

Surgical Technology Chapter 4 Workbook

Special Populations

Name: _____

Date: _____

Instructor: _____

Lesson 1: Special Populations Overview

Matching

Match the special population with the correct description.

_____ Pediatric Patient

_____ Obese Patient

_____ Diabetic Patient

_____ Pregnant Patient

_____ Immunocompromised Patient

_____ Geriatric Patient

A. Patient over age 65

B. Patient with decreased immune function

C. Patient affected by insulin or glucose disorders

D. Patient between birth and 18 years old

E. Patient carrying a fetus

F. Patient with excessive body weight

Short Answer

1. Why must surgical care be adjusted for special populations?

2. What are two responsibilities of the surgical technologist when caring for special populations?

Lesson 2: Pediatric Patients

Fill in the Blank

1. Pediatric patients range from birth to _____ years old.
2. Separation _____ may occur when children are away from parents.
3. The most common cause of death in children is _____.
4. Critical monitoring includes temperature, urine output, oxygenation, and _____ function.
5. Dehydration is not tolerated well in _____ and infants.

Multiple Choice

1. Pediatric surgery may be needed because of:

- A. Trauma
- B. Disease
- C. Congenital conditions
- D. All of the above

2. Which type of shock is commonly caused by dehydration?

- A. Septic
- B. Hypovolemic

C. Neurogenic

D. Cardiogenic

Critical Thinking

A child is crying and fearful before surgery. What actions can the surgical team take to reduce anxiety?

Lesson 3: Obese Patients

Fill in the Blank

1. Morbid obesity is generally defined as being _____ pounds above ideal body weight.
2. Obese patients have increased risk of morbidity and _____.
3. Positioning the obese patient requires additional _____ considerations.
4. Healing may be _____ in obese patients.
5. Bariatric surgery is performed to help manage _____.

Short Answer

List three surgical risks associated with obesity.

1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
-

Lesson 4: Diabetic Patients

True or False

- _____ 1. Diabetes affects insulin production and glucose regulation.

- _____ 2. Surgery may affect normal caloric intake.
 - _____ 3. Diabetic patients have no increased risk of infection.
 - _____ 4. Glucose monitoring is important during surgery.
 - _____ 5. Delayed wound healing can occur in diabetic patients.
-

Short Answer

Why is blood glucose monitoring important during surgery?

Lesson 5: Pregnant Patients

Fill in the Blank

- 1. Care must consider both the _____ and the fetus.
 - 2. The _____ trimester is generally considered the most stable time for surgery.
 - 3. During the third trimester there is increased risk of premature _____.
 - 4. One important goal during surgery is preventing preterm _____.
-

Multiple Choice

Which trimester carries the highest risk of premature labor?

- A. First
 - B. Second
 - C. Third
 - D. None
-

Lesson 6: Immunocompromised Patients

Vocabulary

Define the following terms:

Immunocompetence

Autoimmune Disease

Short Answer

Why are immunocompromised patients at greater risk during surgery?

Lesson 7: Physically Challenged and Isolation Patients

Fill in the Blank

1. Hearing impairments may increase patient _____.
2. Frequent _____ is one of the most important infection-control measures.
3. Isolation precautions may include gloves, gowns, masks, and eye _____.
4. Microorganisms may spread through contact, droplet, or _____ transmission.

True or False

_____ 1. Isolation precautions help prevent infection transmission.

_____ 2. Patients with disabilities may require additional communication support.

_____ 3. PPE is unnecessary when caring for isolation patients.

_____ 4. Hand hygiene remains essential for all patients.

Lesson 8: Geriatric Patients

Multiple Choice

1. Geriatric patients are generally:

A. Under 18

B. Over 65

C. Over 40

D. Over 50

2. Many geriatric patients have:

A. No health conditions

B. Multiple comorbidities

C. Perfect vision

D. No surgical risks

Short Answer

What challenges may occur when caring for geriatric patients?

Lesson 9: Trauma Patients

Fill in the Blank

1. The _____ Hour refers to the first hour following injury.
 2. Trauma patients may suffer _____ injuries.
 3. Trauma centers are ranked from Level _____ through Level _____.
 4. Trauma can be classified as blunt or _____.
 5. RTS stands for Revised _____ Score.
-

Multiple Choice

The Golden Hour is important because:

- A. It reduces paperwork
 - B. It allows rapid treatment that may improve outcomes
 - C. It shortens hospital stays
 - D. It eliminates surgery
-

Lesson 10: Review Questions

1. Why is understanding special populations important for surgical technologists?

2. What role does communication play when caring for special populations?

3. Describe one important consideration for each of the following:

Pediatric Patient:

Obese Patient:

Diabetic Patient:

Pregnant Patient:

Geriatric Patient:

Student Reflection

What is one new thing you learned from Chapter 4?

Workbook based on Surgical Technology Chapter 4: Special Populations.