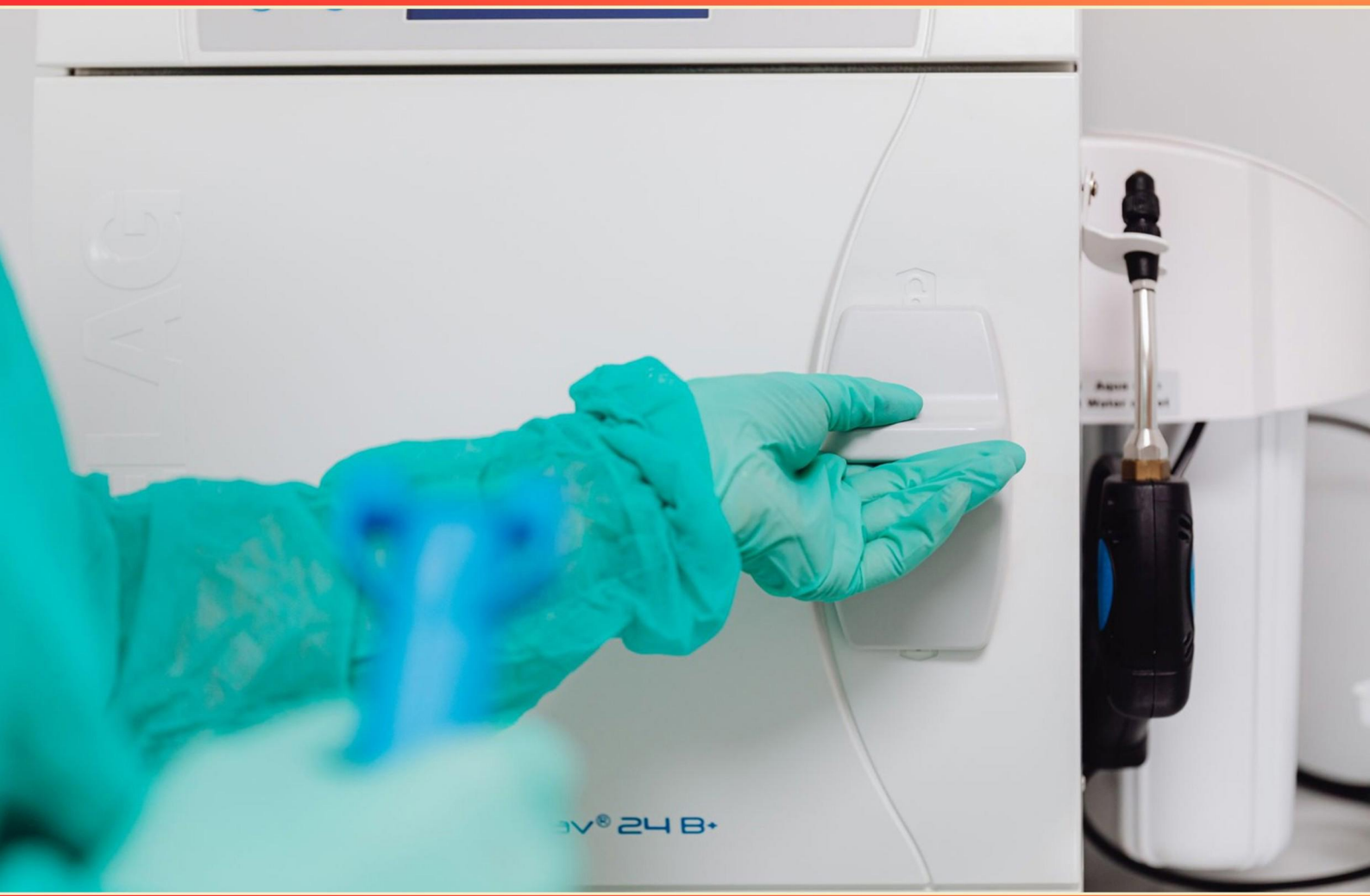
VETSKILL LEVEL 3 DIPLOMA VN06 – ANAESTHESIA AND THEATRE NURSING SKILLS PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://vetskilllvl3diplomavn06.examzify.com

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Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 15

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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 acetaminophen?

