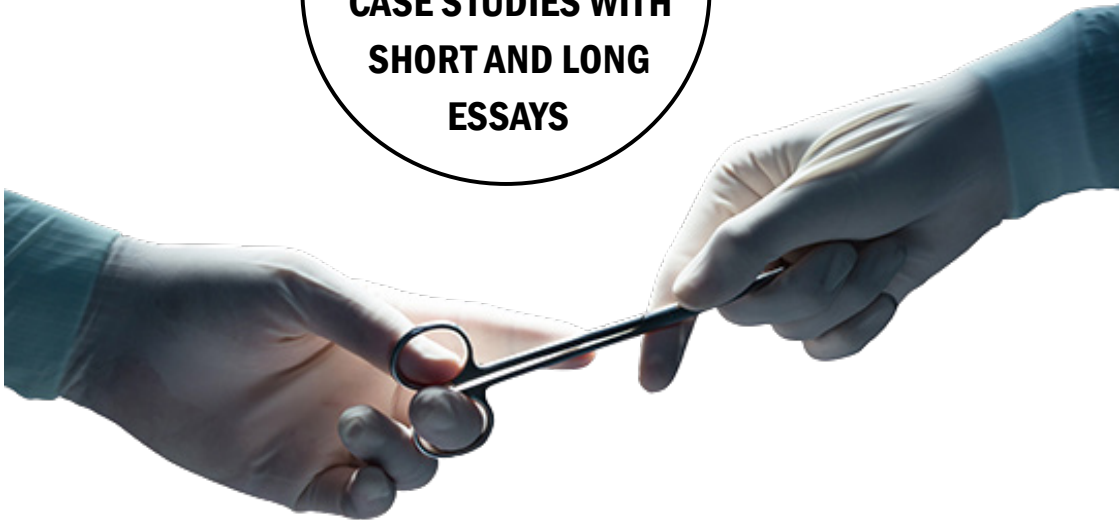


DR AUDI
—INTERNATIONAL—

SURGERY

REVISION QUESTIONS

**OVER 500 MULTIPLE
CHOICE QUESTIONS,
CASE STUDIES WITH
SHORT AND LONG
ESSAYS**



DR AUDI

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Surgery

Second Edition

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PREFACE

SURGERY REVISION BOOK is primarily meant for undergraduate students in medical school.

The main objective of this book is to help students review their knowledge of surgery acquired through standard textbooks. Surgery is one of the essential subjects in the clinical areas and a sound knowledge of it is important for anyone in medical school. This book comprises of questions compiled from various universities and colleges and is designed to help students in their revisions and provide them with a feedback on their progress and an opportunity to improve.

This book has ten (10) test papers and each test paper consists of three sections: Section A has 30 True/False Questions, Section B has 20 One answer Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) and Section C consists of essay questions worth 50 Marks. This totals to 100 Marks.

Students of surgery will find this book useful. A quick persuasion of the questions will provide evidence that the book intends to stimulate reasoning. Suggestions and criticism about the book are welcomed.

SULEIMAN NDORO JNR (DR AUDI)
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TEST PAPER 1

INSTRUCTIONS

This paper consists of SECTION A, SECTION B and SECTION C.

Section A consists of 30 True/False Questions

Section B consists of 20 One answer Multiple Choice Questions

Section C consists of essay questions worth 50 marks.

SECTION A

1. The principles of treatment for the patient with osteomyelitis are:

- A. Cytotoxic therapy
- B. Rehydration
- C. Surgery
- D. Analgesia
- E. Chemotherapy

2. The following are pathological processes involved in acute osteomyelitis:

- A. Inflammatory process
- B. New bone formation
- C. Necrosis
- D. Resolution
- E. Suppuration

3. The following radiological features are found in acute osteomyelitis:

- A. Sequestrum
- B. Involution
- C. Marginal sclerosis
- D. Evident bone thickening
- E. Pathological fractures

4. These diseases below mimic acute osteomyelitis:

- A. Sickle cell disease
- B. Streptococcal necrotizing myositis
- C. Acute suppurative arthritis
- D. Acute rheumatism
- E. Cellulitis

5. These are some of the complications of acute osteomyelitis in children:

- A. Pyogenic arthritis
- B. Shortening

- C. Bone deformities
- D. Osteoma
- E. Osteosarcoma

6. X-ray features in a patient with tuberculosis of bone are:

- A. Soft tissue swelling
- B. Periarticular osteoporosis
- C. Cystic lesions in adjacent bone ends
- D. Collapse around an intervertebral disc
- E. Paravertebral abscess

7. The following are found in rheumatoid arthritis:

- A. Assymetrical polyarthritis
- B. Tenosynovitis
- C. Morning stiffness
- D. Elevation of ESR
- E. Appearance of anti-G globulins in the serum

8. The following are extra-articular tissue features of rheumatoid arthritis:

- A. Muscle weakness
- B. Visceral diseases
- C. Lymphadenopathy
- D. Rheumatoid nodules
- E. Neuropathy

9. X-ray features of rheumatoid arthritis include:

- A. Synovitis
- B. Soft tissue swelling
- C. Periarticular osteoporosis
- D. Marginal bony erosions
- E. Narrowing of articular space

10. True or false on investigations of rheumatoid arthritis:

- A. Anaemia is secondary abnormal erythropoiesis

- B. C-reactive protein is usually reduced
- C. Serological test for rheumatoid factor is always positive
- D. Synovial biopsy may be obtained by a needle
- E. Histological features of rheumatoid arthritis are usually specific

11. Listed below is differential diagnosis of polyarthritis:

- A. Ankylosing spondylitis
- B. Reiter's disease
- C. Polyarticular gout
- D. Seronegative inflammatory polyarthritis
- E. Osteoarthritis

12. Management of rheumatoid arthritis has the following key injunctions namely:

- A. Stop synovitis
- B. Keep the joints moving
- C. Prevent deformity
- D. Reconstruction
- E. Rehabilitation

13. Complications of rheumatoid arthritis are:

- A. Joint rupture
- B. Infection
- C. Spinal cord compression
- D. Systemic vasculitis
- E. Fixed deformities

14. Complications of osteoarthritis include:

- A. Loose bodies
- B. Capsular herniation
- C. Spinal stenosis
- D. Spondylolithesis
- E. Rotator cuff dysfunction

15. Basic factors to osteoarthritis include:

- A. Trauma

- B. Occupation
- C. Joint dysplasia
- D. Obesity
- E. Family history

16. Differential diagnosis of osteoarthritis are:

- A. Avascular necrosis
- B. Inflammatory arthropathies
- C. Ankylosing spondylitis
- D. Reiter's disease
- E. Polyarthritis of fingers

17. Listed below are options of the topical treatment of deep burns:

- A. 1% silver sulphadiazine cream
- B. 0.5 % silver nitrate solution
- C. Mafenide acetate cream
- D. Serum nitrate
- E. Pred genta ointment

18. Management options of osteoarthritis may include:

- A. Local reduction
- B. Arthrodesis
- C. Physiotherapy
- D. Analgesia
- E. Intra articular corticosteroids

19. Talipes equinovarus:

- A. Malposition of fetus in utero is implicated
- B. Management should start within a few days after birth or at birth
- C. Regular follow ups are not complicated since child can heal on its own
- D. Boys affected twice more than girls
- E. Surgery has no role

20. Torticollis:

- A. Is generic in origin

- B. The trapezius muscle is commonly affected
- C. Facial development may be retarded
- D. Kyphosis is a differential
- E. Cause is uncertain

21. The following are factors which cause displacement of fractures:

- A. Infection
- B. Poor blood supply
- C. Soft tissue interposition
- D. Muscle pull
- E. Mobilization

22. The following are clinical signs of healing fractures:

- A. Normal movement when fracture site is stressed
- B. Site is painful when stressed
- C. Severe tenderness on palpation
- D. Is not of clinical importance
- E. None of the above

23. A crepitus:

- A. Is only appreciated in fractures
- B. Is usually encountered in diagnosing fractures
- C. Is encountered in compound fractures only
- D. May complicate other conditions and not related to bone disease
- E. All the above are true

24. Osteogenesis imperfecta:

- A. Usually presents in adults
- B. Is an acquired condition
- C. Deafness is a complication
- D. Prognosis is usually good
- E. POP has no place

25. About spina bifida:

- A. Cystica is the closed one
- B. Occulta is one with protruding sac

- C. Usually prominent in utero
- D. Meningitis is not an uncommon complication
- E. Paralysis below the defect is a common defect

26. Regarding appendicitis:

- A. The risk of developing the illness is highest in children
- B. Mortality increases with age and is greatest in elderly
- C. 20% of the appendices are extraperitoneal in a retrocecal position
- D. Faecoliths are present in majority of the cases
- E. Appendicitis is a possible diagnosis in the absence of abdominal tenderness

27. Intussusceptions:

- A. Is most common in children between 6-12 years of age
- B. Presents with colicky abdominal pain, rectal bleeding and an abdominal mass
- C. Some patients present with diarrhoea and vomiting suggestive of gastroenteritis
- D. If there is no peritonitis reduction can be attempted
- E. Meckel's diverticulum can induce intussusception

28. An 18 year old boy presents in OPD with left mono articular knee pain; possible causes include:

- A. Gout
- B. Osteoarthritis
- C. Rheumatoid arthritis
- D. Reiter's disease
- E. Gonococcal arthritis

29. Concerning small bowel obstruction:

- A. The most common cause is obstructed hernia
- B. Causes colicky abdominal pain and vomiting
- C. Abdominal distension is seen in all cases
- D. All cases can be managed conservatively for the first 24 hours
- E. Rarely requires aggressive fluid management

