Animal Handling and Care Quiz   
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Name: Hour Date: Score: /128

1. Which of the following would NOT be helpful in reducing the stress of an animal?
   1. Using a calm, soothing voice.
   2. Staying in the field of vision of the animal.
   3. Performing a restraint in its blind spot so that it can’t see you.
   4. All of the above.
2. When allowing an animal to become familiar with you, your fingers should to reduce nipping.
   1. Be flat b. Curl inward c. Wave d. Never stop moving
3. Small animals should be examined on a while large animals are best treated on a
   1. Floor; Table b. Table; Floor c. Floor for both d. Table for Both
4. To remove an animal from a cage, it is best to…
   1. Grasping its scruff; the majority of the cat’s weight should be supported by the other hand holding the cats rear.
   2. Place one hand in front of the animal’s chest and the other behind the rear legs or abdomen to lift them out of the cage.
   3. Use a towel, gloves, or net for frightened animals.
   4. All of these are acceptable actions.
   5. None of these are acceptable actions.
5. A small dog or cat should be carried…
   1. Like a baby.
   2. By cradling the animals rear and gripping the legs with one hand.
   3. By the scruff.
   4. All of these are acceptable actions.
   5. None of these are acceptable actions.
6. Physical restraint…
   1. Reduces the likelihood of injury to an animal.
   2. Is not usually necessary for an examination or treatment.
   3. Is often painful to an animal.
   4. All of the above.
   5. None of the above
7. The first rule of restraint is…
   1. To use the maximum force b. To use as little as possible c. To avoid it at all costs
8. The best form of restraint to begin with is…
   1. Physical b. Verbal/ Psychological c. Chemical
9. If an animal on a leash starts to struggle, pull, or jerk away when put on the leash….
   1. Jerk the leash to demonstrate authority.
   2. Use force to hold the animal down.
   3. Use a loud voice to verbally restrain the animal.
   4. Pause and allow the animal to calm down.
10. True or False: A cat can be restrained using a leash.
    1. False: leashes can only be properly used on trained dogs.
    2. True: the leash should be attached to the cat’s collar.
    3. False: leashes are not acceptable forms of restraint for any kind of animal.
    4. True: the leash should be made into a figure-8 and wrapped around the chest and neck.
11. Come-along poles and chemical restraints…
    1. Are never acceptable.
    2. Can be used, but only by trained professionals.
    3. Are a safe alternative for home physical exams.
    4. All of the above.
