine?

- a) 2 mg
- b) 20 mg
- c) 200mg
- d) 2000mg
- e) 20000mg

9. About lignocaine and adrenaline – which is false

- a) it increases the maximal safe dose of lignocaine by a factor of 2
- b) it decreases the maximal safe dose of lignocaine by 50%
- c) is contraindicated around the lip
- d) is contraindicated for digital nerve blocks
- e) can increase the heart rate in some patients

10. The pain from an injection of local anaesthetic is **not** reduced by:

- a) injecting slowly
- b) adding bicarbonate 1 in 10 to the solution
- c) placing the needle through the lacerated surface rather than intact skin
- d) using cold anaesthetic eg kept at 5 deg C
- e) passing the needle from an anaesthetized to an unanaesthetised area

11. What is **true** about EMLA cream?

- a) It takes around 10 min to provide effective anaesthesia
- b) It takes 30 min to provide effective anaesthesia
- c) It takes 60 min to provide effective anaesthesia
- d) It can be applied to open wounds
- e) It should not be used for children under 5 yrs

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## Acute wound management MCQ

Choose the most correct answer

12. Scars are NOT affected by the following intrinsic factors?:
- a) Age. Scars are more easily hidden in wrinkles as you age.
  - b) Oily skin
  - c) Nutritional factors such as protein and zinc deficiency
  - d) Anatomical regions
  - e) Whether the skin is tight or loose
13. Local factors which adversely affect wound healing include?:
- a) Infection
  - b) Foreign bodies
  - c) Length of the wound
  - d) Tissue hypoxia
  - e) Cigarette smoking
14. In regards to the management of a wound, the following are true?:
- a) Wherever possible you should aim for primary closure
  - b) Wound edges & base need to have a good blood supply
  - c) Delayed primary closure is appropriate as long as further debridement is performed every 96 hrs until all the remaining tissues are viable.
  - d) Tidy wounds should be closed primarily by suture, skin graft or skin flap
  - e) You should only close untidy wounds primarily if they can be converted to a tidy wound
15. Regarding suturing, which statement is NOT true?
- a) Early removal of sutures prevents marks
  - b) Facial lacerations are best sutured with 3/0 or 4/0 nylon
  - c) Catgut is absorbable and loses tensile strength in 3 days
  - d) Braided sutures can act as a wick for bacteria
  - e) Non absorbable sutures retain their strength indefinitely
16. In terms of wound closure which statement is MOST TRUE?
- a) Staples when applied to the scalp cause more damage to hair follicles than sutures
  - b) Sutures are best removed from the back at around 7 days
  - c) If sutures are left in too long there is a risk of scarring and wound infection
  - d) Tight suturing prevents wound edge ischaemia
  - e) Horizontal mattress sutures should always be removed once wound opposition has been achieved