30. The following are bone forming tumors:

- A. Osteosarcoma
- B. Osteoid osteoma
- C. Giant cell tumor
- D. Osteoblastoma
- E. Chondrosarcoma

SECTION B

1. Which of the following skin ulcer edge pattern represent neuropathic aetiology?

- A. Punched out
- B. Undefined
- C. Sloping
- D. Everted

2. Which of the following surgical conditions would present with raised jugular venous pressure?

- A. Carcinoma of head of pancreas
- B. Budd-Chiari syndrome
- C. Tension pneumothorax
- D. Ruptured diaphragm

3. Which of the following skin conditions present with blistering?

- A. Mycetoma
- B. Carbuncle
- C. Pyomyositis
- D. Cellulitis

4. The following factors would determine the method of wound closure except:

- A. Amount of blood loss
- B. Crush mechanism; friction, compression, high velocity vs low velocity
- C. Degree of contamination
- D. Site and timing of the injury

5. Which of the following factors would not affect rate of wound healing?

- A. Excess suture tension
- B. Radiotherapy
- C. Impaired blood supply
- D. Everted wound edges

6. About colorectal cancer, which one of the following is correct?

- A. Post-operative chemo-radiotherapy is the mainstay treatment for all stages
- B. Surgical resection is the only curative treatment
- C. Metastasis occur per continuitatem to the brain and to the liver
- D. Has no known cure

7. Which one of the following facts is not correct about diabetes mellitus and surgery?

- A. Soluble insulin is recommended preoperatively for patients previously on oral hypoglycemics
- B. Delay elective surgeries following recent myocardial infarction
- C. Develop a post operative sliding scale insulin action plan
- D. Increase the dosages of reversal anaesthesia since patients take long to wake up

8. Which one of the following is not a valid method of male circumcision?

- A. Plastibell method
- B. Forceps guided method
- C. Ventral slit method
- D. Dorsal slit method

9. Which of the following statements is correct about cholecystitis?

- A. Common in emaciated women of reproductive age
- B. Hepatobiliary scintigraphy is useful but frequently contraindicated
- C. Hiatus hernia may mimic its clinical presentation
- D. Murphy's sign is specific but not always sensitive

10. Which of the following stitch patterns are not used in performing male circumcision under local anaesthesia?

- A. Horizontal mattress
- B. Vertical mattress
- C. Purse string
- D. Simple interrupted

11. Which one of the following is correct about pancreatitis?

- A. The commonest cause of acinar injury is alcohol
- B. Paralytic ileus is common in chronic pancreatitis
- C. Grey's turner's sign is discoloration of the umbilicus in acute pancreatitis
- D. Duct calcification, stricture and pressure is a feature of chronic pancreatitis

12. Which of the following conditions presents with dysphonia?

- A. Laryngeal stenosis
- B. Cervical fracture
- C. Scapula fracture
- D. GERD

13. Which of the following commonly presents as callous ulcers on the legs?

- A. Venous ulcers
- B. Trophic ulcers
- C. Tropical ulcers
- D. Marjolin's ulcers

14. The following are causes of traumatic upper airway obstruction except:

- A. Burns
- B. Grave's disease
- C. Maxillary fractures
- D. Epistaxis

15. The following are features of gastric carcinoma except:

- A. Sister Joseph's nodes
- B. Finger clubbing
- C. Blummer's shelf
- D. Virchow's nodes

16. In head injury the following are types of mass lesion except:

- A. Epidural hematoma
- B. Cerebral contusion
- C. Subdural hematoma
- D. Brain stem coning

17. In Galeazzi's fracture of the upper limb:

- A. The outline of the distal radius appears like a dinner fork
- B. There is subluxation or dislocation of radio-ulna joint
- C. Also called Raikar's fracture and is common in osteoporosis
- D. Is almost always a compound fracture

18. The following are general indications of amputation except:

- A. Retention may threaten life
- B. Non viability
- C. Allow room for prosthesis
- D. Pain resistant to other therapies

19. Which one of the following is not correct about cauda equina syndrome?

- A. There is minimal injury to the spinal cord
- B. Present with urine or stool incontinence
- C. Present with paresthesia without muscle weakness
- D. Babinski sign is positive

20. Which of the following conditions does not cause eschar?

- A. Snake bites
- B. Burns
- C. Gangrene
- D. Pyomyositis

SECTION C

1. A 17 year old girl presents with swollen, tender right submandibular mass. On examination, there is increased local temperature.

a) What is the likely diagnosis? (5 marks)

b) Outline the complications of such a condition. (5 marks)

2. a) What are haemorrhoids? (2 marks)

b) List clinical features of haemorrhoids. (4 marks)

c) How are Haemorrhoids managed? (4 marks)

3. a) Distinguish between skin and skeletal traction. (4 marks)

b) List the complications of skin and of skeletal traction. (6 marks)

4. a) What is an acute abdomen? (2 marks)

b) What are the differential diagnoses? (8 marks)

5. a) Briefly discuss the management of burns. (7 marks)

b) List five 'special burns' and briefly explain why they are 'special'. (3 marks)

TEST PAPER 2

INSTRUCTIONS

This paper consists of SECTION A, SECTION B and SECTION C.

Section A consists of 30 True/False Questions

Section B consists of 20 One answer Multiple Choice Questions

Section C consists of essay questions worth 50 marks.

SECTION A

1. Haemorrhoids may be secondary to:

- A. Portal hypertension
- B. Colon carcinoma
- C. Pregnancy
- D. Filariasis
- E. Cushing syndrome

2. Respond to the following statements concerning blood transfusion:

- A. Blood group O is regarded as universal donor
- B. Blood group AB is regarded as universal recipient
- C. The majority of the population is rhesus negative
- D. Fresh frozen plasma has a half life of 2 years
- E. Hepatitis B is a complication associated with blood transfusion

3. Strategies to reduce intracranial pressure include:

- A. Drainage of CSF
- B. Hyperventilation
- C. Treatment with mannitol
- D. Trendelenburg position
- E. Sedation

4. Main conditions associated with avascular necrosis:

- A. Septic arthritis of the hip
- B. Sickle cell disease
- C. Perthes disease
- D. Alcohol abuse
- E. Gaucher's disease

5. Feature of osteogenesis imperfecta factor includes:

- A. Grey sclera
- B. Serial fractures
- C. Dentinogenesis
- D. Marked joint laxity
- E. Still burns

6. Cancer of oesophagus:

A Bronchial esophageal fistula is a complication:

- B. Is associated with plummer vinsons syndrome
- C. Barium meal is diagnostic
- D. Cillestine tube is the definitive treatment
- E. Dysphagia is initially of solids later liquids

7. Which of the following are causes of osteoporosis?

- A. Advance post menopause person
- B. Thyrotoxicosis
- C. Disuse porosis
- D. Rheumatoid arthritis
- E. Prolonged arthritis

8. The following are characteristic features of neurofibromatosis:

- A. It is also known as von reckling hausen's disease
- . The most characteristic lesion in type 1 is neurofibromata
- C. Skin pigmentations are common
- D. Musculo skeletal abnormalities are seen in half of those affected
- E. Vertebral abnormalities may be the presenting feature to orthopaedic surgeon

9. In osteogenesis imperfecta:

- A. Is one of the commonest genetic bone disorders
- B. Has four major classifications
- C. Crumbling of teeth is a feature
- D. Presence of wormian bones is a radiological feature
- E. Type 1 is the commonest

10. In achondroplasia:

- A. It is the commonest type of short stature
- B. Adult height is about 122 cm
- C. Radiological diagnosis may be done before birth
- D. Trident hands is a feature
- E. Short limbed dwarfism is a differential diagnosis

11. Osteoid osteoma:

- A. Patients are usually under 30 years of age
- B. Skull may be affected
- C. It is rare in female
- D. ASA is the preferred analgesia
- E. Diaphyseal nidus is a radiological feature

12. Differential diagnosis of osteoid osteoma include:

- A. Brodie's abscess
- B. Ewing's sarcoma
- C. Chronic periostitis
- D. Osteogenic sarcoma
- E. Fibrous dysplasia

13. On chondromas:

- A. Treatment is always necessary
- B. Has a risk of malignant change
- C. Chondromas are usually symptomatic
- D. Lesions may be solitary or multiple
- E. X-ray show Codman's triangle

14. Ewing's sarcoma:

- A. Commonly occurs in the tubular bone
- B. Throbbing pain and swelling are features
- C. Osteomyelitis is a differential diagnosis
- D. Onion peel effect is a feature
- E. Sunray's appearance and Codman's triangle may be features

15. In multiple myeloma:

- A. ESR is constantly high
- B. Pathological fracture may be the presenting feature
- C. Prognosis in established cases is poor
- D. Over 1/2 the patients have Bence-Jones proteins in their urine
- E. X-ray show 'classic' lesion with punched out defects

16. The following would be useful features to elicit in a patient with neck swelling:

- A. Hoarseness of voice
- B. Weight gain
- C. Dysphasia
- D. Weight loss
- E. Night sweats

17. Circumcision is currently promoted as a strategy to control HIV/

AIDS. While screening clients in the OPD which ones will you not recommend for the procedure?