    5. None of the above
12. The following restraint is shown in Figure I.
    1. Reclining b. Hugging c. Kneeling d. Sternal Recumbency e. Sitting
13. The following restraint is shown in Figure II.
    1. Reclining b. Hugging c. Kneeling d. Sternal Recumbency e. Sitting
14. The following restraint is shown in Figure III.
    1. Reclining b. Hugging c. Kneeling d. Sternal Recumbency e. Sitting
15. The following restraint is shown in Figure IV.
    1. Reclining b. Hugging c. Kneeling d. Sternal Recumbency e. Sitting
16. The following restraint is shown in Figure V.

Figure V

* 1. Reclining b. Hugging c. Kneeling d. Sternal Recumbency e. Sitting

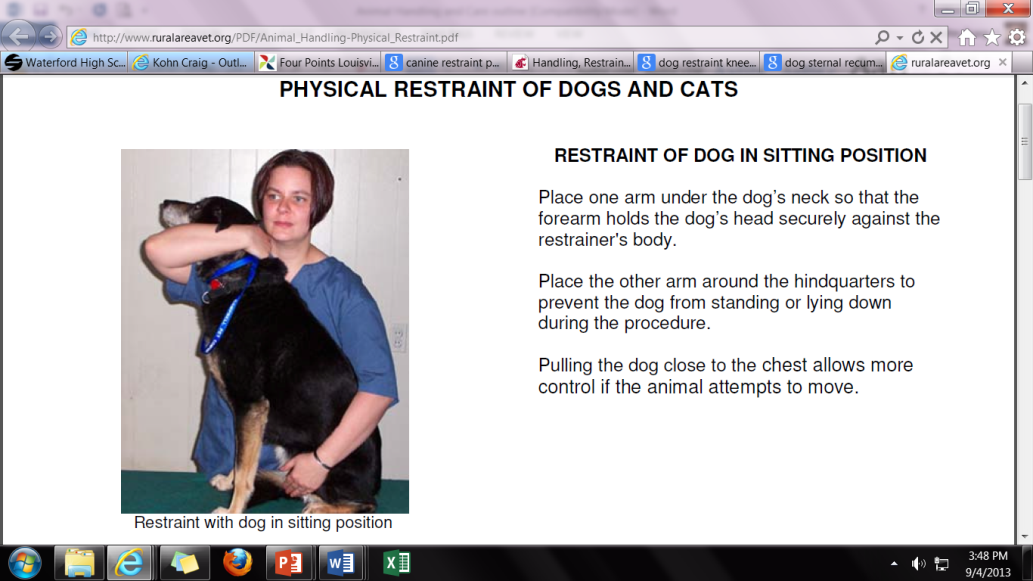
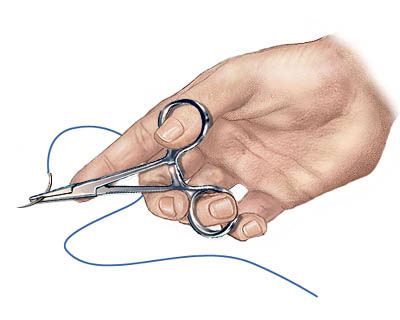
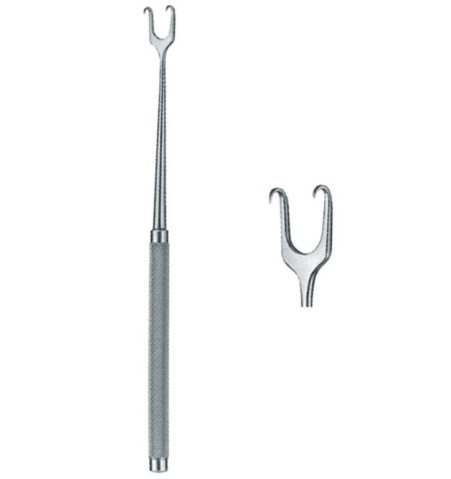


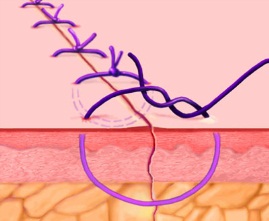
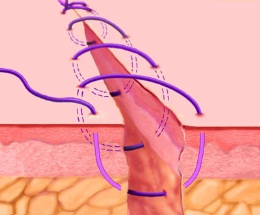
Figure III

Figure IV

Figure I

Figure II

1. This correctly describes the Standing Restraint:
   1. One arm grasps the feet; the other arm pulls the jaw away from your head and face.
   2. One arm is securely under the dog’s neck; the other arm is under the abdomen.
   3. One arm grips the scruff; the other gently pulls the feet away from the head.
   4. One are grips the jaw while the other is around the animal’s back.
2. This correctly describes the Stretch Restraint:
   1. One arm grasps the feet; the other arm pulls the jaw away from your head and face.
   2. One arm is securely under the dog’s neck; the other arm is under the abdomen.
   3. One arm grips the scruff; the other gently pulls the feet away from the head.
   4. One are grips the jaw while the other is around the animal’s back.
3. Which of the following is FALSE?
   1. Any pet will bite as a reflex when hurt.
   2. Never leave a muzzled animal unattended.
   3. While commercial muzzles are available, a home-made muzzle can be nearly or equally as effective.
   4. A muzzle makes it difficult for a dog to pant and lead to overheating.
   5. None of the above; all of these statements are true
4. Why should a dog be muzzled during some examinations?
   1. A muzzle will prevent the animal from moving or scratching you
   2. A muzzle will prevent a dog from biting out of reflex
   3. A muzzle will make the animal heal more quickly
   4. A muzzle will prevent the dog from becoming anxious
5. Which of the following describes the appropriate way to muzzle a long-nosed dog?
   1. Loop the material around the dogs mouth and tie behind the ears
   2. Put the material in the dog’s mouth and tie behind the years
   3. Loop the material under the dog’s nose and tie on top; loop down and tie on the bottom; then tie the material behind the dog’s ears.