A. A stimulant

B. An analgesic such as paracetamol

C. An antibiotic

D. A sedative

2. Polyglycolic acid (Dexon) suture is described as which combination?

A. Absorbable, natural and multifilament

B. Non-absorbable, synthetic and monofilament

C. Non-absorbable, natural and multifilament

D. Absorbable, synthetic and multifilament

3. Which volatile inhalation anaesthetic agent must be used in a temperature controlled vapouriser?

A. Sevoflurane

B. Desflurane

C. Isoflurane

D. Halothane

4. Which ASA grade would a neonatal patient under 12 weeks old who is otherwise healthy be assigned?

A. I

B. III

C. II

D. IV

5. Which of the following is an example of a Kappa receptor agonist?

A. Naloxone

B. Butorphanol

C. Buprenorphine

D. Methadone

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6. Which dental instrument is used to loosen the periodontal ligament around a tooth?

A. Scaler

B. Gingival margin trimmer

C. Elevator

D. Molar extractor

7. What is the typical fasting window for a healthy adult prior to surgery?

A. 2-4 hours

B. 0 hours

C. 6-12 hours

D. 24 hours

8. Prolene suture material is:

A. Polypropylene and non-absorbable synthetic monofilament

B. Nylon and absorbable multifilament

C. Polyester and non-absorbable multifilament

D. Silk and absorbable monofilament

9. Which option correctly lists sterilisation factors for drapes and swabs?

A. PSI: 15; TEMP: 121; TIME: 25min

B. PSI: 10; TEMP: 120; TIME: 30min

C. PSI: 18; TEMP: 125; TIME: 40min

D. PSI: 15; TEMP: 121; TIME: 30min

10. How often should an autoclave be serviced?

A. Every 6 months

B. Every 3 months

C. Every month

D. Every year

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is acetaminophen?

A. A stimulant

B. An analgesic such as paracetamol

C. An antibiotic

D. A sedative

Acetaminophen is a pain reliever and fever reducer. It's the same drug as paracetamol, commonly used to treat mild to moderate pain and fever. It does not have significant anti-inflammatory action, and it is not a stimulant, antibiotic, or sedative. In perioperative care, it's valued as part of multimodal analgesia to help control pain while avoiding opioids, but dosing must be careful due to potential liver toxicity, and it's used with veterinary guidance (cats are particularly sensitive).

2. Polyglycolic acid (Dexon) suture is described as which combination?

A. Absorbable, natural and multifilament

B. Non-absorbable, synthetic and monofilament

C. Non-absorbable, natural and multifilament

D. Absorbable, synthetic and multifilament

Polyglycolic acid sutures like Dexon are synthetic, absorbable, and braided. They're made from a synthetic polymer (polyglycolic acid) that is gradually broken down and absorbed by the body, providing temporary support. The braided (multifilament) construction gives good knot security, though it can have more tissue drag than a monofilament. Because they are synthetic, not natural, and they are absorbable, and because Dexon is braided, the description that fits best is absorbable, synthetic and multifilament.

3. Which volatile inhalation anaesthetic agent must be used in a temperature controlled vapouriser?

A. Sevoflurane

B. Desflurane

C. Isoflurane

D. Halothane

Desflurane is unique because its boiling point is very close to room temperature, so its vapor pressure changes a lot with even small temperature shifts. To deliver a precise, known concentration to the patient, the liquid must be heated and kept at a constant temperature in a dedicated thermostatically controlled vapouriser. This ensures the amount of desflurane vapor delivered remains stable regardless of ambient conditions. Other volatile agents have higher boiling points and produce vapour more predictably at typical room temperatures, so their vapourisers don't require the same heating to maintain accuracy. They can be used with standard variable-bypass, temperature-compensated designs without a heated chamber.

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4. Which ASA grade would a neonatal patient under 12 weeks old who is otherwise healthy be assigned?

A. I

B. III

C. II

D. IV

In ASA physical status, even a baby who is otherwise healthy is assigned a higher category due to their age-related physiology. Neonates have immature organ systems and limited physiologic reserve, which makes them more vulnerable to anesthesia effects. That inherent vulnerability places a healthy neonate in ASA II rather than ASA I. ASA II covers patients with mild systemic conditions or factors that increase risk without overt disease. Here, the neonatal physiology itself counts as a risk factor, so a healthy neonate under 12 weeks is classified as ASA II. The other options imply actual systemic disease or life-threatening conditions, which aren't present in this scenario.