- A. Hypospadias
- B. Micropenis
- C. Ambiguous genitalia
- D. Haemophilia
- E. Intercurrent infection

18. About fluid resuscitation in burns:

- A. IV fluid therapy is considered in children with burns over 10% total burns surface area (TBSA) and adults with less than 15% TBSA.
- B. Fluid replacement formula is based on the fact that fluid loss is maximum in the first 8 hours then it slows
- C. The key to monitoring of resuscitation is the amount of fluid administered.
- D. Haematocrit measurement is a useful tool in confirming suspected under or over rehydration.
- E. The most common fluid is hypertonic saline.

19. Regarding primary survey and resuscitation in advance trauma life support (ATLS):

- A. If the patient does not reply to a simple question the rapid assessment for airway obstruction by a foreign body, maxillofacial or tracheal/laryngeal fractures is a priority.
- B. Diagnostic studies should be done at this stage.
- C. The objective is to identify and treat immediate life threats to life

D. Injury to cervical spine should not be assumed in a patient with multisystem injury and altered level of consciousness until relevant investigation has been done

E. Aggressive fluid resuscitation is more important than control of haemorrhage

20. Urgent intervention is needed in head injury patients with the following features:

A. Deteriorating GCS

B. Pupils unresponsive to light

C. GCS score of 12 or less

D. Depressed skull fracture

E. Blood pressure above 200/120 mmHg

21. Transfusion must be stopped in patients who develop the following features while receiving blood:

A. Increased urine output

B. Bradycardia

C. Rigors

D. Urticaria

E. Dizziness

22. Causes of dehydration and electrolyte loss in intestinal obstruction

include:

A. Reduced oral intake

B. Defective intestinal obstruction

C. Losses due to vomiting

D. Infections

E. Sequestration in bowel lumen

23. Regarding carcinoma of esophagus:

A. Odynophagia is the usual presenting feature

B. Early symptoms entail non specific dyspepsia

C. Tobacco and alcohol are major non factors in occurrence

- D. Hoarseness of voice is a sign of advanced disease
- E. Endoscopy is useful in management

24. Signs and symptoms GERD are:

- A. Heart burn
- B. Postural regurgitation
- C. Haematemesis
- D. Abdominal distension
- E. Dysplasia

25. Indications for surgical intervention in peptic ulcer include:

- A. Bleeding
- B. Perforation
- C. Gastric outlet obstruction
- D. Malignancy
- E. Reflux esophagitis

26. In septic arthritis:

- A. Aspiration is mainly for treatment
- B. Effusion is demonstrated by ultrasonography
- C. Fever is not a feature
- D. Sometimes can mimic osteomyelitis
- E. Surgical intervention is not useful

27. Cardinal features of intestinal obstruction include:

- A. Dehydration
- B. Distension
- C. Pyrexia
- D. Vomiting
- E. Abdominal pain

28. The following patients are at risk of developing bed sores:

- A. Comatose patient
- B. Patients with urine retention
- C. Paraplegics
- D. Chronic debilitating illness

E. Post operative

29. Possible surgical causes of per rectal bleeding include:

- A. Anal skin tag
- B. Rectal prolapse
- C. Gastric ulcers
- D. Anal fissure
- E. Anal fistula

30. Regarding reduction in management of fractures:

- A. Should be done in all fractures
- B. In closed reduction there is minimal injury to blood vessels and soft tissue
- C. Open reduction is usually an emergency
- D. Accuracy of reduction can only be checked on radiograph
- E. It involves restoring the fractured bone to its original position

SECTION B

1. A patient presenting with intermittent urination with minimal stream, bloody urine, frequent infections of the bladder and urine retention is most likely suffering from:

- A. Vesicovaginal fistula
- B. Bladder diverticulum
- C. Rectovaginal fistula
- D. Prostatitis

2. Which of the following surgical instruments is the most suitable for holding colon during a laparotomy?

- A. Babcock
- B. Mosquito clamp
- C. Adson's forceps
- D. Kocher clamp

3. Which one of the following intravertebral disc herniation depicts a higher degree force of injury?

- A. Sequestration
- B. Degeneration
- C. Prolapse
- D. Extrusion

4. Which one of the following is the correct order of directing management of trauma in level II hospital in Kenya?

- A. Primary survey, triage, secondary survey, stabilization, transfer, definitive care
- B. Primary survey, triage, stabilization, secondary survey, transfer, definitive care
- C. Triage, primary survey, secondary survey, stabilization, transfer, definitive care
- D. Triage, primary survey, stabilization, secondary survey, definitive care

5. Which one of the following is an example of a developmental condition of the neck?

- A. Hypoglossal cyst
- B. Thyroiditis
- C. Thyroid fibroma
- D. Grave's disease

6. Which one of the following facts is correct about bone infections?

- A. Acute hematogenous osteomyelitis affect the axial skeleton more than the long bones
- B. The adjacent joint is usually distended with cloudy synovial fluid
- C. In acute osteomyelitis x-rays initially tend to be normal
- D. Osteomyelitis tend to affect the central diaphysis than the end metaphysis

7. While performing a physical examination of the back which one of the following signs indicates a spinal injury/ trauma?

- A. Patrick's sign

- B. Stork sign
- C. Brudzinski sign
- D. Faber's sign

8. Which of the following fractures are prone to complicate with compartment syndrome?

- A. Supra condyle femur fractures
- B. Tibial shaft fractures
- C. Patella
- D. Femoral shaft fractures

9. Which one of the following paediatric orthopaedic conditions is not correctly matched with the age of occurrence?

- A. Slipped epiphysis- 2-6 years
- B. Developmental dysplasia- from birth
- C. Septic arthritis- throughout childhood
- D. Avascular necrosis – 4 to 8 years

10. The following are part of lethal triad except:

- A. Coagulopathy
- B. Hyperthermia
- C. Hypothermia
- D. Acidosis

11. The following are true about the inguinal canal EXCEPT:

- A. It is a 4 cm tunnel in the lower abdominal muscles.
- B. It contains spermatic cord in Males & Round ligament in female.
- C. The floor is formed by the inguinal ligament & the roof is formed by conjoint tendon.
- D. Boundaries include external oblique muscle posterior & fascia transversalis anteriorly.

12. Retrosternal goiter has the following features EXCEPT:

- A. Dullness on direct sternal percussion
- B. Not an indication for surgery
- C. Diagnosis by X-ray

D. More common in male

13. The most serious type of lipoma is:

- A. Retroperitoneal type
- B. Sub-periosteal type
- C. Intermuscular type
- D. Submucous type

14. 90% of the rodent ulcers can occur at:

- A. Dorsum of the hand
- B. Skull
- C. The area above line between angle of mouth and lobule of the ear and below the hair line
- D. Popliteal fossa

15. All of the following are causes of dullness over the manubrium stain except:

- A. Ectopic thyroid.
- B. Pneumothorax.
- C. Pre-tracheal lymph nodes.
- D. Retrosternal goiter.

16. The ONLY cause of last expansile impulses on cough during hernia examination is:

- A. Irreducible hernia.
- B. Obstructed hernia.
- C. Strangulated hernia.
- D. Retrosternal goiter

17. The synthetic material used in herniopalsty is:

- A. Prolene mesh
- B. Vicryl mesh
- C. Double faced mesh
- D. Silk mesh

18. The applicable treatment for infected femoral shaft fracture is:

- A. Intramedullary nail
- B. External fixation
- C. Locking screws
- D. Internal fixation

19. The apprehension test is diagnostic of:

- A. Recurrent patellar subluxation
- B. Torn medial meniscus
- C. Patellar dislocation
- D. Avulsion of tibial spine

20. The most common type of hernia liable for strangulation is:

- A. Incisional.
- B. Para-umbilical.
- C. Femoral.
- D. Direct.

SECTION C

1.
 - a) Briefly explain the management of a boil on the face. (3marks)
 - b) What are the possible complications of squeezing a boil on the face? (4marks)
 - c) Draw a sketch of the “Danger Triangle” (3marks)

2.
 - a) State 5 differential diagnoses of cellulitis (5 marks)
 - b) Briefly explain the management of cellulitis (5 marks)

3. Discuss Gustillo-Anderson’s classification of compound fractures (10 marks)

4. Discuss the management of a patient who present in health center with a fracture of femur in the following: -
 - a) Clinical features (2 marks)
 - b) Emergency management (4 marks)
 - c) Final management (4 marks)

5. A patient has been referred to you from surgical outpatient clinic. He has retained urine and has to undergo an operation.

- a) What operation is it? (1 mark)
- b) Prepare the patient pre-operatively (5 marks)
- c) Manage the patient post for 72 hours (4 marks)

TEST PAPER 3

INSTRUCTIONS

This paper consists of SECTION A, SECTION B and SECTION C.

Section A consists of 30 True/False Questions

Section B consists of 20 One answer Multiple Choice Questions

Section C consists of essay questions worth 50 marks.

SECTION A

1. The following are methods of determining union of fracture:

- A. Clinically in the absence of pain to pressure
- B. Radiologically (bone crosses the fracture cleft)
- C. Consolidation (osteoblastic activity has returned to near normal or full strength)
- D. Removal of plaster of Paris
- E. Partial weight bearing

2. Regarding underwater seal drainage:

- A. The drainage bottle should be placed at the same level with the patient
- B. Post procedure x-ray is taken to verify position of drain
- C. Only used to drain fluids
- D. Removal of drain is indicated if drainage is less than 200 mls in 24 hours
- E. Rapid drainage is useful for fast symptomatic relieve

3. In rebound tenderness:-

- A. Patients feel pain on percussion of the abdomen.
- B. Tenderness is elicited by deep palpation and sudden release.
- C. It indicates presence of peritonitis.
- D. Board rigidity is a constant finding.
- E. Inflammation of the peritoneum is the underlying feature

4. The Liver:-

- A. Is supplied by the portal hepatic vein.
- B. Receives all blood from the intestines.
- C. Is separated with the gall bladder by the hepatic flexure of the large intestines.
- D. Does not have a capsule.
- E. Lies immediately below the diaphragm

5. The Spleen:-

- A. Is a part of the reticulo-endothelial system

- B. Is notched
- C. Enlarges towards the opposite iliac fossa
- D. Plays no role in preventing infection by bacteria
- E. Its rupture can lead to massive hemorrhage

6. Sigmoid volvulus:-

- A. Occurs in those with a redundant loop of sigmoid colon.
- B. An excessively long mesentery is a predisposing factor.
- C. Radiography shows air under the diaphragm.
- D. Radiography shows inverted 'U' sign.
- E. Is a form of intestinal obstruction.