   4. Wrap the material around the dog’s snout several times; do not tie it.
6. What works as a muzzle for a short-nosed dog or a cat?
   1. Any muzzle will work fine.
   2. A pillowcase or paper cup with a ribbon.
   3. A piece of cardboard.
   4. None; these animals should not be muzzled.
7. To make an Elizabethan collar, what two things must you measure?
   1. The pet’s neck and the distance from the collar to the tip of the nose.
   2. The pet’s neck and the distance from the collar to the eyes
   3. The pet’s neck and the distance from the collar to the front paws
   4. The distance from the collar to the tip of the nose and the distance from the collar to the eyes
8. Which of the following is NOT necessary before taking a pet’s rectal temperature?
   1. Lubrication of the thermometer
   2. Shaking down the mercury of the thermometer
   3. Restraining the dog
   4. Sedating the dog
9. A normal temperature for a dog would be…
   1. 95 b. 98 c. 101 d. 104
10. A severe fever (high enough that immediate medical attention is needed) begins at…
    1. 104 b. 106 c. 108 d. 110
11. Hypothermia begins at…
    1. 98 and lower b. 95 and lower c. 93 and lower d. 91 and lower
12. A mild fever would be…
    1. 99 b. 101 c. 104 d. 106
13. A pet’s gums should be…
    1. Pink b. White c. Blue d. Yellow
14. If a dog has liver problems, it’s gums will be…
    1. Pink b. White c. Blue d. Yellow
15. If a dog is in shock, it’s gums will be…
    1. Pink b. White c. Blue d. Yellow
16. Which of the following best describes the CRT Test?
    1. Capillary Refill Time – a test of circulation in which blood is purposely squeezed out of the capillaries
    2. Capillary Refill Time – a test of circulation in which the skin is pinched
    3. Combined Resuscitation Test – a test of dehydration in which blood is squeezed from the capillaries
    4. Combined Resuscitation Test - a test of circulation in which blood is purposely squeezed out of the capillaries
17. Which of the following represents a healthy CRT result?
    1. 0-1 seconds b. 1-2 seconds c. 2-4 seconds d. 4+ seconds
18. Which of the following would be a likely CRT result if a pet had heatstroke?
    1. 0-1 seconds b. 1-2 seconds c. 2-4 seconds d. 4+ seconds
19. If we had a CRT test that indicated possible dehydration, which of the following tests would confirm it?
    1. Membranes b. Temperature c. Skin Tenting d. Heart Rate
20. What is a capillary?
    1. A type of vein
    2. A type of artery
    3. A gland found in the skin
    4. The smallest kind of blood vessel
21. Which of the following describes where a stethoscope should be placed to hear the heart beat?
    1. Right side, behind the elbow
    2. Right side, upper chest
    3. Left side, behind the elbow
    4. Left side, upper chest
22. A dog has a heart rate of 15 beats in 10 seconds. Its heart rate per minute would be…
    1. 150 b 120 c. 90 d. 75
23. Normal heart rate for a mid-sized dog would be…
    1. 10-30 b. 60-140 c. 120-180 d. 200-300
24. Which of the following describes where a stethoscope should be placed to hear the respiration rate?
    1. Right side, behind the elbow
    2. Right side, upper chest
    3. Left side, behind the elbow
    4. Left side, upper chest
    5. Either side, on the chest
25. Dyspnea is…
    1. When a dog is having difficulty breathing
    2. When a dog has gurgling or whistling noises in its heart
    3. When a dog has a slow CRT
    4. When a dog is unresponsive
26. When is deep pain stimulation appropriate?
    1. When the animal is unconscious
    2. When the animal is conscious but not responding
    3. When the animals is conscious and responsive
    4. It is never appropriate
27. If your pet is having a seizure and has not had one before, should you call the vet?
    1. Yes. Within a day
    2. Yes! Immediately
    3. No – seizures normally happen to a cat or dog
    4. No – seizures are not normal but are never life-threatening
28. This type of wound has clean edges and is produced by a sharp object.
    1. Puncture b. Abrasion c. Avulsion d. Incision e. Laceration
29. This type of wound is often known as a scrape and results when the surface layers of skin are affected.
    1. Puncture b. Abrasion c. Avulsion d. Incision e. Laceration
30. This type of wound has irregularly torn edges.
    1. Puncture b. Abrasion c. Avulsion d. Incision e. Laceration
31. This type of wound involves forcibly ripping or tearing surface tissue.
    1. Puncture b. Abrasion c. Avulsion d. Incision e. Laceration
32. This type of wound involves a vertical penetration of the surface layer of the skin.
    1. Puncture b. Abrasion c. Avulsion d. Incision e. Laceration
33. This phase begins when white blood cells arrive at the sight of the injury and exudate starts to appear on the wound.
