**Surgical Patient – Quiz**  E-mail your answers to the following questions to your instructor at nursetheory@pcc.edu.

1. Which of the following topics would you NOT discuss during preoperative teaching:
   a. Early mobility—importance and how to get out of bed easily
   b. Importance of the patient learning to tolerate pain
   c. Importance of prevention of respiratory complications
   d. Importance of prevention of circulatory complications

2. Which of the following would you include in your preoperative assessment:
   a. Past health history
   b. Current medications
   c. Nutritional status
   d. All of the above

3. Physical preparation for surgery usually includes all EXCEPT the following:
   a. NPO at least 4-6 hours prior to surgery
   b. Enemas till clear
   c. Insertion of a large-bore IV
   d. Preoperative medications as ordered

4. When receiving a patient from post-anesthesia recovery room to a general surgery unit, the most important thing to assess first is:
   a. patent airway
   b. presence of blood on dressings
   c. patent IV
   d. pain level

5. Before being discharged from an ambulatory surgery unit, the patient must meet the following criteria:
   a. Pain and nausea must be controlled.
   b. Postop instructions must be provided orally and in written form.
   c. Patient must have arranged transportation home (cannot drive self).
   d. All of the above.

The following questions are true-false:

6. T F The patient should be catheterized if he has not voided within 4 hours after surgery.

7. T F Keeping postoperative pain under control is important to promote early ambulation, use of incentive spirometer, effective coughing, and rest.

8. T F Atelectasis can be caused by hypoventilation.
9. T F The nurse should report a urine output of less than 75 cc/hour.

10. T F A temperature of 38 (100.4) degrees during the first 48 hours after surgery is usually due to infection.