7. The Kidneys:-

- A. Are retroperitoneal organs.
- B. Usually have an outer cortex and inner medulla.
- C. Have the adrenal glands situated at the inferior poles.
- D. Are directly attached to the urethra.
- E. Horse-shoe kidney is one of the associated congenital malformations.

8. The abdomen can be divided into nine regions for examination purposes. Which of the following statements are true of the organs found in each region?

- A. The liver is found in the hypogastric region.
- B. The spleen is found in the right iliac fossa.
- C. The stomach is found in the epigastric region.
- D. The appendix is found in the right iliac fossa in majority of the population.
- E. The uterus is found in the left lumbar region.

9. The Stomach:-

- A. Has a mucous lining.
- B. The mucosa has rugae.
- C. Opens into the transverse colon.
- D. Has a very poor blood supply.
- E. Is related to the pancreas posteriorly.

10. The Lungs:-

- A. Are intraperitoneal organs
- B. Are connected to the oesophagus superiorly.
- C. Gaseous exchange occurs at the alveolar level.
- D. Secretion of surfactant has no role in their functions.
- E. The left lung has a cardiac notch.

11. Hydrocephalus: -

- A. Is the blockage of flow of cerebrospinal fluid.
- B. Can be treated by surgery with a tube inserted to pour the cerebrospinal fluid to the abdominal cavity
- C. Can be treated by surgery with a tube inserted to pour the cerebrospinal fluid to the thoracic cavity
- D. Is untreatable condition
- E. Can be a congenital anomaly

12. Obstructive jaundice: -

- A. Associated with ca head of pancreas.
- B. Associated with ca of the body of pancreas.
- C. Associated with gall stones.
- D. Associated with Hepatitis B infection.
- E. Is a cause of medical jaundice

13. Undescended testis should be treated: -

- A. By surgery pushing them to the scrotum before age 8 years.
- B. By surgery and do complete removal of the testis at any age.
- C. A continuous pulling till they descend to the scrotum.
- D. By a procedure referred to as orchideopexy.
- E. By surgery pushing them to the scrotum before age 2 years

14. Flail chest: -

- A. Is a chest injury with a fracture of 2 or more ribs broken into two sites.
- B. Can be managed as an outpatient case easily.
- C. Should always be managed in a health facility with specialized care capacity

- D. Is a common chest injury
- E. Leads to pneumothorax

15. Physiotherapy is a method of patients management: -

- A. During the acute stage of healing
- B. During the rehabilitative stage
- C. Is of importance in patients who have been immobilized mostly.
- D. Is a therapy for the most stable persons who do not have any complaints
- E. Is common in fracture patients only

16. Jane, 25 years old presented with the following clinical features and was diagnosed with space occupying lesion (SOL):

- A. Early morning spontaneous vomiting
- B. Headache
- C. Convulsions
- D. Proptosis
- E. Blurred vision

17. Spina bifida occulta: -

- A. Is a protrusion of the spinal cord
- B. Is a protrusion of the dura mater
- C. Leakage of the spinal fluid through the lesion
- D. Can present with only a tuft of hair at the site of the lesion
- E. Can be inherited

18. Epistaxes in childhood may be associated with: -

- A. Nasal Neoplasm
- B. Plexus or varicose veins in the little's areas
- C. Hypertension
- D. Trauma
- E. Haemophilia

19. The hematuria in a male aged 48 could be due to : -

- A. Urethral stricture
- B. Benign prostatic hyperplasia

- C. Tuberculosis of the urinary bladder
- D. Laceration in the kidney
- E. Bladder rupture

20. A patient presenting ruptured menisci (semi lunar cartilages of the knee):

- A. Complain of cocking and unlocking with a click of the knee joint
- B. Painful knee on flexing
- C. Gives a good descriptive history of the injury to the knee
- D. It's usually associated with fracture of the patella
- E. Painful knee on extension

21. Oesophageal strictures are associated with: -

- A. Swallowing corrosive substances.
- B. Swallowing fluids only
- C. Iatrogenic traumas
- D. Recurrent vomiting
- E. Esophageal carcinomas

22. The following diagnostic methodologies are safe for obstetrical investigations: -

- A. X-Rays
- B. Ultra Sounds
- C. CT Scans
- D. Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)
- E. PET scan

23. Rheumatoid arthritis can be associated with: -

- A. Gender preference
- B. Rheumatoid factor as a specific testing
- C. Immuno-reactions in the patient's body system
- D. Only involvement of the large joints alone
- E. Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis has heredity factors

24. Gouty arthritis: -

- A. Is a metabolic disease

- B. Is associated with an infective condition
- C. It's only found in person of specific age bracket.
- D. Uric acid crystals have a role to play
- E. Is commoner in males than females

25. A healing fracture when an x-ray is taken there will be evidence of: -

- A. Provision callus formation
- B. Increased vascularization
- C. Dense calcium deposit on the bone
- D. Loose bony fragments which require to be removed surgically
- E. Increased metabolic activity

26. Intracapsular fracture of the femoral neck of the femour is associated with: -

- A. Avascular necrosis of the femoral head in elderly patients irrespective of age.
- B. Avasclular necrosis of the femoral head in all patients
- C. Traction and counter traction as the treatment of choice in all circumstances
- D. Surgical treatment in elderly is the treatment of choice
- E. Conservative management is done in garden's 1 and 2

27. Burns:-

- A. 2nd degree superficial burns heal without scarring.
- B. 3rd degree burns are painless.
- C. Acid burns are worse than alkali burns.
- D. Electric burns may cause renal failure.
- E. Hoarseness of voice may be an indication of inhalation burns.

28. Hernias:-

- A. Indirect inguinal hernias are more common in adults.
- B. TB may predispose one to inguinal hernias.
- C. Strangulation is treated using analgesics and antibiotics.
- D. Tend to have positive cough impulse.
- E. May present with features of intestinal obstruction

29. Bladder carcinoma:-

- A. Usually presents with painful hematuria.
- B. Is mainly an adenocarcinoma.
- C. Schistosoma mansoni infections are a risk factor.
- D. Is associated with cigarette smoking.
- E. Long-term in-dwelling catheters are a risk factor.

30. Testicular torsion:-

- A. Is a main cause of acute scrotal swelling in children and adolescents.
- B. Presents with a firm, painful transilluminating scrotal mass.
- C. Absence of the cremasteric reflex is a feature.
- D. During surgery anchoring the unaffected testis is not important.
- E. Scrotal color doppler sonogram is important in making the diagnosis.

SECTION B

1. Which one of the following is an indication for explorative laparotomy following blunt trauma of the abdomen?

- A. Peritonitis
- B. Old age
- C. Hypertension
- D. Shock

2. The following are risk factors for arterial stenoses except:

- A. Female sex
- B. Smoking
- C. Diabetes mellitus
- D. Hypertension

3. Which of the following is true concerning Buerger's disease?

- A. Occurs mainly in females
- B. Usually occurs above 30 years of age
- C. Is characterised by occlusive disease of large sized arteries
- D. Is aka thromboangitis obliterans

4. The following are complications of amputation except:

- A. Bone overgrowth
- B. Folliculitis
- C. Neuroma
- D. Dry gangrene

5. The following are true about diabetic gangrene except:

- A. Treatment depends on degree of arterial involvement
- B. Treatment is always amputation
- C. Is due to ischemia, peripheral neuropathy and immunosuppression
- D. Motor involvement is frequently accompanied by loss of reflexes

6. Which statement is false about recurrent varicose veins?

- A. Is common in obese patients
- B. Causes of recurrence are controversial
- C. Is more common in long saphenous veins
- D. Occurs in 10-35% of patients

7. The following are causes of male incontinence except:

- A. CA prostate
- B. Bladder neck atrophy
- C. Urethral stricture
- D. BPH

8. Regarding bladder rupture, which is false?

- A. Gross haematuria is always present
- B. Lower midline laparotomy is performed in intraperitoneal rupture
- C. Extraperitoneal rupture causes 80% of bladder trauma
- D. Intraperitoneal rupture is usually secondary to a fall on a distended bladder

9. Braun's splint is mainly used in fractures of:

- A. Tibia
- B. Femoral shaft
- C. Upper limb fractures
- D. Ankle

10. Which of the following cannot cause a pathological fracture?

- A. Cushing's syndrome
- B. Tabes dorsalis
- C. Cystinosis
- D. Hypothyroidism

11. The following are indications of prostatectomy, except:

- A. Haemorrhage
- B. Renal impairment
- C. Increasing frequency
- D. Hydronephrosis

12. The following are methods of doing prostatectomy, except:

- A. Intravesical prostatectomy
- B. Transurethral resection of the prostate
- C. Perineal prostatectomy
- D. Retropubic prostatectomy

