

ARISTA AH AND SURGICAL HEMOSTATS PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://aristaahsurgicalhemostats.examzify.com>



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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Which statement best describes rust's impact on a hemostat during sterile use?**
 - A. Rust weakens metal, contaminates sterile fields, impairs performance and can cause tissue injury
 - B. Rust is harmless
 - C. Rust strengthens surface
 - D. Rust prevents corrosion
- 2. What does ORC stand for?**
 - A. Oxygenated Regenerated Compound.
 - B. Oxidized Reactive Compound.
 - C. Oxidized Regenerated Cellulose.
 - D. Organic Regenerated Cellulose.
- 3. Which product uses collagen as its base material?**
 - A. Floseal
 - B. Surgiflo
 - C. Avitene Flowable
 - D. Surgicel Powder
- 4. What best describes the mechanism by which Arista AH promotes hemostasis?**
 - A. Chemical cross-linking of proteins.
 - B. Dry starch-based powder forms a physical matrix that concentrates platelets and coagulation factors.
 - C. Gel formation through oxidation.
 - D. Swelling to physically block the vessel.
- 5. What is the base material of Surgiflo?**
 - A. Porcine gelatin
 - B. Gelatin
 - C. Bovine gelatin
 - D. Collagen

6. How does Arista AH achieve hemostasis?

- A. The product dissolves blood clots and then re-clots using a chemical catalyst.
- B. It provides a mechanical barrier that physically blocks bleeding.
- C. It binds to calcium and prevents clot formation.
- D. MPH particles act as a molecular sieve, concentrating serum proteins, platelets, and red blood cells to form a strong fibrin clot.

7. Which of the following correctly matches the Mosquito, Crile, and Kelly clamps to typical vessel sizes?

- A. Mosquito clamp – small for fine, tiny vessels; Crile – medium-sized vessels; Kelly – larger vessels.
- B. Mosquito clamp – large; Crile – tiny; Kelly – medium.
- C. Mosquito clamp – used only for skin; Crile – used for bone; Kelly – never used for vessels.
- D. Mosquito clamp – never used for vessels; Crile – only for fat; Kelly – for nerves.

8. What is the time to achieve hemostasis in cardiac surgery?

- A. 1 minute.
- B. 3 minutes.
- C. 5 minutes.
- D. 7 minutes.

9. What are signs that a hemostat jaw is worn or damaged?

- A. Worn serrations, dull edges, bent tips, misalignment, or loose locking action.
- B. Sharpened serrations for better grip.
- C. Completely new appearance does not affect function.
- D. Increased smooth operation.

10. What is the base material of Floseal?

- A. Gelatin
- B. Plant cellulose
- C. Bovine gelatin
- D. Collagen

Answers

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1. D
2. C
3. C
4. B
5. A
6. D
7. A
8. B
9. A
10. C

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Explanations

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1. Which statement best describes rust's impact on a hemostat during sterile use?

- A. Rust weakens metal, contaminates sterile fields, impairs performance and can cause tissue injury
- B. Rust is harmless
- C. Rust strengthens surface
- D. Rust prevents corrosion**

Rust on a hemostat signals metal corrosion, which is harmful in sterile use. It weakens the instrument by forming pits and rough areas, reducing grip strength and precision when you need to clamp or hold tissue. Rust can also shed particles and create crevices that harbor bacteria, contaminating the sterile field and raising infection risk. Those rough, degraded surfaces can irritate or injure tissue as you work, compromising safety. So rust is detrimental to sterility, instrument performance, and patient safety; it does not prevent corrosion, strengthen the surface, or prove harmless.

2. What does ORC stand for?

- A. Oxygenated Regenerated Compound.
- B. Oxidized Reactive Compound.
- C. Oxidized Regenerated Cellulose.**
- D. Organic Regenerated Cellulose.

ORC stands for Oxidized Regenerated Cellulose, a topical hemostatic material made from cellulose that has been chemically oxidized. This oxidation introduces carboxyl groups, giving the fabric an acidic, gel-forming surface when it contacts blood. The material acts as a physical scaffold that concentrates platelets and supports coagulation, helping to stop bleeding. It's absorbable and typically resorbs over days to weeks, so it can be left in place if needed during healing. The other terms don't describe the same product: they either imply a different, non-oxidized form or use generic wording that doesn't capture the specific oxidized cellulose origin and function.

3. Which product uses collagen as its base material?

- A. Floseal
- B. Surgiflo
- C. Avitene Flowable**
- D. Surgicel Powder

Collagen-based hemostats use collagen as the underlying material to promote platelet activation and clot formation. Avitene Flowable is a microfibrillar collagen hemostatic agent delivered as a flowable paste, so its base material is collagen. The other products rely on different base materials: Floseal and Surgiflo are gelatin matrices (often with thrombin) that provide a physical scaffold to aid coagulation, while Surgicel Powder is oxidized cellulose that also promotes clotting but is not collagen. So Avitene Flowable is the product that uses collagen as its base material.

4. What best describes the mechanism by which Arista AH promotes hemostasis?

- A. Chemical cross-linking of proteins.
- B. Dry starch-based powder forms a physical matrix that concentrates platelets and coagulation factors.**
- C. Gel formation through oxidation.
- D. Swelling to physically block the vessel.