5. Which of the following is an example of a Kappa receptor agonist?

A. Naloxone

B. Butorphanol

C. Buprenorphine

D. Methadone

Activation of kappa opioid receptors produces analgesia with less risk of respiratory depression compared with mu receptor activation, though it can cause sedation and dysphoria. Butorphanol fits this profile because it acts as a strong kappa receptor agonist while behaving as a mu receptor antagonist or weak mu agonist. In contrast, naloxone blocks opioid receptors (primarily mu), buprenorphine is a partial mu agonist with kappa antagonism, and methadone is a full mu agonist. Therefore, butorphanol is the correct example of a kappa receptor agonist.

6. Which dental instrument is used to loosen the periodontal ligament around a tooth?

A. Scaler

B. Gingival margin trimmer

C. Elevator

D. Molar extractor

Loosening the periodontal ligament is essential before extracting a tooth. The ligament securely anchors the tooth in the socket, so you need to disrupt those fiber attachments to allow the tooth to move (luxate) with controlled force. An elevator is designed for this purpose: it's used as a lever to apply gentle, directed pressure inside the periodontal space, breaking the PDL fibers and expanding the socket so the tooth can loosen without excessive force on the surrounding bone. Once the tooth is loosened, it can be removed with forceps. Other instruments serve different tasks—scalers remove calculus, gingival margin trimmers shape gingival margins, and a molar extractor is used after loosening to pull the tooth out.

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7. What is the typical fasting window for a healthy adult prior to surgery?

A. 2-4 hours

B. 0 hours

C. 6-12 hours

D. 24 hours

Reducing the risk of aspiration during anesthesia is the goal of preoperative fasting, so the stomach is empty when induction occurs. Solids take longer to empty than liquids, and a typical healthy adult is advised to abstain from solid food for about 6 to 12 hours before surgery. Some guidelines allow clear fluids up to around 2 hours before, but for the standard fasting window related to solid intake, 6–12 hours is the common recommendation. Shorter windows can leave stomach contents, while a full 24 hours is unnecessary and can cause dehydration or discomfort.

8. Prolene suture material is:

A. Polypropylene and non-absorbable synthetic monofilament

B. Nylon and absorbable multifilament

C. Polyester and non-absorbable multifilament

D. Silk and absorbable monofilament

Prolene is a synthetic suture material made from polypropylene. It is non-absorbable and is typically used as a monofilament, meaning a single smooth strand rather than a braided bundle. This combination gives it very high tensile strength with minimal tissue reaction, and it remains in the tissue long term, which is desirable when lasting support is needed. The correct description matches Prolene's real properties: polypropylene, non-absorbable, and a synthetic monofilament. The other options mix incorrect material types or absorbability and filament forms (for example, Nylon can be non-absorbable, but it's not described as absorbable; polyester tends to be multifilament; silk is natural and usually braided and not a monofilament).

9. Which option correctly lists sterilisation factors for drapes and swabs?

A. PSI: 15; TEMP: 121; TIME: 25min

B. PSI: 10; TEMP: 120; TIME: 30min

C. PSI: 18; TEMP: 125; TIME: 40min

D. PSI: 15; TEMP: 121; TIME: 30min

Drapes and swabs are treated as wrapped loads in steam sterilization, so they need a full wrapped-pack cycle to ensure complete penetration of the wrap and kill all spores. The standard cycle for wrapped packs is 15 psi at 121°C for 30 minutes. This timing provides reliable sterilization for these items without compromising the wrap. Shorter times at the same temperature, or deviations in temperature or time (such as 120°C or 125°C with longer cycles) do not align with the conventional wrapped-pack parameters used for drapes and swabs.

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10. How often should an autoclave be serviced?

A. Every 6 months

B. Every 3 months

C. Every month

D. Every year

Regular preventative maintenance of autoclaves is essential to ensure reliable sterilization and patient safety in theatre practice. Servicing every three months allows technicians to inspect and replace wear-prone components such as gaskets, door interlocks, chamber seals, and seals on the water lines; check the vacuum system and heater elements; and verify that controls, timers, and sensors remain accurate. It also provides an opportunity to validate cycle parameters and calibration, and to confirm the machine is producing correct sterilization conditions. Daily and weekly checks that staff perform (like indicating tests and load precautions) are important, but they don't replace professional service. If servicing is done less frequently, subtle wear or calibration drift can go unnoticed, increasing the risk of incomplete sterilization or equipment failure. While some clinics may justify more frequent or less frequent maintenance depending on usage, a three-month service interval is a practical, widely adopted standard in many veterinary theatre settings to maintain sterility assurance and reduce downtime.

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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:

https://vetskilllvl3diplomavn06.examzify.com

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

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