13. Fatigue fractures can occur in the following bones, except:

- A. March fracture of 2nd and 3rd metatarsal heads
- B. Calcaneus
- C. Neck of femur
- D. Distal tibia and fibula

14. The commonest type of dislocation of hip is:

- A. Lateral dislocation
- B. Anterior dislocation
- C. Posterior dislocation
- D. Central dislocation

15. The mechanism of severe injury of pelvic injuries may be caused by the following, except:

- A. Antero-posterior crushing
- B. Compression from side-to-side
- C. Vertical-shearing force
- D. Horizontal-shearing force

16. Which is true regarding thyroid neoplasms?

- A. Papillary carcinoma has the highest incidence
- B. Majority of primary malignancies are benign
- C. They are commoner in males than in females
- D. Follicular carcinomas present as clinically solitary nodules

17. The following are true about inguinal hernia, except:

- A. Congenital inguinal hernia is an oblique hernia
- B. Medial hernia is more likely in the elderly
- C. Pantaloon hernia is presence of both lateral and medial hernia in some patients
- D. Lateral hernia occurs in the Hasselbach's triangle

18. Differential diagnoses of DVT include:

- A. Arterial ischemia
- B. Thrombosed popliteal aneurysm
- C. Ruptured Baker's cyst
- D. All of the above

19. Management of varicose veins involves the following, except:

- A. Radiofrequency ablation
- B. Venography
- C. Endovenous laser ablation
- D. Compression hosiery

20. Which of the following conditions is associated with increased risk of breast cancer?

- A. Severe hyperplasia
- B. Atypical hyperplasia
- C. Papillomatosis
- D. Fibrocystic mastopathy

SECTION C

1. List the common causes of epistaxis in 20 years old boy (10 marks)
2. Write short notes on Acute Suppurative Otitis media
 - a) Aetiology (2 marks)
 - b) Clinical feature (4 marks)
 - c) Management (4 marks)
3. a) Outline the steps involved in fracture healing (5 marks)
b) State 5 local factors influencing bone healing (5 marks)
4. a) Outline the Weber's classification of ankle fractures (5 marks)
b) State complications of ankle fractures (5 marks)
5. A 30 year old patient is brought to hospital with history of hematemesis: -
 - a) Define hematemesis (2 marks)
 - b) Name the possible causes (4 marks)
 - c) Outline your management (4 marks)

TEST PAPER 4

INSTRUCTIONS

This paper consists of SECTION A, SECTION B and SECTION C.

Section A consists of 30 True/False Questions

Section B consists of 20 One answer Multiple Choice Questions

Section C consists of essay questions worth 50 marks.

SECTION A

1. Hydroceles:-

- A. Patency of the prececus vaginalis is the underlying feature of congenital hydrocele
- B. Show transillumination.
- C. Filariasis can cause massive hydroceles.
- D. Can be treated with antibiotics and analgesics.
- E. The Lord's procedure is a surgical method used for treatment.

2. Hemorrhoids:-

- A. Occur on specific positions on the anal mucosa.
- B. 3rd degree hemorrhoids are associated with prolapse requiring manual replacement.
- C. Pregnancy is a known risk factor.
- D. Colorectal carcinoma is the most feared differential diagnosis.
- E. There is no room for medical management.

3. Anorectal fistula:-

- A. Is almost always associated with a previous anorectal abscess.
- B. May present as perineal pain that is worse on defecation.
- C. Broad Spectrum antibiotics are use in management.
- D. Inflammatory bowel disease is a known risk factor.
- E. Previous radiation for prostate or renal carcinoma can lead to formation of fistula in ano.

4. Anal fissures:-

- A. Are associated with severe pain during defecation.
- B. Associated with severe hematochezia.
- C. Constipation is a known risk factor.
- D. Laxatives and Sitz baths are treatment options.
- E. Surgical therapy isindicated for acute and fissuresthatremain symptomatic after 3-4 weeks of medical therapy.

5. Cancer of the breast:-

- A. Family history is a risk factor

- B. Does not metastasize.
- C. Use of tamoxifen has an important role in management.
- D. Mastectomy offers cure.
- E. Advanced disease can be successfully treated with radiotherapy.

6. A patient presenting with Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH) prostaticism shall have: -

- A. Hematuria
- B. Poor stream
- C. Frequency
- D. Priapism
- E. Urgency

7. Aisha Chembea presented with hemothorax after being involved in a road traffic accident, the following are clinical signs: -

- A. Tachypnoea
- B. Dyspnoea
- C. Cough
- D. Hemoptysis
- E. Hypotension

8. Hematemesis can be associated with the following: -

- A. Oesophageal varices
- B. Schistosoma Hematobium Infection
- C. Schistosoma Mansoni Infection
- D. Helicobacter Pylori Infection

9. A patient presenting with compound fracture of the tibia can be managed with the following ways: -

- A. Traction and counter traction
- B. Open reduction internal fixation
- C. Plaster of paris cast full length
- D. Crepe bandage
- E. External fixation

10. A patient with the anterior dislocation of the shoulder joint should be managed using: -

- A. Application of figure of eight on both shoulders.
- B. Pulled to the back
- C. Kocher's maneuver
- D. Plaster of paris cast of the chest
- E. Bed rest

11. The following are complications of appendicitis: -

- A. Peritonitis
- B. Appendicular mass
- C. Intestinal obstruction
- D. Ruptured appendix
- E. Appendical cancer

12. The signs of compartment syndrome are:-

- A. Pallor
- B. Pulselessness.
- C. Paraesthesia.
- D. Redness.
- E. Cough.

13. Factors interfering with wound healing include:-

- A. Poor blood supply.
- B. Malnutrition.
- C. Steroid use.
- D. Infections.
- E. Smoking.

14. Burns can be classified according to the following except:-

- A. Sex.
- B. Depth.
- C. Agent involved.
- D. Mechanism involved.
- E. Age of victim

15. Electrical burns:-

- A. Much of the damage occurs in muscles.
- B. There is release of myoglobin into the blood stream.
- C. Alkalinizing of urine is part of the management.
- D. The fluids are given in similar amounts as in thermal burns.
- E. The risk of acute renal failure is high if management is delayed.

16. Which of the following are critical supportive management processes in burns:-

- A. Nutrition support.
- B. Prevention of wound colonization by bacteria.
- C. Physiotherapy.
- D. Prompt treatment of infections as they arise.
- E. Preventing hypothermia.

17. A radiograph showing the 'football' sign:-

- A. Suggests intestinal obstruction.
- B. Is taken with the patient supine.
- C. Is because of loops of bowel distended with gas floating adjacent to the anterior abdominal wall.
- D. Is a very strong indication of TB peritonitis.
- E. Is a sign of a perforated duodenal ulcer.

18. Rib fractures:-

- A. Can cause lung puncture.
- B. When multiple can cause a flail chest.
- C. Simple fractures can be managed with analgesics.
- D. Pathological fractures can occur in multiple myeloma.
- E. Nerve block cannot be used in management.

19. Chest tube insertion:-

- A. Is not a sterile procedure.
- B. Is indicated for hemothorax.
- C. Is indicated for pneumothorax.
- D. The triangle of safety is used as a landmark.
- E. Should be left to drain into a basin

20. In tension pneumothorax:-

- A. There is resonant percussion note of the chest.
- B. There is reduced or absent air entry on auscultation.
- C. There is bronchial breathing on auscultation.
- D. Rapid but temporary relief can be given by inserting a wide bore needle through the second intercostals space at the mid-clavicular line.
- E. Causes shift of the mediastinum towards

21. After application of a Plaster of Paris Cast:-

- A. A check X-ray is done to ascertain acuity of the reduction.
- B. The patient should be assessed for any swelling or related complications in the next 24-hour period.
- C. It should be kept dry.
- D. The patient should go home and come back after 6 weeks.
- E. There is no need to counsel the patient.

22. In paraplegic patients:-

- A. Bedsore watch is very important.
- B. Incontinence is not an important consideration.
- C. Application of splints is important.
- D. Physiotherapy is necessary to prevent contractures.
- E. The lesion is in the spinal cord.

23. Green stick fractures:-

- A. Occur in the elderly.
- B. Are treated using open reduction and fixation.
- C. Occur in children.
- D. The thick periosteum confers rapid healing.
- E. Usually heal without complications if well managed.

24. Fractures around the tibial head:-

- A. Can cause foot drop.
- B. The tibial nerve is injured.
- C. Can result from mild trauma directly applied.
- D. The sciatic nerve goes between the tibial and fibular heads.
- E. The common peroneal nerve courses round the head of the fibula

25. Cardiac tamponade:-

- A. Occurs when fluid fills the pericardial space impeding normal functioning of the heart
- B. Engorged neck veins and muffled heart sounds are signs
- C. Can occur after chest trauma
- D. Rapid relief can be conferred by cardiocentesis.
- E. Can result in inadequate perfusion and shock.

26. The following are predisposing factors for varicose veins: -

- A. Family history
- B. Cigarette smoking
- C. Pregnancy
- D. Multiparty
- E. Abdominal tumours

27. True or false?

- A. Varicose veins may present with pain especially after prolonged standing
- B. Varicosities can occur in other areas besides the lower extremities
- C. Varicosities occur only in the lower extremities.
- D. Deep venous thrombosis (DVT) can cause secondary varicose veins.
- E. Decreased incidence of varicose veins is associated with marked obesity.

