

OSCE Veterinary Nursing Instrument Identification Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

- 1. Which of the following instruments is specifically used for eye surgery?**
 - A. Pin cutter**
 - B. Colibri forceps**
 - C. Barraquer Eye Speculum**
 - D. Friedman Rongeur**
- 2. What does a Hohmann retractor assist with?**
 - A. Cutting bones**
 - B. Bone plate contouring**
 - C. Joint surgery retraction**
 - D. Long bone repair**
- 3. What is the function of a cancellous screw?**
 - A. Making precise cuts**
 - B. Cutting bones**
 - C. Holding needles**
 - D. Screwing into bone**
- 4. What is the role of a Rummel Tourniquet in surgical settings?**
 - A. To compress blood vessels during surgery**
 - B. To stabilize fractures**
 - C. To hold sutures in place**
 - D. To serve as a saw guide**
- 5. What is the primary use of connective tissue forceps?**
 - A. For holding skin flaps**
 - B. For grasping connective tissue**
 - C. For retracting organs**
 - D. For cutting through muscle**

- 6. What type of instrument is a Smith-Kerrison punch forceps?**
- A. Cutting instrument**
 - B. Measuring instrument**
 - C. Grasping instrument**
 - D. Retracting instrument**
- 7. Which retractor is commonly used in surgical procedures to hold back larger areas of tissue?**
- A. Army navy retractors**
 - B. Meyerding retractor**
 - C. Kerrison rongeur**
 - D. Meniscal probe**
- 8. What is the primary function of Mayo-Hegar needle holders?**
- A. Needle holding and suture cutting**
 - B. Holding sponges/swabs for skin preparation**
 - C. Needle holding only**
 - D. Eyelid retraction**
- 9. What type of screw is described as having a sharp end?**
- A. Cortical screw**
 - B. Steinmann/IM pin**
 - C. Cancellous screw**
 - D. Hohmann retractor**
- 10. Which of the following tools is best for cleaning and preparing bone surfaces?**
- A. Bone rasp**
 - B. Army navy retractor**
 - C. Meniscal probe**
 - D. Disarticulator**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following instruments is specifically used for eye surgery?

- A. Pin cutter**
- B. Colibri forceps**
- C. Barraquer Eye Speculum**
- D. Friedman Rongeur**

The Barraquer Eye Speculum is specifically designed for eye surgery, making it the correct answer. This instrument is utilized to hold the eyelids open during various ophthalmic procedures, allowing for better access and visibility to the surgical area. Its shape and design are tailored to comfortably and securely maintain the position of the eyelids without causing additional trauma to the eye or surrounding tissues. In contrast, the other instruments mentioned serve different surgical purposes. Pin cutters are generally used for cutting wire or pins in orthopedic procedures. Colibri forceps are fine-tipped, delicate forceps used mainly in procedures requiring precise manipulation of small tissues, but not specifically for positioning the eyelids in eye surgery. Lastly, the Friedman Rongeur is a type of surgical instrument used primarily to remove bone or tissue, typically in orthopedic or neurosurgical contexts, rather than in ophthalmology.

2. What does a Hohmann retractor assist with?

- A. Cutting bones**
- B. Bone plate contouring**
- C. Joint surgery retraction**
- D. Long bone repair**

A Hohmann retractor is specifically designed to assist in joint surgery by providing controlled retraction of soft tissues, bone, or other structures. Its unique shape and handle allow for precise manipulation while minimizing trauma to surrounding tissues. This is particularly important in joint surgeries, where clear visibility and access to the joint area are required for the surgeon to perform effectively. The Hohmann retractor typically aids in stabilizing and exposing the surgical site, allowing the veterinarian to work on the joint without interference from adjacent soft tissues. This capability makes it an essential instrument for procedures involving joints, such as orthopedic surgeries where access to the joint cavity is necessary. In contrast, instruments used for cutting bones or contouring would not have the same function as the Hohmann retractor. Bone plate contouring requires different tools that are designed for shaping plates to fit the bone, while long bone repair often involves fixation devices rather than retractors. Therefore, the role of the Hohmann retractor in joint surgery is critical and distinct, affirming why it is the correct answer in this context.

3. What is the function of a cancellous screw?

- A. Making precise cuts
- B. Cutting bones
- C. Holding needles
- D. Screwing into bone**

The function of a cancellous screw is to screw into bone, specifically the spongy or cancellous bone found at the ends of long bones and within the interior of vertebrae. Cancellous screws are designed with a particular thread pattern that allows them to grip the porous structure of cancellous bone securely, providing stability and support for various orthopedic applications, such as securing plates, joint fixation, or aiding in fracture repair. These screws typically have a larger thread pitch and a wider diameter than other types of screws, which helps distribute the load more evenly within the softer, less dense bone material. By effectively anchoring into the bone, they help maintain the proper alignment during the healing process, making their role critical in orthopedic surgeries and treatments.

4. What is the role of a Rummel Tourniquet in surgical settings?

- A. To compress blood vessels during surgery**
- B. To stabilize fractures
- C. To hold sutures in place
- D. To serve as a saw guide

The Rummel Tourniquet is primarily used in surgical settings to compress blood vessels and minimize blood flow to a specific area of the body during a procedure. By applying pressure, it helps maintain a bloodless or reduced-blood operating field, which allows the surgeon to operate more effectively and with greater visibility. This technique is especially valuable in surgeries involving the limbs, where controlling blood flow can significantly impact the outcome and safety of the operation. In contrast, the other options pertain to different surgical tools and techniques. Stabilizing fractures involves the use of splints or casts, not a tourniquet, while sutures require instruments such as needle holders or forceps to keep them in place. Lastly, guides for saws are typically rigid tools specifically designed to ensure precise cuts during surgical procedures, further distinguishing them from the function of a tourniquet.

