

# Surgical Instruments

## Multiple choice quiz

### Question 1

Before anaesthetics and antiseptics, what was the most serious operation conducted?

### Question 2

While leg amputations were the most deadly, the death rates from any form of amputations were extremely high. As many as how many amputations would end in death?

### Question 3

Blood loss during and after the operation was extremely deadly as was the high risk of infection. For the patient, the pain may not end with the surgery. What was the name of the nervous complication that many amputees faced?

**Question 4**

Developed in the early 1800s, what medical tool was used to great effect during the Napoleonic wars to stop bleeding and dramatically increase survival rates?

**Question 5**

Too cumbersome for the battle field, this new means of compressing limbs and stopping arteries from bleeding was used right up until World War One. Which of the following individuals were treated successfully with it?

**Question 6**

Much of a military surgeon's time was spent removing foreign objects from wounds. Which of the following items are mentioned in the film?

**Question 7**

Aside from his finger, a surgeon had several tools to remove objects including probes, and scoops. What was the instrument invented by Coxeter in 1805 known as?

**Question 8**

One technique developed during the Napoleonic wars is still used in battle and crisis situations today. Attributed to French surgeon Dominique Larrey, what is it known as?

**Question 9**

Surgical equipment made from steel demonstrated that surgeons of the time were not 'crude' but were held back by which of the following issues?

**Question 10**

What tool does the expert suggest is another innovation that helped improve amputations?

Students working at home can save their answers as a PDF and email them to teachers.