28. The following are causes of skin ulcers: -

- A. Diabetes mellitus
- B. Paraplegia
- C. Early mobilization
- D. Sickle cell disease
- E. Trauma

29. Regarding chest trauma: -

- A. Tension pneumothorax is primarily a radiological diagnosis
- B. Tension pneumothorax is primarily a clinical diagnosis
- C. Tachyarrhythmias may occur in myocardial confusion
- D. Lower rib fractures may be associated with intra-abdominal injury

E. Diaphragmatic hernias pose no risk during thoracic catheter insertion.

30. A 22 year old lady is admitted in surgical ward with acute intestinal obstruction. The following is appropriate supportive management: -

- A. A urethral catheter is unnecessary
- B. Insertion of a nasogastric tube for decompression
- C. Fluid and electrolyte replacement
- D. Oral intake of feeds as desired
- E. Antibiotic therapy may be started as pre-op preparation.

SECTION B

1. How long does partial thickness burns typically take to heal?

- A. 10 days
- B. 2 days
- C. 1 month
- D. 2 months

2. The following is the most common type of hernias:

- A. Femoral.
- B. Umbilical.
- C. Inguinal.
- D. Incisional

3. The following are causes of acquired hernia EXCEPT:

- A. Cough.
- B. Unobliterated processus vaginalis.
- C. Pregnancy.
- D. Ascites.

4. Richter's hernia is a type of hernia with:

- A. Two loop of the bowel in the sac.
- B. Portion of the circumference of the intestine in the sac.
- C. Portion of the urinary bladder in the sac.
- D. Omentum in the sac

5. All the following are true when the sac content in omentum EXCEPT:

- A. Doughy in consistency.
- B. Gives no gurgling sensation.
- C. Dull on percussion.
- D. Reduced by difficulty in beginning

6. Regarding the recurrent laryngeal nerve, all are true except:

- A. If injured bilaterally, completely, the patient will be aphonic.
- B. Stridor will occur in unilateral complete injury.
- C. Can be injured during devascularization of the inferior lobe.
- D. Can be non-recurrent only on the right side.

7. Anaplastic carcinoma, has the following characters:

- A. More common in elderly, bad prognosis, early spread and aggressive.
- B. Main way of spread is blood.
- C. Can occur in children.
- D. Characterized pathologically by psammoma bodies.

8. The features of toxic look of a patient include all of the following except:

- A. Fever.
- B. Headache.
- C. Anorexia and malaise.
- D. Cyanosis

9. When the swelling is deep to the muscle:

- A. Will disappear during contraction.
- B. Will keep the same size during contraction.
- C. Will become more prominent during contraction.
- D. Will show transmitted pulsation.

10. All of the following are true about lipoma except:

- A. It is benign tumor of adipose tissues.
- B. Pathologically, it is a yellowish lobulated aggregation of fat cells.
- C. Attached to covering skin by puncture

D. The most common types is the subcutaneous lipoma.

11. Regarding acute haematogenous osteomyelitis, which statement is ncorrect?

- A. It is invariably a disease of children
- B. Sickle cell disease is a predisposing factor
- C. Organisms in children usually settle in the diaphysis
- D. Staphylococcus aureus is the most common organism

12. In adults, acute haematogenous osteomyelitis is more common in:

- A. Thoracolumbar vertebral bodies
- B. Long bones
- C. Cranium
- D. Epiphysis

13. Which of the following is not a feature of acute osteomyelitis?

- A. Involucrum
- B. Brodie's abscess
- C. Sequestrum
- D. Subperiosteal abscess

14. Which of the following is false about pathogenesis of acute osteomyelitis?

- A. Involucrum is usually obvious by the end of the second week
- B. Suppuration is the earliest change
- C. Sequestrum may be due to rising intraosseus pressure or vascular stasis
- D. Growth plate acts as a barrier to direct spread in older children

15. Which is the gold standard for the diagnosis of acute osteomyelitis?

- A. X-rays
- B. Radioscintigraphy
- C. MRI
- D. Bone biopsy

16. The main consequence of avascular necrosis of head of femur is:

- A. Non-union
- B. Collapse of bone structure
- C. Osteoarthritis
- D. Mal-union

17. Complications of posterior hip dislocation include the following, except:

- A. Myositis ossificans
- B. Fracture of greater trochanter
- C. Avascular necrosis of femoral head
- D. Osteoarthritis

18. Injury to the ankle joint when a large force drives the talus upwards against the tibial plafond causes:

- A. Pott's fracture
- B. Pilon fracture
- C. Russel fracture
- D. Weber fracture

19. In dislocation of acromioclavicular joint, the clavicle is usually displaced.....

- A. Downwards
- B. Laterally
- C. Upwards
- D. Medially

20. Sebaceous cyst can appear in any place except:

- A. Brain.
- B. Palm and sole.
- C. Scrotum.
- D. Scalp.

SECTION C

1. An 8-year old child resents with pain in the right elbow after falling from a mango tree. Briefly outline the management you would institute. (10 marks)

2. Regarding appendicitis:
 - a) Outline its aetiology (3 marks)
 - b) Discuss its pathogenesis (7 marks)

3. a) What is head injury? (2 marks)
b) Briefly discuss the management of head injuries. (8 marks)

4. Regarding obstructive jaundice
 - a) Differentiate medical jaundice from surgical jaundice (4 marks)
 - b) Outline the investigations done in obstructive jaundice (3 marks)
 - c) How is the management of obstructive jaundice done? (3 marks)

5. a) List the types of hip dislocation (3 marks)
b) Which is the commonest type of dislocation? (1 mark)
c) Outline the first aid management of hip dislocation (6 marks)

TEST PAPER 5

INSTRUCTIONS

This paper consists of SECTION A, SECTION B and SECTION C.

Section A consists of 30 True/False Questions

Section B consists of 20 One answer Multiple Choice Questions

Section C consists of essay questions worth 50 marks.

SECTION A

1. Regarding cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB)

- A. It was first used successfully in 1953 by Gibbon
- B. It can be employed in any procedure in which the heart and lungs can be stopped temporarily
- C. The heart is mainly by left anterolateral thoractotomy
- D. Before cannulation for CPB, the patient is fully heparinised
- E. The heart is approached only by median sternotomy

2. Cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB) can be used in:

- A. Rewarming from profound hypothermia
- B. Resuscitation in severe pulmonary failure
- C. Adjunct in pulmonary embolectomy
- D. Cardiopulmonary trauma
- E. Resection of highly vascular tumours

3. Methods of myocardial protection in CPB is:

- A. Epicardial pacing wires
- B. Heparinization
- C. Total circulatory arrest
- D. Intermittent cross-lamp fibrillation
- E. Intracoronary infusion of cardioplegic solution

4. In discontinuing CPB:

- A. Air must be meticulously excluded from cardiac chambers
- B. Cardioversion is required in ventricular fibrillation
- C. Anticoagulation is reversed by using vitamin K
- D. Epicardial pacing wires may be placed to treat post-operative bradycardia
- E. The patient is rewarmed, acidosis and hypokalemia are corrected

5. Potential complications of CPB are:

- A. Air embolism
- B. Pancreatitis
- C. Infection

- D. Myocardial depression
- E. Bleeding disorders

6. Ureterocele:

- A. Is most common in women
- B. Is cystic enlargement of intramural ureter
- C. Endoscopic diathermy incision is effective in asymptomatic cases
- D. Nephrotomy is indicated in advanced unilateral cases with hydronephrosis
- E. Is probably due to congenital atresia of ureteric orifice

7. Injuries to the kidney:

- A. Haematuria after trivial injury suggests a pre-existing disease
- B. Closed renal injury is usually intraperitoneal
- C. May present with no external bruising
- D. Haematuria may not appear until days after the injury
- E. Abdominal distension 24-48 hours after renal injury is a result of retroperitoneal haematoma

8. Types of closed renal trauma include:

- A. Subscapular haematoma
- B. Laceration
- C. Avulsion of one pole
- D. Avulsion of renal pedicle
- E. Bruising

9. Surgical exploration in renal trauma:

- A. Is necessary in 90% of closed injuries
- B. A renal arteriogram performed pre-operatively helps to frame an operative strategy
- C. May be associated with massive blood loss as the haematoma is opened
- D. Partial nephrectomy is indicated for small tears
- E. Embolisation may arrest the haemorrhage if a bleeding vessels cannot be identified

10. Complications of renal trauma:

- A. Clot retention
- B. Hypertension
- C. Pararenal pseudohydronephrosis
- D. Post-traumatic renal artery aneurysm
- E. Urinary tract infection

11. Goitrogens include:

- A. Cabbage
- B. Thiouracil
- C. Carbimazole
- D. Excessive iodine
- E. Para-aminosacrylic acid

12. Thyroid conditions that may be diagnosed by FNAC:

- A. Colloid nodules
- B. Thyroiditis
- C. Medullary carcinoma
- D. Lymphoma
- E. Anaplastic carcinoma

13. Regarding bladder stones:

- A. Females are affected more than males
- B. May be asymptomatic
- C. An oxalate calculus is a secondary calculus
- D. Litholapaxy is a form of treatment
- E. Can be caused by foreign body in bladder

14. Risk factors of arterial stenoses include:

- A. Smoking
- B. Hypertension
- C. Female sex
- D. Diabetes mellitus
- E. Hyperlipidemia

15. Prostatic carcinoma:-

- A. Occurs in younger men than BPE.
- B. Affects the central zone more than the peripheral zone.
- C. May present with severe back pain.
- D. On DRE (Digital Rectal Examination), the prostate is firm and the median sulcus is easily felt.
- E. Hormonal therapy may be used as management.

16. Obstructive jaundice:-

- A. Is not amenable to surgical treatment.
- B. Gall Stones are the main types of stones in cholelithiasis.
- C. Gall Stones are visible on x-ray.
- D. Cancer of the head of pancreas is the most common cause.
- E. May be due to *Ascaris lumbricoides* infestation.

