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Question: 888

What considerations should be made regarding the storage and handling of surgical instruments to maintain their functionality? (Select All That Apply)

- A. Instruments should be cleaned immediately after use
- B. Instruments should be stored in a dry environment
- C. Instruments should be organized by size and type
- D. Instruments should be exposed to high humidity to prevent rust

Answer: A, B, C

Explanation: Instruments should be cleaned immediately after use, stored in a dry environment, and organized by size and type to maintain functionality. High humidity can lead to rust and damage.

Question: 889

In the case of a patient experiencing significant hemorrhage during surgery, which hemostatic agents should the surgical technologist have prepared for immediate use? (Select All That Apply)

- A. Topical thrombin
- B. Fibrin sealant
- C. Absorbable gelatin sponge
- D. Non-absorbable sutures

Answer: A, B, C

Explanation: Topical thrombin, fibrin sealants, and absorbable gelatin sponges are all hemostatic agents suitable for managing hemorrhage. Non-absorbable sutures are not considered a hemostatic agent.

Question: 890

What are the key considerations when using Ethylene Oxide (EtO) for sterilization of surgical instruments? (Select All That Apply)

- A. Instruments must be pre-cleaned and dried before sterilization

- B. Ensure proper ventilation in the sterilization area
- C. Use heat-sensitive items only, as EtO does not require high temperatures
- D. Biological indicators should be used to confirm sterilization efficacy

Answer: A, B, C, D

Explanation: All listed factors are important in the EtO sterilization process, including pre-cleaning, ventilation, suitability for heat-sensitive items, and using biological indicators.

Question: 891

In the event of a contamination incident during a procedure, what actions should the surgical team take? (Select All That Apply)

- A. Identify the source of contamination
- B. Notify the surgeon without delay
- C. Document the incident in the surgical record
- D. Attempt to clean the contaminated area immediately

Answer: A, B, C

Explanation: Identifying the source, notifying the surgeon, and documenting are essential actions. Attempting to clean the area during surgery is inappropriate and could worsen contamination.

Question: 892

What are the essential considerations when using ethylene oxide for sterilizing surgical instruments? (Select All That Apply)

- A. Ensure proper ventilation in the sterilization area
- B. Instruments must be pre-cleaned and dried before sterilization
- C. Ethylene oxide sterilization is effective only for metal instruments
- D. Biological indicators should be used to confirm sterilization efficacy

Answer: A, B, D

Explanation: Proper ventilation, pre-cleaning, and using biological indicators are essential considerations. Ethylene oxide can be used for various materials, not just metals.

Question: 893

In a situation where a surgical team uses a Frazier suction tip, what are the advantages of this instrument compared to a Yankauer suction? (Select All That Apply)

- A. Smaller diameter for precise suction
- B. Greater suction power
- C. Ability to suction in confined spaces
- D. Designed for high-volume fluid removal

Answer: A, C

Explanation: The Frazier suction tip offers a smaller diameter for precise suction and is ideal for suctioning in confined spaces; however, it does not provide greater suction power than the Yankauer.

Question: 894

In the event of a surgical instrument being dropped on the floor, which steps should be taken to maintain sterility? (Select All That Apply)

- A. Pick it up and continue using it
- B. Replace it with a sterile instrument
- C. Notify the surgical team about the incident
- D. Clean and sterilize the instrument before reuse

Answer: B, C

Explanation: The instrument should be replaced with a sterile one, and the surgical team should be notified. Picking it up and reusing it without proper sterilization is not acceptable.

Question: 895

During a surgical procedure, what steps should be taken to minimize the risk of surgical site infections (SSIs)? (Select All That Apply)

- A. Maintain strict adherence to sterile technique throughout the procedure
- B. Use preoperative antiseptics on the surgical site
- C. Limit the duration of the surgical procedure whenever possible
- D. Allow non-sterile personnel to enter the surgical field for assistance

Answer: A, B, C

Explanation: Adhering to sterile techniques, using antiseptics, and limiting procedure duration are critical

for minimizing SSIs. Non-sterile personnel should not enter the sterile field.

Question: 896

In a situation where a patient develops a hematoma postoperatively, what actions should the surgical team take to manage this complication? (Select All That Apply)

- A. Monitor the site for changes in size and color
- B. Apply ice to the affected area to reduce swelling
- C. Immediately prepare for surgical intervention if necessary
- D. Document the findings and report to the surgeon

Answer: A, B, C, D

Explanation: Monitoring the site, applying ice, preparing for possible surgical intervention, and documenting the findings are all essential steps in managing a hematoma.

Question: 897

What critical assessments should be conducted when a patient is undergoing surgery with a known risk for malignant hyperthermia? (Select All That Apply)

- A. Review the patient's medical history for family history of reactions
- B. Monitor the patient's temperature continuously during surgery
- C. Prepare dantrolene sodium for immediate administration if needed
- D. Ensure the patient is in a hypothermic state before surgery

Answer: A, B, C

Explanation: Reviewing medical history, monitoring temperature, and preparing dantrolene are crucial. Inducing hypothermia is not a standard practice.