    1. Hemostasis b. Inflammation c. Debridement d. Repair e. Maturation
34. This phase involves reduction of the capillary tissue and remodeling of the collagen connective tissue. This phase is often the longest phase, taking weeks or even years to complete.
    1. Hemostasis b. Inflammation c. Debridement d. Repair e. Maturation
35. This phase begins when fibroblasts appear at the site of the wound and allow granulation tissue to form.
    1. Hemostasis b. Inflammation c. Debridement d. Repair e. Maturation
36. This phase includes expansion of the blood vessels, causing the wound to appear red and swollen.
    1. Hemostasis b. Inflammation c. Debridement d. Repair e. Maturation
37. This phase includes hemorrhaging blood, vasoconstriction, and formation of the platelet plug.
    1. Hemostasis b. Inflammation c. Debridement d. Repair e. Maturation
38. True or False – hemorrhage can be a good thing for a wound.
    1. False – hemorrhage is the loss of blood, which is always bad.
    2. True – hemorrhage is the constriction of blood vessels, which is reduces blood loss.
    3. True – hemorrhage can clean the edges of the wound and carry away foreign material.
    4. True – hemorrhage is the dilation of blood vessels, which allows more white blood cells to fight infection.
39. The type of blood cell that forms the initial plug to the injury to stop bleeding is the…
    1. Red blood cell. B. White blood cell c. Platelet d. All of the above e. None of the above
40. How does the initial plug to a wound form immediately after the injury?
    1. Red blood cells are caught by a platelet mesh, forming a scab.
    2. White blood cells are caught by a platelet mesh, forming a scab.
    3. Red blood cells adhere to collagen that is exposed by the wound.
    4. Platelets adhere to collagen that is exposed by the wound.
    5. Collagen adheres to platelets that are released when the wound is created.
41. Platelets undergo degranulation, a process in which…
    1. Collagen is released from the platelets, causing more platelets to stick to the area.
    2. Red blood cells are attracted to the area to form a scab.
    3. Chemical signals are released by platelets that initiate the formation of the fibrin-mesh scab.
    4. Platelets break apart so that red blood cells can attach to collagen to form a scab.
42. Which of the following is NOT a property of platelets?
    1. They are the smallest, lightest, and most numerous blood cell in the body.
    2. They can release granules of coagulation proteins that plug broken blood vessels.
    3. They have a protein coat that enables them to stick to the site of the injury.
    4. They can divide rapidly, enabling them to double the number of platelets found at the site of the injury.
    5. They have contractile proteins that enable them to close the wound.
43. How does a scab form?
    1. Platelets bind to collagen, causing red blood cells to stick to their protein coat.
    2. Broken platelets form tiny molecular threads that will capture passing blood cells.
    3. Fibrinogen will react with broken red blood cells to form a platelet mesh that captures white blood cells.
    4. All of the above are part of the process.
    5. None of the above are part of the process.
44. Which of the following might impair the formation of the scab?
    1. A low production of platelets.
    2. Low protein levels, especially fibrinogen.
    3. Hypocalcaemia (low bodily levels of calcium).
    4. A vitamin K deficiency.
    5. All of the above could impair scab formation.
45. An anticoagulant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ while a coagulant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
    1. Speeds up healing; slows down healing.
    2. Slows down healing; speeds up healing.
    3. Thickens the blood; thins the blood.
    4. Thins the blood; thickens the blood.
46. After the platelet plug has formed, blood vessels must dilate. Why?
    1. Blood vessels need to constrict in order to reduce the likelihood of infection.
    2. Blood vessels need to expand to allow white blood cells to remove necrotic tissue, bacteria, and foreign materials.
    3. Blood needs to be thinned to increase the likelihood of platelet removal.
    4. All of the above are correct.
    5. None of the above are correct.
47. Exudate is commonly found during the debridement phase. Exudate is comprised of…
    1. Destroyed necrotic tissue.
    2. Destroyed bacteria and foreign material.
    3. White blood cells.
    4. All of the above.
    5. None of the above.
48. Excess exudate…
    1. Is good because it speeds up healing.
    2. Is bad because it can interfere with healing by causing tissue separation.
    3. Will cause redness in the wound.
    4. All of the above.
    5. None of the above.
49. Due to the presence of contractile proteins, these cause initial wound contraction 2-3 days after the injury.
    1. Fibroblasts b. Granulation Tissue c. Myofibroblasts d. Capillaries e. Platelets
50. This is a collection of newly formed connective tissue and blood vessels that forms on the surface of a wound during the healing process.
