SUTURES AND WOUND REPAIR/ GENERAL SURGERY (ABSA) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. What is a potential consequence of adrenal steroid therapy after hypophysectomy?

A. Increased metabolism

B. Dehydration

C. Diabetes insipidus

D. All of the above

2. What is the primary indication for a portacaval shunt?

A. Hepatic failure

B. Esophageal varices

C. Cirrhosis

D. Portal hypertension

3. Choledocotomy is defined as:

A. Incision into the liver

B. Incision into common bile duct

C. Closure of the bile duct

D. Removal of the gallbladder

4. Acromegaly is the result of hyperfunction of which gland?

A. Pituitary gland

B. Thyroid gland

C. Adrenal gland

D. Pineal gland

5. What is the healing process called in which a wound is purposely left open and allowed to heal from the bottom upward?

A. Primary intention

B. Secondary intention

C. Tertiary intention

D. Delayed primary closure

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6. Which gland is vital to the body's immunity mechanism?

A. Thymus

B. Pituitary

C. Adrenal

D. Pancreas

7. In a Whipple procedure, the removal of which organ is a primary step?

A. Gallbladder

B. Pancreas

C. Stomach

D. Intestine

8. The pancreas secretes which hormones that are involved in carbohydrate metabolism?

A. Insulin and Estrogen

B. Glucagon and Cortisol

C. Glucagon and Insulin

D. Adrenaline and Thyroxine

9. What is suture material called that becomes encapsulated by fibrous tissue during the healing process?

A. Absorbable Suture

B. Non absorbable suture

C. Polyester Suture

D. Polypropylene Suture

10. Which organ is entirely removed during a Whipple procedure?

A. Stomach

B. Duodenum

C. Spleen

D. Gallbladder

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is a potential consequence of adrenal steroid therapy after hypophysectomy?

A. Increased metabolism

B. Dehydration

C. Diabetes insipidus

D. All of the above

Adrenal steroid therapy after hypophysectomy can lead to a disturbance in the balance of hormones within the body due to the removal of the pituitary gland, which is essential for regulating various endocrine functions. One of the significant potential consequences is the development of diabetes insipidus, a condition characterized by an inability to concentrate urine, leading to excessive urination and thirst. After a hypophysectomy, especially if the posterior pituitary is involved, the secretion of antidiuretic hormone (ADH) can be disrupted. This hormone plays a crucial role in water retention by the kidneys. Without adequate levels of ADH, the kidneys excrete large volumes of dilute urine, which precipitates diabetes insipidus. Increased metabolism and dehydration can potentially be consequences of hormonal imbalances associated with adrenal steroid therapy; however, these issues primarily arise from the steroids influencing metabolic rates and fluid balance, rather than being direct results of the pituitary being removed. Therefore, although they are possible effects of hormonal therapy, they are not as specific to adrenal steroid therapy post-hypophysectomy as diabetes insipidus is. Hence, the focus on diabetes insipidus as the primary concern showcases its direct link to the changes induced by the surgery and

2. What is the primary indication for a portacaval shunt?

A. Hepatic failure

B. Esophageal varices

C. Cirrhosis

D. Portal hypertension

The primary indication for a portacaval shunt is portal hypertension. This condition arises when there is increased pressure in the portal venous system, often due to liver cirrhosis or other liver diseases that obstruct blood flow. The portacaval shunt is a surgical procedure that creates a connection between the portal vein and the inferior vena cava, allowing blood to bypass the liver and reduce the pressure in the portal system. While esophageal varices, which are dilated veins in the esophagus that can rupture and cause bleeding, often develop as a consequence of portal hypertension, the shunt's main purpose is to directly address the underlying increased pressure in the portal circulation rather than to treat the varices themselves. Cirrhosis and hepatic failure are related conditions and may contribute to the development of portal hypertension but are not the primary reason for performing the shunt. The shunt specifically aims to alleviate the complications arising from elevated portal pressure, such as variceal bleeding, by providing an alternate pathway for blood flow. Therefore, selecting portal hypertension as the primary indication reflects a deeper understanding of the condition that necessitates such a surgical intervention.