Question: 898

In preparing surgical instruments for sterilization, which of the following sterilization methods would be appropriate for items that are heat-sensitive and cannot withstand high temperatures? (Select All That Apply)

- A. Steam sterilization
- B. Ethylene oxide gas sterilization

- C. Hydrogen peroxide plasma sterilization
- D. Dry heat sterilization

Answer: B, C

Explanation: Ethylene oxide gas and hydrogen peroxide plasma sterilization are suitable for heat-sensitive items. Steam and dry heat sterilization require high temperatures that can damage heat-sensitive materials.

Question: 899

When assessing a surgical instrument tray, what should be included in the evaluation to ensure completeness before a procedure? (Select All That Apply)

- A. Verification of all required instruments listed in the surgical plan
- B. Inspection for any visible damage or defects
- C. Confirmation that all instruments are sterile
- D. Checking for redundancy of instruments

Answer: A, B, C

Explanation: Verifying all required instruments, inspecting for damage, and confirming sterility are critical steps in evaluating a surgical instrument tray. Checking for redundancy, while it may be useful, is not a primary concern.

Question: 900

What specific complications should the surgical team be prepared to manage during a C-section? (Select All That Apply)

- A. Uterine atony leading to hemorrhage
- B. Fetal distress during delivery
- C. Infection at the surgical site
- D. Anaphylactic reaction to anesthesia

Answer: A, B, C, D

Explanation: The surgical team must be prepared to manage all listed complications, as they can occur during and after a C-section.

Question: 901

What key information should be included when documenting a patient's transfer from the PACU to the surgical ward? (Select All That Apply)

- A. Patient's vital signs at the time of transfer
- B. Level of consciousness and pain management
- C. Any complications encountered in the PACU
- D. The patient's overall satisfaction with care

Answer: A, B, C

Explanation: Vital signs, consciousness level, and complications are critical for safe transfer documentation. Patient satisfaction may be noted later but is not essential for the transfer record.

Question: 902

What important factors should be considered when performing a wound closure using staples versus sutures? (Select All That Apply)

- A. Speed of closure
- B. Strength of closure
- C. Type of tissue being closed
- D. Cost of materials

Answer: A, B, C

Explanation: The speed and strength of closure, as well as the type of tissue being closed, are critical factors when choosing between staples and sutures, while cost can be a consideration but is less critical than the primary factors.

Question: 903

What critical factors should a surgical technologist consider when preparing a specimen for pathology? (Select All That Apply)

- A. The specimen's type and handling requirements
- B. The time elapsed since the specimen was collected
- C. The patient's age and health status
- D. The method of collection and transport

Answer: A, B, D

Explanation: The type and handling requirements of the specimen, the time elapsed since collection, and the method of collection and transport are critical factors. The patient's age and health status are less relevant to specimen handling.

Question: 904

In a surgical setting, how can the surgical technologist assist in managing complications related to contamination? (Select All That Apply)

- A. Provide additional sterile supplies as needed
- B. Help isolate the contaminated area
- C. Delegate tasks to other team members
- D. Maintain composure and follow protocols

Answer: A, B, D

Explanation: Providing additional sterile supplies, isolating the contaminated area, and maintaining composure while following protocols are essential actions. Delegating tasks is not typically the responsibility of the technologist.

Question: 905

When caring for a patient in the Post-Anesthesia Care Unit (PACU), which assessments are critical for ensuring patient safety and effective recovery from anesthesia? (Select All That Apply)

- A. Level of consciousness and orientation
- B. Pain level and management effectiveness
- C. Surgical site assessment for drainage
- D. Patient's dietary preferences for the next meal

Answer: A, B, C

Explanation: Assessing consciousness, pain levels, and the surgical site for drainage are critical. Dietary preferences can be discussed later in recovery.

Question: 906

During terminal cleaning of an operating room, which procedures should be implemented to ensure thorough disinfection? (Select All That Apply)

- A. Use a hospital-grade disinfectant on all surfaces
- B. Clean from the least contaminated to the most contaminated areas
- C. Ensure all surgical instruments are removed before cleaning
- D. Focus only on high-touch areas during cleaning

Answer: A, B, C

Explanation: Using a hospital-grade disinfectant, cleaning from least to most contaminated areas, and removing instruments are critical steps. High-touch areas are important but should not be the sole focus.

Question: 907

During a procedure involving a cardiovascular valve replacement, which factors should be closely monitored to ensure patient stability? (Select All That Apply)

- A. Hemodynamic parameters, including blood pressure and heart rate
- B. Temperature and fluid balance
- C. Levels of cardiac enzymes postoperatively
- D. Patient's ability to respond to commands during surgery

Answer: A, B, C

Explanation: Monitoring hemodynamic parameters, temperature, and fluid balance is critical. Assessing responsiveness during surgery is not appropriate as the patient is typically under anesthesia.



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