    1. Fibroblasts b. Granulation Tissue c. Myofibroblasts d. Capillaries e. Platelets
51. This is a kind of connective cell that secretes collagen.
    1. Fibroblasts b. Granulation Tissue c. Myofibroblasts d. Capillaries e. Platelets
52. This enables the formation of smooth muscle in the wound during the Repair phase, which causes the wound to contract completely.
    1. Fibroblasts b. Granulation Tissue c. Myofibroblasts d. Capillaries e. Platelets
53. These will supply newly-formed tissue with the oxygen, energy, and materials needed to complete the Repair phase of a wound; when they are broken down during wound maturation, the wound will lighten.
    1. Fibroblasts b. Granulation Tissue c. Myofibroblasts d. Capillaries e. Platelets
54. This is how new tissue forms in the wound to replace the tissue lost by injury.
    1. Epithelialization b. Mitosis c. Cell division d. All of the above e. None of the above
55. Maturation of wound is completed when…
    1. Capillary levels increase.
    2. The wound becomes darker.
    3. Collagen levels return to their previous levels.
    4. All of the above.
    5. None of the above.
56. Which of the following would NOT affect the rate of healing of a wound?
    1. Wound size.
    2. Presence of foreign material.
    3. Mutations in the DNA in the nucleus of a platelet.
    4. Excessive production of exudate.
    5. Blood supply and bandage/suture tightness.
57. Due to interference with wound healing, use of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ should be restricted after an injury.