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3. Choledocotomy is defined as:

A. Incision into the liver

B. Incision into common bile duct

C. Closure of the bile duct

D. Removal of the gallbladder

Choledocotomy refers specifically to the surgical procedure that involves making an incision into the common bile duct. This procedure is typically performed to address issues such as bile duct stones, strictures, or to allow for the exploration and drainage of bile duct obstructions. By providing access to the common bile duct, surgeons can directly intervene in various conditions affecting bile flow, thus facilitating both diagnosis and treatment. It's important to understand the context of this procedure within the broader spectrum of biliary surgery. Incision into the liver would involve a different surgical focus, primarily related to liver pathology rather than bile duct concerns. Closure of the bile duct and removal of the gallbladder (cholecystectomy) are distinct surgical interventions that address different anatomical structures and conditions. Therefore, while all the choices relate to biliary or hepatic surgery, only the incision into the common bile duct specifically describes choledocotomy.

4. Acromegaly is the result of hyperfunction of which gland?

A. Pituitary gland

B. Thyroid gland

C. Adrenal gland

D. Pineal gland

Acromegaly is indeed the result of hyperfunction of the pituitary gland. This condition occurs when there is an overproduction of growth hormone, often due to a benign tumor known as an adenoma on the pituitary gland. As excess growth hormone is released into the body, it leads to the abnormal growth and enlargement of bones and tissues, particularly in the hands, feet, and face. The pituitary gland plays a crucial role in regulating various hormones in the body, including growth hormone, which is essential for normal growth and metabolism. When the pituitary is hyperfunctioning, it disrupts this balance, resulting in the symptoms characteristic of acromegaly. The other glands listed have different primary functions and hormone productions. The thyroid gland primarily regulates metabolism through the secretion of thyroid hormones, the adrenal gland is involved in stress response and metabolism through hormones like cortisol and adrenaline, and the pineal gland mainly produces melatonin, which regulates sleep. Hence, they are not related to the etiology of acromegaly.

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5. What is the healing process called in which a wound is purposely left open and allowed to heal from the bottom upward?

A. Primary intention

B. Secondary intention

C. Tertiary intention

D. Delayed primary closure

The healing process in which a wound is intentionally left open to heal from the bottom upwards is known as secondary intention. This method is employed in situations where the wound is too large, contaminated, or has lost significant tissue, rendering primary closure infeasible. During secondary intention, the wound granulates as new tissue forms and fills in the space, gradually pulling the edges together as it heals. This process allows for natural tissue repair mechanisms to take place without surgical intervention to close the wound immediately. It generally leaves a scar that can be more pronounced than the one resulting from primary intention due to the larger area of skin that must regenerate. In contrast, primary intention involves closing the wound edges together with sutures, staples, or adhesive, resulting in minimal scarring and a quicker healing process. Tertiary intention or delayed primary closure refers to a strategy where a wound is initially left open and later closed surgically after a period to ensure that it is clean and free from infection.

6. Which gland is vital to the body's immunity mechanism?

A. Thymus

B. Pituitary

C. Adrenal

D. Pancreas

The thymus gland is essential for the body's immune system, particularly in the development and maturation of T-lymphocytes, which are a type of white blood cell crucial for adaptive immunity. The thymus provides an environment for these cells to mature and learn to differentiate between the body's own cells and foreign invaders. This process ensures that the immune system can effectively respond to pathogens while maintaining tolerance to self-antigens, preventing autoimmune reactions. In younger individuals, the thymus is relatively large and active, but it gradually shrinks and becomes less functional with age. This decline is part of the natural aging process and leads to a decrease in the immune response over time. The other glands listed, while they play essential roles in various bodily functions, are not primarily responsible for immunity. The pituitary gland influences growth and regulates numerous hormonal functions but does not directly affect immune cell development. The adrenal glands produce hormones that help the body respond to stress but do not have a direct role in immune cell maturation. Meanwhile, the pancreas primarily regulates blood sugar levels and aids in digestion, playing no significant direct role in the immune system.

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7. In a Whipple procedure, the removal of which organ is a primary step?