Arista AH works by providing a dry starch-based powder that forms a physical matrix on the bleeding surface. This matrix concentrates platelets and coagulation factors at the site, speeding up the body's natural clotting process to form a stable hemostatic plug. It operates through a mechanical, scaffold-like effect rather than chemical interactions. It isn't based on chemical cross-linking, oxidation-induced gel formation, or swelling to block the vessel.

5. What is the base material of Surgiflo?

- A. Porcine gelatin**
- B. Gelatin
- C. Bovine gelatin
- D. Collagen

The base material is porcine gelatin. Surgiflo is a gelatin-thrombin matrix used to aid hemostasis, and the gelatin component provides a gel-like carrier that stays at the site of bleeding to localize clot formation. This gelatin is specifically derived from porcine tissue, which is why the correct base is porcine gelatin rather than bovine gelatin or a generic gelatin. Gelatin is a processed form of collagen, so while related, the product uses the gelatin matrix derived from porcine collagen rather than raw collagen fibers.

6. How does Arista AH achieve hemostasis?

- A. The product dissolves blood clots and then re-clots using a chemical catalyst.
- B. It provides a mechanical barrier that physically blocks bleeding.
- C. It binds to calcium and prevents clot formation.
- D. MPH particles act as a molecular sieve, concentrating serum proteins, platelets, and red blood cells to form a strong fibrin clot.**

Arista AH works by using microporous polysaccharide spheres that act as a molecular sieve. When applied to a bleeding surface, these particles rapidly absorb plasma fluid, which concentrates serum proteins, platelets, and red blood cells at the site. This local concentration speeds up the natural coagulation process and promotes the formation of a firm fibrin clot, helping to stop the bleed. It's not about dissolving clots with a catalyst, binding calcium to stop coagulation, or serving only as a physical barrier; the key is concentrating the clotting elements to accelerate clot formation.

7. Which of the following correctly matches the Mosquito, Crile, and Kelly clamps to typical vessel sizes?

- A. Mosquito clamp — small for fine, tiny vessels; Crile — medium-sized vessels; Kelly — larger vessels.**
- B. Mosquito clamp — large; Crile — tiny; Kelly — medium.
- C. Mosquito clamp — used only for skin; Crile — used for bone; Kelly — never used for vessels.
- D. Mosquito clamp — never used for vessels; Crile — only for fat; Kelly — for nerves.

Sizing of vascular clamps reflects the diameter of the vessels they're meant to control. Mosquito clamps are the smallest, designed for fine, tiny vessels such as small arteries or veins. Crile clamps are a step up in size and are suited for medium-sized vessels. Kelly clamps are larger and sturdier, making them appropriate for clamping bigger vessels or tissue pedicles. This arrangement—Mosquito for tiny vessels, Crile for medium vessels, Kelly for larger vessels—fits how these instruments are used in practice. The other options mix up the sizes or assign non-vascular uses, which doesn't align with how these clamps are designed to work.

8. What is the time to achieve hemostasis in cardiac surgery?

- A. 1 minute.
- B. 3 minutes.**
- C. 5 minutes.
- D. 7 minutes.

Time to achieve hemostasis measures how long it takes after applying a hemostatic agent or performing a maneuver for bleeding to stop at the surgical site. In cardiac surgery, rapid control of bleeding is essential because ongoing blood loss lengthens bypass time and increases transfusion risk. Agents like Arista AH are expected to produce hemostasis within about three minutes, providing a practical target for surgeons. If bleeding stops in roughly three minutes, that supports effective use of the product in this setting. Taking only one minute is often not reliably achievable across all tissue surfaces, while taking five or seven minutes suggests the bleeding is not being controlled promptly and additional measures will be needed. If hemostasis isn't achieved around three minutes, escalate with other techniques or sources of hemostasis.

9. What are signs that a hemostat jaw is worn or damaged?

- A. Worn serrations, dull edges, bent tips, misalignment, or loose locking action.**
- B. Sharpened serrations for better grip.
- C. Completely new appearance does not affect function.
- D. Increased smooth operation.

When evaluating a hemostat jaw, focus on signs that affect grip, alignment, and locking stability. Worn serrations, dull edges, bent tips, misalignment, or a loose locking action all indicate the instrument has degraded and may not hold tissue securely or close fully. Worn serrations reduce bite into tissue, dull edges can cause slipping, bent tips prevent proper closure, misalignment means the jaws won't meet evenly, and a loose lock means the instrument may shift or release unexpectedly. These problems undermine precision and hemostasis, increasing the risk of tissue damage or uncontrolled bleeding. Sharpening serrations isn't appropriate maintenance; it alters the instrument and can worsen performance. A completely new appearance doesn't guarantee functionality, and increased smooth operation isn't a sign of good condition and could signal looseness or other issues.

10. What is the base material of Floseal?

- A. Gelatin
- B. Plant cellulose
- C. Bovine gelatin
- D. Collagen

Floseal's base material is a gelatin matrix derived from bovine sources. This bovine gelatin provides a biocompatible, porous scaffold that fills the wound bed, helps trap platelets, and concentrates clotting factors to support clot formation. Thrombin in the product then rapidly converts fibrinogen to fibrin, stabilizing the clot on that gelatin scaffold. Plant cellulose isn't used as the matrix, and while collagen is the natural protein in tissue, the product uses gelatin (a denatured form of collagen) from bovine sources rather than intact collagen.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://aristaahsurgicalhemostats.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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