    1. Anti-inflammatory drugs.
    2. Corticosteroids
    3. Aspirin
    4. All of the above
    5. None of the above
58. The following substances can contaminate a wound.
    1. Fur b. Bacteria c. Non-living debris d. All of the above e. None of the above
59. Prior to bandaging a wound, the fur around the wound should be…
    1. Clipped short within one inch of the wound.
    2. Rinsed with stinging antibiotic ointment.
    3. Shaved.
    4. All of the above.
    5. None of the above.
60. Which of the following are acceptable ways to rinse a wound?
    1. Cool Water.
    2. Sterile Saline Solution.
    3. A garden hose or spray attachment of a sink.
    4. All of the above.
    5. None of the above.
61. After cleansing a wound, use a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to disinfect the wound.
    1. Stinging Antiseptic
    2. Nonstinging Antiseptic
    3. Antibiotic solution
    4. All of the above.
    5. None of the above.
62. What is the difference between an antiseptic and an antibiotic?
    1. An antiseptic can be used to prevent infection and will not lose its function over time.
    2. An antibiotic can be used to prevent infection and will not lose its function over time.
    3. An antiseptic is a weaker kind of antibiotic.
    4. All of the above.
    5. None of the above.
63. Which of the following would increase the risk of antibiotic resistance?
    1. Using an antibiotic only for bacterial infection.
    2. Only administering an antibiotic if it is prescribed by a medical professional.
    3. Seeking non-antibiotic methods to treat infections.
    4. Reducing the amount of time a patient is on the antibiotic from what is indicated on the prescription.
    5. None of the above.
64. Which of the following is not a benefit of a bandage?
    1. Controls bleeding and increases the rate of platelet plug formation.
    2. Prevents the buildup of exudate.
    3. Decreases the likelihood of swelling and self-trauma.
    4. Allows the wound to desiccate.
    5. Decreases seroma or hematoma formation.
65. This is the pooling of fluid under a wound.
    1. Edema b. Seroma c. Hematoma d. Dessication
66. This is a localized swelling filled with blood.
    1. Edema b. Seroma c. Hematoma d. Dessication
67. This is a buildup of fluid under an incision.
    1. Edema b. Seroma c. Hematoma d. Dessication
68. This is when a wound dries out.
    1. Edema b. Seroma c. Hematoma d. Dessication
69. Which of the following is NOT a rule of bandaging?
    1. Bandages should be changed every day or two
    2. A wound should be examined daily
    3. The wound should be kept clean and dry between bandage changes
    4. A pad should be lifted and the wound should be checked periodically until the bleeding stops.
70. This layer is usually made of gauze.
    1. Primary b. Secondary c. Tertiary d. All of the above e. None of the above
71. This layer promotes debridement of the wound and absorbs exudate.
    1. Primary b. Secondary c. Tertiary d. All of the above e. None of the above
72. This layer is usually made of porous tape.
    1. Primary b. Secondary c. Tertiary d. All of the above e. None of the above
73. This layer determines the amount of pressure that supports the wound.
    1. Primary b. Secondary c. Tertiary d. All of the above e. None of the above
74. This layer creates the appropriate environment in which the wound can heal.
    1. Primary b. Secondary c. Tertiary d. All of the above e. None of the above
75. This layer could be made of a clean sock or panty hose if needed.
    1. Primary b. Secondary c. Tertiary d. All of the above e. None of the above
76. This layer could be made of a diaper or tampon if need be.
    1. Primary b. Secondary c. Tertiary d. All of the above e. None of the above
77. This layer could be made of vet wrap or Saran Wrap if need be.
    1. Primary b. Secondary c. Tertiary d. All of the above e. None of the above
78. This should never be used for the primary layer.
    1. Tefla pads b. Clean cotton c. Paper products d. All of the above e. None of the above
79. This kind of dressing is used for wounds needing debridement.
    1. Dry b. Wet-to-Dry & Hydrogel c. Foam d. Chemical-impregnated & Alginate e. Hydrofiber
80. This kind of dressing is hyper-absorptive because it can swell and expand to take in more exudate.
    1. Dry b. Wet-to-Dry & Hydrogel c. Foam d. Chemical-impregnated & Alginate e. Hydrofiber
81. This kind of dressing speeds up specific components of the healing process with added agents.
    1. Dry b. Wet-to-Dry & Hydrogel c. Foam d. Chemical-impregnated & Alginate e. Hydrofiber
82. This kind of dressing is needed for wounds that are susceptible to being re-injured.
    1. Dry b. Wet-to-Dry & Hydrogel c. Foam d. Chemical-impregnated & Alginate e. Hydrofiber
83. This kind of dressing is nothing more than a simple absorptive pad and nothing else.
    1. Dry b. Wet-to-Dry & Hydrogel c. Foam d. Chemical-impregnated & Alginate e. Hydrofiber
84. Transparent film dressing works best in situations where…
    1. Large amounts of debridement are necessary.
    2. There will be an overproduction of exudate.
    3. Avulsion wounds and any wound where an impenetrable barrier is needed.
    4. Extra padding is needed.
    5. The healing process needs to be sped along.
85. Gauze should be wrapped so that…
    1. Only one finger can fit underneath.
    2. It overlaps by 1/3-1/2 of its width.
    3. There is swelling above and below the bandage.
    4. All of the above.
    5. None of the above.
86. This kind of wound-closure material is made of steel or plastic and causes less penetration but requires more skill to implement.
    1. Sutures b. Staples c. Glue d. All of the above e. None of the above
87. This wound-closure material only works for wounds under 5 cm.
    1. Sutures b. Staples c. Glue d. All of the above e. None of the above
88. This wound closure material is relatively inexpensive but is also most likely to cause inflammation.
    1. Sutures b. Staples c. Glue d. All of the above e. None of the above
89. This wound closure material works if the body is unable to close the wound on its own.
    1. Sutures b. Staples c. Glue d. All of the above e. None of the above
90. Which of the following is NOT an example of aseptic technique?
    1. Use of sterile surgical instruments.
    2. Use of sterile gloves and attire.
    3. Maintenance of sterility throughout the surgical procedure.
    4. Trimming or shaving of the hair near the wound before bandaging or suturing.
    5. None of the above. All of these are examples of aseptic technique.
91. Prior to suturing a wound in an animal, the hair near the wound should be shaved within \_\_\_\_ of the wound.
    1. 8 inches b. 4 inches c. a half inch d. None of the above; hair near the wound should not be shaved.