A. Gallbladder

B. Pancreas

C. Stomach

D. Intestine

In a Whipple procedure, also known as a pancreaticoduodenectomy, the primary step involves the removal of the pancreas, specifically the head of the pancreas. This complex surgical operation is typically performed to treat pancreatic cancer, as well as other conditions related to the pancreas, bile duct, and duodenum. During the procedure, the surgeon removes the head of the pancreas along with the surrounding structures, which often includes parts of the bile duct, the duodenum (the first part of the small intestine), and sometimes a portion of the stomach. The removal of the pancreas is crucial as it is a key area where pancreatic tumors frequently develop. After the affected parts are excised, the remaining sections are reconstructed to restore digestive continuity. Other organs mentioned in the options may be involved to some degree, but the primary focus of the Whipple procedure is fundamentally the pancreas. Thus, the correct identification of the pancreas as the organ primarily removed highlights the key role it plays in this specific surgical intervention.

8. The pancreas secretes which hormones that are involved in carbohydrate metabolism?

A. Insulin and Estrogen

B. Glucagon and Cortisol

C. Glucagon and Insulin

D. Adrenaline and Thyroxine

The pancreas plays a crucial role in regulating carbohydrate metabolism primarily through the secretion of insulin and glucagon. Insulin is a hormone released by the beta cells of the pancreas in response to high blood sugar levels. Its primary function is to facilitate the uptake of glucose into cells, thereby lowering blood glucose concentrations. It also promotes the storage of glucose as glycogen in the liver and muscle tissues. On the other hand, glucagon is secreted by the alpha cells of the pancreas when blood sugar levels are low. Its main function is to stimulate the liver to convert stored glycogen back into glucose and release it into the bloodstream, effectively raising blood sugar levels. This balance between insulin and glucagon is vital for maintaining homeostasis in blood sugar levels. The combination of these two hormones orchestrates a complex regulatory mechanism that ensures the body has a stable supply of glucose, which is essential for energy production, particularly for the brain and muscles. Thus, the correct choice highlights the pancreas's vital role in carbohydrate metabolism through the secretion of glucagon and insulin.

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9. What is suture material called that becomes encapsulated by fibrous tissue during the healing process?

A. Absorbable Suture

B. Non absorbable suture

C. Polyester Suture

D. Polypropylene Suture

The term used to describe suture material that becomes encapsulated by fibrous tissue during the healing process typically refers to non-absorbable sutures. These sutures are designed to remain in the body after the initial healing has taken place, allowing for lasting support as the surrounding tissues heal. The fibrous tissue forms around the suture, which can help to secure the suture in place and contribute to the integrity of the healing tissue. In contrast, absorbable sutures are designed to be broken down and absorbed by the body over time, allowing the tissue to heal without the need for removal. Since absorbable sutures disappear as the body heals, they do not become encapsulated in the same way that non-absorbable sutures do. Polyester sutures and polypropylene sutures are types of non-absorbable sutures that can be used in various surgical procedures. While they can also become encapsulated by fibrous tissue, the more general term "non-absorbable suture" accurately encompasses all types of sutures that have this characteristic.

10. Which organ is entirely removed during a Whipple procedure?

A. Stomach

B. Duodenum

C. Spleen

D. Gallbladder

The Whipple procedure, formally known as pancreaticoduodenectomy, involves the surgical removal of the duodenum along with other structures. This procedure is primarily performed to treat conditions such as pancreatic cancer, especially when the cancer is located in the head of the pancreas. During the Whipple procedure, the surgeon removes not only the duodenum but also the head of the pancreas, a portion of the bile duct, the gallbladder, and sometimes a portion of the stomach. The duodenum is the first section of the small intestine and plays a critical role in digestion, making its removal a significant aspect of this procedure. Because the duodenum is affected by pancreatic secretions, bile, and digestive enzymes, its surgical removal has substantial implications for the patient's digestive process post-surgery, necessitating adjustments in diet and supplementation. Understanding this procedure's scope helps clarify that it is indeed the duodenum being entirely removed, highlighting the anatomy involved and the importance of this segment in the digestive system.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

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We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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