17. In the triple assessment of breast diseases:-

- A. Clinical examination is a component.
- B. Imaging is a component.
- C. Tissue testing through FNAC and biopsy is a component.
- D. Patients must be more than 30 years of age.
- E. Triple therapy for *H. Pylori* is always given.

18. In the assessment of trauma patients:-

- A. Always start by ensuring the airway is open and the cervical spine is safe.
- B. Ensuring that the patient is breathing is done by looking, feeling and listening.
- C. A weak thread pulse is a sign of inadequate blood volume.
- D. Intravenous access is not important.
- E. A thorough examination of the entire patient is a must.

19. Abdominal injuries:-

- A. Can be penetrating or blunt
- B. The liver is always protected by the ribs
- C. Gut perforation is not a concern
- D. Massive blood loss can occur

E. The urinary bladder can rupture pouring bile into the peritoneum.

20. True or False?

- A. Pathological fractures are an indication for internal fixation
- B. Pathological fractures are an indication for external fixation
- C. External fixation is considered minimally invasive allowing early mobilization compared to internal fixation of fractures.
- D. Avascular neurosis of head of femur may occur after a fracture through its neck
- E. Fracture of the femur has not been associated with fat embolism

21. True or false?

- A. In a majority of cases, childhood intussusceptions is idiopathic.
- B. Pathologic lead points are more common in older children and adults
- C. Pathologic lead points are more common in infants
- D. Colo-colic intussusceptions is the most common
- E. Ileo-colic intussusceptions is the most common

22. The following are some of the clinical features of osteosarcoma:

- A. Palpable mass in the involved area
- B. Systemic symptoms
- C. Pathological fracture
- D. Pain
- E. Edema distal to lesion

23. The following may comprise contents of a hernia sac: -

- A. Portion of the circumference of the intestine
- B. Omentum
- C. Ovary
- D. Meckel's diverticulum
- E. Fluid

24. The following are risk factors for hemorrhoids: -

- A. Constipation
- B. Low fibre diets

- C. High fibre diets
- D. Rectal surgery
- E. Increase muscle bone in old age

25. Regarding Hirschsprung' disease: -

- A. It results from an excess of ganglion cells in mucosal and muscular layers of colon.
- B. Aganglionosis is limited to the rectum and sigmoid in approximately 75% of cases.
- C. It has occasionally been associated with other congenital anomalies.
- D. The affected part/segment is usually constricted/collapsed.
- E. The affected segment has marked distension with hypertrophy.

26. The following are causes of adynamic obstruction: -

- A. Bezoars
- B. Uraemia
- C. Peritonitis
- D. Intussusceptions
- E. Hernias

27. The following are more common causes of intestinal obstruction in children/neonates compared to adults:

- A. Malrotation of the gut
- B. Meckel's diverticulum
- C. Acquired hernias
- D. Collateral carcinoma
- E. Hirschsprung's disease

28. The following are early complications associated with fractures:

-
- A. Compartment syndrome
- B. Visceral injury
- C. Myositis ossificans
- D. Infections
- E. Joint stiffness

29. The following are some of the etiologic factors implicated in peritonitis: -

- A. Perforation of viscus into the peritoneal cavity.
- B. Porto shunts
- C. It could result as a complication of Barium examination
- D. Infected ascitic fluid
- E. Septic abortion

30. True or false?

- A. Mastitis can occur in infants.
- B. Polythelia is a congenital breast disorder associated with supernumerary nipples.
- C. Fibroadenomas commonly undergo malignant transformation
- D. Tamoxifen has been successfully used in estrogen-receptor negative tumours.
- E. Lactating mother with mastitis should be encouraged to empty affected breasts.

SECTION B

1. The most common causal organism of septic arthritis in adults is:

- A. *Staphylococcus aureus*
- B. *Neisseria gonorrhoea*
- C. *Haemophilus influenza*
- D. *Escherichia coli*

2. Which statement is false regarding septic arthritis?

- A. Acute synovitis occurs later as the disease progresses
- B. Rheumatoid arthritis is a predisposing condition
- C. It commonly affects the hip in children
- D. Arthroscopic debridement is done from lateral aspect in knee conditions

3. Which of the following is not a differential diagnosis of osteomyelitis?

- A. Streptococcal necrotising myositis

- B. Gaucher's disease
- C. Sickle-cell crisis
- D. None of the above

4. Chronic osteomyelitis may be managed by the following methods, except:

- A. Sequestrotomy
- B. Amputation
- C. Grafting
- D. None of the above

5. Regarding Brodie's abscess, which statement is true?

- A. A deep 'boring' pain is the predominant symptom
- B. X-ray shows oval cavity surrounded by zone of sclerosis
- C. A and B
- D. None of the above

6. Regarding the external ring, all are true EXCEPT:

- A. Is located 1/2 inch above Mid inguinal point
- B. Named also as (superficial ring)
- C. Is a slit in the external oblique aponeurosis
- D. It is not involved in the direct hernia

7. Injury of the ilioinguinal nerve during hernia repair can cause:

- A. Direct hernia due to paralysis of conjoint tendon
- B. Loss of erectile function
- C. Numbness of the scrotum & medial aspect of the upper thigh
- D. Testicular dragging pain

8-. Boundaries of the Hasselbach's triangle are:

- A. Inferior epigastric artery medially & conjoint tendon laterally
- B. Lateral border of rectus muscle medially & inferior epigastric artery laterally
- C. Ilioinguinal nerve laterally & inguinal ligament medially
- D. ASIS laterally & pubic tubercle medially

9. Any of the following can be a complication of the hernia EXCEPT:

- A. Bleeding.
- B. Strangulation.
- C. Obstruction.
- D. Rupture due to massive trauma.

10. Irreducible hernia can be presented by any of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Not tense.
- B. Not tender.
- C. No sign of Intestinal obstruction
- D. Lost impulse on cough

11. Concerning anterior dislocation of the shoulder, which statement is incorrect?

- A. The cause is nearly always a fall onto outstretched hand
- B. It is sometimes referred to as subcoracoid dislocation
- C. Radiographs show that humeral articular surface is not congruous with glenoid fossa articular surface
- D. Its important feature is a fixed medially rotated arm

12. The nerve commonly injured in supracondylar fractures of the humerus is:

- A. Axillary nerve
- B. Ulnar nerve
- C. Radial nerve
- D. Median nerve

13. Internal fixation suitable for patella fractures is:

- A. Interlocking nail and screws
- B. Tension band wiring
- C. Kirschner wires
- D. Screws

14. Which of the following is a developmental disorder causing secondary osteoarthritis?

- A. Hyperuricemia
- B. Gaucher's disease
- C. Chondrodysplasia
- D. Charcot joints

15. Regarding osteoarthritis, which statement is true?

- A. Most patients are past middle age
- B. Is classified into primary, secondary and tertiary
- C. Male are affected more than females
- D. Women with osteoporosis seldom have osteoporosis

16. 'Painful arc' syndrome is due to injury of:

- A. Neck of humerus
- B. Deltoid
- C. Axillary nerve
- D. Supraspinatus

17. The commonest type tear of menisci of knee is:

- A. Anterior horn tear
- B. Posterior horn tear
- C. Bucket-handle tear
- D. Medial meniscus tear

18. The classical x-ray sign of pyogenic osteomyelitis is?

- A. Faint extra-cortical line
- B. Periosteal thickening
- C. Patchy rarefaction
- D. Increased density

19. Which of the following is false concerning management of acute osteomyelitis?

- A. Splintage of affected part is done to prevent contractures
- B. Skin traction may suffice
- C. Chloramphenicol is given in sickle cell disease

D. If pus is found and released, drilling must be done into medullary cavity

20. Which of the following is not a differential diagnosis of osteomyelitis?

- A. Streptococcal necrotising myositis
- B. Gaucher's disease
- C. Sickle-cell crisis
- D. None of the above

SECTION C

1. a) Outline the indications of thoracotomy in chest trauma (5 Marks)
b) List the complications of thoracotomy (5 marks)
2. Discuss the management of spleen injuries (10 Marks)
3. Write short notes on pre-operative management of a 65 year old female smoker (10 Marks)
4. a) Define Diagnostic Peritoneal Lavage (DPL) (2 marks)
b) Outline the features that indicate a positive DPL (8 marks)
5. Discuss the components of Advanced Trauma Life Support (10 marks)

TEST PAPER 6

INSTRUCTIONS

This paper consists of SECTION A, SECTION B and SECTION C.

Section A consists of 30 True/False Questions

Section B consists of 20 One answer Multiple Choice Questions

Section C consists of essay questions worth 50 marks.

SECTION A

1. In Compound fractures:-

- A. Antibiotics have no role in management
- B. Gustillo-Anderson class 3C involves vascular damage
- C. Dirty wounds are closed primarily
- D. External fixators of the best option for reduction and fixation
- E. A comminuted fracture becomes class 3 irrespective of the wound size

2. In fractures of the pelvis:-

- A. Clothing around the waist offers tamponade and should not be removed during first aid
- B. If the ring of the pelvis is intact, the fracture is stable
- C. Open reduction and internal fixation is used for fractures of the arm
- D. Open book fractures are unstable
- E. May present difficulties in child delivery in the future for females

3. Mr. Ken was involved in a fight and was stabbed in the left side of the chest in the interspace between 9th to 10th rib mid axillary line. He presented with profuse bleeding and difficulty in breathing. The following are true: -

- A. Injury to the spleen is a possibility
- B. Injury to the liver is a possibility
- C. Diaphragmatic perforation is a possibility
- D. Hemothorax is a possibility and should be ruled out
- E. The right kidney could have been injured

4. Atieno who is a known diabetic patient and 23 years old was involved in a road traffic accident and sustained a compound fracture of the tibia mid-shaft. The following is management of choice: -

- A. Give Tetanus Toxoid 0.5 mls only
- B. Put a complete cast of plaster of paris and discharge
- C. The wound should be managed carefully and open reduction and internal fixation done

- D. The wound can be stitched and plaster of paris cast applied.
- E. Can be managed with traction.

