Version No.				
9	1	0	1	0

ROLL NUMBER						

OPERATION THEATER
HSSC-II

SECTION – A (Marks 08)

Time allowed: 15 Minutes

Section – A is compulsory. All parts of this section are to be answered on this page and handed over to the Centre Superintendent. Deleting/overwriting is not allowed. *Do not use lead pencil.*

حصّہ اوّل لازمی ہے۔اس کے جوابات اسی صفحہ پر دے کر ناظم مرکز کے حوالے کریں۔کاٹ کر دوبارہ لکھنے کی اجازت نہیں ہے۔لیڈ پنسل کا استعمال ممنوع ہے۔

Answer Sheet No. _____ **Candidate's Sign.** _____ **Invigilator's Sign.** _____

Fill the relevant bubble against each question:

SECTION – A

	Question	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
1.	You are setting up instruments for an appendectomy. The surgeon needs a suture that will absorb in the body over time. Which suture will you choose?	Silk	Nylon	Catgut	Polyester	○	○	○	○
2.	During abdominal surgery, the surgeon needs to reach the gallbladder. Which standard incision is typically used for this?	Midline Incision	Kocher's (Subcostal) Incision	Pfannenstiel Incision	Thoracoabdominal Incision	○	○	○	○
3.	During general anaesthesia, at which stage is the patient at the highest risk of aspiration (vomiting and inhaling into the lungs)?	Stage 1 (Analgesia)	Stage 2 (Excitement)	Stage 3 (Surgical Anaesthesia)	Stage 4 (Overdose)	○	○	○	○
4.	While checking the anaesthesia machine, which gas is known for rapid onset and recovery but carries a risk of Malignant Hyperthermia?	Nitrous Oxide	Oxygen	Halothane	Sevoflurane	○	○	○	○
5.	During orthopaedic surgery, a limb needs extreme range of motion. Which type of joint in the human skeleton allows maximum movement?	Fibrous Joint	Cartilaginous Joint	Synovial Joint	Sutural Joint	○	○	○	○

	Question	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
6.	During chest surgery, the patient's breathing is being monitored. Which is the primary muscle of respiration that the surgeon is observing?	Intercostal Muscles	Diaphragm	Pectoralis Major	Sternocleidomastoid	○	○	○	○
7.	You are setting up for laparoscopic surgery. What is the main purpose of a Trocar?	To stop bleeding	To cut tissues	To create a port in the abdominal wall for instruments	To hold sutures	○	○	○	○
8.	Before surgery, why are patients strictly instructed to be NPO (Nil Per Os)?	So the patient does not feel hungry	So the anaesthesia works faster	To prevent aspiration pneumonia	So the surgery finishes quickly	○	○	○	○

Federal Board HSSC-II Examination Model Question Paper
(OPERATION THEATRE TECHNOLOGY)

Time allowed: 2:15 Hours **Total Marks: 32**

Note: Answer all parts from Section 'B' and all questions from Section 'C' on the E-sheet. Write your answers on the allotted/given spaces

SECTION – B (Marks 20)

Attempt the following questions. (10 × 2 = 20)					
Q.2 (i)	Why store sharp and blunt instruments separately?	**(02)**	**OR**	Define absorbable and non-absorbable sutures.	**(02)**
(ii)	What is the purpose of draping?	**(02)**	**OR**	How should an operating microscope be handled?	**(02)**
(iii)	What are the safety measures for fibre optic endoscopy?	**(02)**	**OR**	Why are different incisions used for gallbladder and hernia surgeries?	**(02)**
(iv)	What precautions are needed while applying Plaster of Paris (POP)?	**(02)**	**OR**	What are the safety rules for radioactive material in the OT?	**(02)**
(v)	How does an anaesthesia vaporizer work?	**(02)**	**OR**	Compare IV agents and inhalational gases.	**(02)**
(vi)	Name the stages of general anaesthesia.	**(02)**	**OR**	How is a patient prepared before anaesthesia?	**(02)**
(vii)	What is post-operative care in the recovery room?	**(02)**	**OR**	What is the daily checklist for an anaesthesia machine?	**(02)**
(viii)	Differentiate between tendons and ligaments.	**(02)**	**OR**	Why is the respiratory tract divided into upper and lower tracts?	**(02)**
(ix)	Why is cardiovascular anatomy important in abdominal surgery?	**(02)**	**OR**	How are kidneys and ureters located during urological surgery?	**(02)**
(x)	Why do anaesthetists need to know endocrine gland physiology?	**(02)**	**OR**	Differentiate between the CNS and PNS.	**(02)**

SECTION – C (Marks 12)

Note: Attempt all questions. Marks of each question are given along with each question. (2 × 6 = 12)					
Q.3	Explain how you will prepare the OT for a major abdominal surgery (e.g., Gall Bladder removal), covering patient positioning, draping, and instruments (Scalpel, Forceps, Retractors, Sutures).	**(06)**	**OR**	Compare Hernia repair and ENT surgery (e.g., Tonsillectomy) in terms of instruments used and patient position.	**(06)**
Q.4	Describe the process of General Anaesthesia, including pre-operative assessment, machine check, induction, maintenance, and PACU recovery. How can aspiration and hypoxia be prevented?	**(06)**	**OR**	Explain the anatomy of the Respiratory and Cardiovascular systems and how they interact during anaesthesia and thoracic surgery.	**(06)**