5. What is the primary use of connective tissue forceps?

- A. For holding skin flaps**
- B. For grasping connective tissue**
- C. For retracting organs**
- D. For cutting through muscle**

The primary use of connective tissue forceps is to grasp connective tissue. These specialized instruments have a design that allows for a secure hold on softer tissues, which is essential during surgical procedures where manipulation of delicate structures is required. When handling connective tissue, the instrument's design minimizes the risk of excessive trauma, as it is crafted to grasp without crushing the tissues. In surgical contexts, connective tissue forceps are invaluable for tasks such as dissecting or elevating layers of tissue, enabling the veterinarian to work effectively in areas where precision is critical. The specific morphology of the forceps, including their serrated tips or rounded edges, aids in achieving a firm grip while preserving the integrity of the surrounding structures. Other options are related to different surgical tools with distinct purposes, like skin flaps or organ retraction, and those are not the designed functions of connective tissue forceps.

6. What type of instrument is a Smith-Kerrison punch forceps?

- A. Cutting instrument**
- B. Measuring instrument**
- C. Grasping instrument**
- D. Retracting instrument**

A Smith-Kerrison punch forceps is classified as a cutting instrument because it is specifically designed to excise tissue or cut through structures during surgical procedures. This tool features a sharp, circular cutting blade that allows for precise removal of tissue. Its unique design facilitates controlled cutting, making it particularly useful for procedures that require the removal of small tissue samples or biopsies. The design and function of punch forceps are integral in applications requiring clean and efficient tissue excision, differentiating them from other instrument types that serve different purposes in surgical settings.

7. Which retractor is commonly used in surgical procedures to hold back larger areas of tissue?

- A. Army navy retractors**
- B. Meyerding retractor**
- C. Kerrison rongeur**
- D. Meniscal probe**

The army navy retractor is designed specifically for holding back larger areas of soft tissue during surgical procedures, making it a versatile instrument in both open and minimally invasive surgeries. Its shape allows it to be inserted into different body cavities and effectively hold back a substantial amount of tissue, providing the surgeon with a clear view and better access to the surgical site. The unique angled arms of the army navy retractor can also be adjusted to maintain tension and stability, ensuring that the surgical field remains clear throughout the procedure. This ability to manipulate and secure tissue is critical in operations where precision and visibility are paramount. Other instruments listed, such as the Meyerding retractor, also serve a retracting purpose but are typically used for more specific applications or in confined spaces. The Kerrison rongeur is primarily a cutting instrument used for removing bone or soft tissue during neurosurgical procedures, while the meniscal probe is designed for exploring the knee joint and assessing meniscal tears. These instruments do not serve the primary function of retracting larger areas of tissue in the same versatile manner as the army navy retractor does.

8. What is the primary function of Mayo-Hegar needle holders?

- A. Needle holding and suture cutting**
- B. Holding sponges/swabs for skin preparation**
- C. Needle holding only**
- D. Eyelid retraction**

The primary function of Mayo-Hegar needle holders is indeed needle holding. These instruments are specifically designed to securely grasp and manipulate needles during suturing procedures. The design of Mayo-Hegar needle holders includes a ratchet mechanism, which allows for a firm grip on needles without slipping, providing the precision needed in surgical settings. While some instruments may have multiple functions, Mayo-Hegar needle holders are singularly focused on securely holding needles. This specialization makes them essential for ensuring that surgical sutures are placed accurately and efficiently, which is critical for effective wound closure and minimizing patient complications. Other options mention functions that are relevant to different instruments; for example, holding sponges or retracting eyelids, which are functions of other surgical tools.

9. What type of screw is described as having a sharp end?

- A. Cortical screw
- B. Steinmann/IM pin
- C. Cancellous screw**
- D. Hohmann retractor

The choice of a cancellous screw is appropriate because cancellous screws are specifically designed with a sharp end to facilitate their insertion into softer bone, such as the spongy bone found in the metaphysis of long bones. This design helps the screw to penetrate the bone easily, allowing for secure anchorage in areas where the bone density is less than that found in the cortical bone. The sharp end of the cancellous screw also allows it to engage with the trabecular structure of the bone effectively, providing better grip compared to screws that may not have a sharp tip. This is particularly important in orthopedic procedures where the stability of an implant relies heavily on its ability to integrate well with the soft bone. In contrast, cortical screws typically have a blunt or tapered end to facilitate their insertion into the dense cortical bone. Steinmann pins, which are essentially smooth, unthreaded rods, are not designed with a sharp end for bone anchorage. A Hohmann retractor, used to hold back soft tissue, does not involve screw design, thus making the selection of cancellous screw the clear and correct choice in this context.

10. Which of the following tools is best for cleaning and preparing bone surfaces?

- A. Bone rasp**
- B. Army navy retractor
- C. Meniscal probe
- D. Disarticulator

The bone rasp is specifically designed for cleaning and preparing bone surfaces, making it the correct choice. This instrument features a roughened surface that helps in removing debris, smoothing rough edges, and shaping the bone as needed. It is particularly useful in orthopedic procedures where precise bone preparation is required for optimal healing and integration with implants or other structures. In contrast, the army navy retractor is primarily a tool used to hold back tissues and gain better access to the surgical site, rather than specifically preparing bones. The meniscal probe is designed for probing soft tissue structures, such as the meniscus in joints, and is not suitable for cleaning bone surfaces. The disarticulator, while important in the process of separating joints, is not intended for cleaning or preparing the bone but rather for disarticulation. Thus, the bone rasp stands out as the specialized tool for preparing bone surfaces effectively.

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://oscevetnursinginstidentification.examzify.com>

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