92. A wound that will be sutured should also be washed with \_\_\_\_\_ for two minutes.
    1. Alcohol b. Warm soap and water c. Antibiotics d. All of the above are acceptable.
93. Following washing, the wound should be dried with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    1. Sterile gauze pads b. Clean paper towels c. Cloth towels d. Gauze or paper towel but not cloth
94. [](http://www.google.com/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&frm=1&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&docid=5qruVHKqOS5CeM&tbnid=KpbXAY3f2QGoSM:&ved=0CAUQjRw&url=http://www.moondragon.org/obgyn/procedures/suturesupply.html&ei=PNRiUojjM6SayQH2woAo&bvm=bv.54934254,d.aWc&psig=AFQjCNF91FqyVVzaRiaxj6QHlPlx1wVgjA&ust=1382294951195148)[](http://www.google.com/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&frm=1&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&docid=KyasejLq5gdSsM&tbnid=nnD7pC8T-o-xSM:&ved=0CAUQjRw&url=http://www.medical-supermarket.com/Shop/ProductPage.aspx?productID=60750&ei=4NRiUoT4GMjAyAG5hoCABQ&bvm=bv.54934254,d.aWc&psig=AFQjCNGQEg4QXRhiPVb1gdPik13K8Njv0Q&ust=1382295124543422)[](http://www.google.com/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&frm=1&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&docid=LPl0rZ7ZxG4D4M&tbnid=j1K-Mi5HWR5HOM:&ved=0CAUQjRw&url=http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Forceps.jpg&ei=btRiUrfEBs7lygHF74G4Bw&bvm=bv.54934254,d.aWc&psig=AFQjCNGIWRJ2KfOGruU81IsAII4YxhOdtQ&ust=1382295004225327)This is the top image.
    1. Suture needle b. Forceps c. Needle holder d. Skin hooks
95. This is the second image from the top.
    1. Suture needle b. Forceps c. Needle holder d. Skin hooks
96. This is the third image.
    1. Suture needle b. Forceps c. Needle holder d. Skin hooks
97. This is the bottom image.
    1. Suture needle b. Forceps c. Needle holder d. Skin hooks
98. This kind of suture is faster and brings less foreign material into a wound.
    1. Interrupted b. Continuous c. Both d. Neither
99. This kind of suture allows for the adjustment of tension per stitch.
    1. Interrupted b. Continuous c. Both d. Neither
100. If one knot fails in this suture, the whole suture fails.
     1. Interrupted b. Continuous c. Both d. Neither
101. This suture is usually more airtight and watertight.
     1. Interrupted b. Continuous c. Both d. Neither

1. This kind of suture is shown here
   1. Interrupted b. Continuous c. Purse-string
2. This kind of suture is shown here
   1. Interrupted b. Continuous c. Purse-string
3. This kind of suture is shown here
   1. Interrupted b. Continuous c. Purse-string
4. When done correctly, sutures should form a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when viewed from the side.
   1. Circle b. Oval c. Rectangle d. Hexagon
5. The suture needle should enter the skin at a \_\_\_\_\_ degree angle.
   1. 45 b. 60 c. 90 d. 170
6. The suture needle should enter the skin \_\_\_\_ from the edge of the wound.
   1. 2 inches b. 1 inch c. 5-10 mm d. 1 mm
7. The suture needle should be held … by the needle holder.
   1. Right at the tip b. halfway c. 2/3 from the point d. where the suture material is tied to the needle
8. Which of the following would not be good advice for tying suture knots?
   1. Use simpler knots when possible rather than complicated knots.
   2. Use small knots when possible rather than larger knots.
   3. Tie the knots as tightly as possible so that tension on the wound is maximized.
   4. Use minimal ties per knot.
   5. None of the above. All of these are good principles to use when tying knots.
9. Before removing sutures, you should…
   1. Tape the wound to secure it.
   2. Rinse the wound with hydrogen peroxide.
   3. Cut the ears off the suture.
   4. Rinse the wound with alcohol or pure iodine.
10. After removing the sutures, you should….
    1. Tape the wound to secure it.
    2. Rinse the wound with hydrogen peroxide.
    3. Cut the ears off the suture.
    4. Rinse the wound with alcohol or pure iodine.
11. After cutting the suture with a scissors, you should…
    1. Leave the material in the wound. It will break down on its own.
    2. Gently remove the material with a forceps.
    3. Use tape to pull out the suture material.