5. Jane 56 years old presented with epistaxis, has had a month history of headache and occasional easy fatiguability. The following are true: -

- A. Managed in out-patient department by packing the nostril with cotton soaked in adrenaline
- B. High bold pressure should be suspected
- C. Bleeding disorder could be possible diagnosis
- D. Thorough investigation of systemic diseases should be a priority
- E. The pathogenesis of the condition is the same as 10 years old patient

6. Compound fractures: -

- A. Osteomyelitis is a common complication
- B. Open reduction and internal fixation (ORIF) is the best in long bones
- C. Surgical toileting can be done after 24 hours
- D. Is common in the upper limbs
- E. Primary suturing is mandatory

7. Grave's Disease: -

- A. Is associated with hypothyroidism
- B. Can be managed by giving thyroxine
- C. Ophthalmic signs may be present
- D. May present with hyperactivity
- E. Is an autoimmune disease

8. The tongue tumours: -

- A. They metastasize and cross the middle septum early
- B. Is usually diagnosed early
- C. Is a late stage diagnosis
- D. The anterior part of the tongue is more commonly involved
- E. The posterior part is more commonly affected

9. Urinary retention in a 70 year old man: -

- A. Should be investigated by rectal examination

- B. Post infective urethral stricture is the most common cause in the age group
- C. Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) is the cause in the age group.
- D. Prostatic specific antigen (PSA) has no role in investigating the cause.
- E. Is best managed by use of diuretics.

10. Nephroblastoma (Wilm's) tumour is: -

- A. Childhood tumour of kidney
- B. A childhood tumour of the lung
- C. Is a childhood tumour of the liver
- D. It may be associated with fever.
- E. Hematuria associated with it is a good prognosis

11. The following are clinical presentation of a patient with benign prostate hyperplasia: -

- A. Polyuria
- B. Hematuria
- C. Increased frequency in micuturation
- D. Dribbling
- E. Impotence.

12. Pre-operative procedures for a patient who shall be operated under general anaesthesia are: -

- A. Fasting overnight prior to the day of surgery.
- B. Patient can be fed with fluids orally but avoid solids.
- C. Signing of the consent is not necessary.
- D. The medico legal aspects should be prioritized.
- E. Counseling serves a vital role.

13. Dental carries: -

- A. In dental cavity due acid erosion of the tooth enamel.
- B. Is due to Bacterial erosion of the enamel to create cavities.
- C. Is a root cavity secondary to trauma
- D. Can be diagnosed using X-ray
- E. Is a familiar disease

14. Jaundice can be due to: -

- A. Carcinoma head of pancreas.
- B. Blockage of the biliary system
- C. Excessive hemolysis
- D. Liver cirrhosis
- E. Excessive consumption of uncooked red meat.

15. Tetanus infection: -

- A. Can present with severe inflammation at the point of infection
- B. Does not present with inflammation
- C. Treatment is best with combination of antibiotics
- D. Tetanus Toxoid is the best mode of treatment.
- E. Tetanus Toxoid is only for prevention but not for treatment when symptoms have set in.

16. Human bites:-

- A. Pose no risk of HIV/AIDS.
- B. Can result in fulminant mixed organisms cellulitis.
- C. Use of antibiotics has no role in management.
- D. Can contract rabies routinely.
- E. Thorough washing with running water and antiseptic is advised.

17. Snake bites:-

- A. Can result in cellulitis.
- B. Use of antivenom is indicated for all patients.
- C. Snake venom can either be chiefly heamatotoxic, neurotoxic or cytotoxic
- D. Signs of neurotoxicity include hemorrhage.
- E. Antibiotics have no role in management.

18. Appendicitis:-

- A. The pain starts in the umbilical region and later localizes in the right iliac fossa
- B. McBurney's sign involves flexing the hip and rotating the thigh.
- C. Fever does not occur.
- D. Perforation is not a possible complication.

E. Surgery is the definitive complication

19. In intestinal obstruction, the following are cardinal features:-

- A. Pain.
- B. Abdominal distension.
- C. Constipation.
- D. Vomiting.
- E. Pallor.

20. Concerning thyroid swellings:-

- A. Hot nodules on radio iodine scan indicate malignancy.
- B. Thyroglossal cysts move down on swallowing.
- C. Pressure symptoms are an indication for surgery.
- D. Graves disease is an indication for surgery.
- E. Medullary carcinoma involved the parafollicular cells.

21. Burkitt's lymphoma:-

- A. Reed-Stenberg cells are a characteristic.
- B. Sporadic type is associated with malaria.
- C. Management is mainly by chemotherapy.
- D. Associated with translocation on chromosome 8.
- E. May cause tumor lysis syndrome.

22. True or false?

- A. Initial drain through a chest tube greater than 1.5l necessitates a thoracotomy
- B. Initial drain through a chest tube greater than 200 ml necessitates a thoracotomy
- C. Mainstay of management of simple rib fracture is open reduction
- D. A hemothorax presents with reduced chest movements and increased breath sound
- E. Any lung disease that breaches the pleura may cause a pneumothorax

23. Regarding a chest tube and under-water seal drainage (UWSD)

- A. Drainage of fluid is influenced by gravity
- B. Drainage of air is not influenced by gravity

- C. Drainage of air is influenced by pressure difference of the chest cavity and UWSO system.
- D. The chest tube should be removed strictly after 24 hours
- E. Hemothorax can occur during placement of a chest tube

24. Regarding colorectal carcinoma: -

- A. Inflammatory bowel disease is a predisposing factor
- B. High fiber diet appears to predispose to colorectal cancer.
- C. It may present with a change in bowel habits
- D. Carcinoembryonic antigen may be used for monitoring
- E. It may result to rectovesical and rectovaginal fistula.

25. Regarding carcinoma of the esophagus: -

- A. Majority are squamous cell carcinomas
- B. Majority are adenocarcinomas
- C. Chest irradiation is a predisposing factor.
- D. CT scan of the chest is a mandatory investigation.
- E. Esophagectomy may result in reflux disease

26. Swaleh Njama is a 19 years old patient, who works in the North Eastern – Kenya and had upper respiratory infection and treated with high doses of cotrimaxazole . He complained of severe left loin pain which was colicky and radiated to the scrotum and the Medial aspect of the thigh. The following are differential diagnosis: -

- A. Renal calculi trucking down the ureter.
- B. Schistosoma hematobium
- C. Infective cystitis
- D. Orchitis
- E. Testicular Torsion

27. Suhana was taken to a dentist and reported to have dental cavities and recommended for dental extraction. The following are true: -

- A. The procedure was done unless general anaesthesia.
- B. The procedure was done under local anaesthesia using lignocaine
- C. The procedure was done under local anaesthesia using bupivacaine

- D. The anaesthesia was initiated using thiopentone and maintained with Halothane and Nitrous Oxide.
- E. The procedure was done under Nitrous Oxide alone.

28. Dr Akh was playing hockey and got injury to the left eye with perforation and vitreous/acqueous humour leaked. The following are true:

- A. The non involved eye has a risk of developing sympathetic ophthalmitis
- B. The injured eye enucleation the eye ball should be considered
- C. Both eyes should be enucleated
- D. Use of steroids has a room for management
- E. The patient can be managed generally as any other wound on any other part of the body

29. About breast disorders in females: -

- A. Breast abscess is never common in non-lactating mothers.
- B. Fibrio adenosis usually presents with pain during menstrual cycle.
- C. Treatment for mastitis is incision and drainage.
- D. Treatment for breast abscess incision and drainage.
- E. Paget's disease is usually associated with cancer of the breast.

30. Tension pneumothorax: -

- A. Is a complication of fracture ribs.
- B. Is a complication of fractured ribs perforating the lung.
- C. Is as a result from perforation of chest wall.
- D. Can result from the air trapped in the lungs due to Bronchial Asthma.
- E. Is secondary to bronchial asthma.

SECTION B

1. Renal adenocarcinomas:

- A. Are of transitional cell origin.
- B. Are difficult to diagnose.
- C. Are extremely radiosensitive.
- D. Frequently are signaled by gross hematuria

2. Hepatoblastomas are childhood liver tumors characterized by which of the following features?

- A. Multicentricity
- B. Cirrhosis in the uninvolved liver
- C. Unresectable tumors subjected to cytoreductive chemotherapy may be resected with long-term survival
- D. Jaundice

3. An 85 year old man presents with back pain and urinary symptoms. Rectal examination reveals irregular prostatic mass. Involving both lobes of the prostate. PSA is elevated at 18. Transrectal biopsy confirms adenocarcinoma of the prostate, Gleason score 4+3.

His bone scan confirms multiple bone metastases. Treatment options for metastatic prostate cancer include all of the following EXCEPT.

- A. Radioiodine brachytherapy
- B. Goserelin (LHRH agonist)
- C. Surgical castration
- D. Intravenous radioactive strontium

4. Complication of massive blood transfusion include all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Hypothermia
- B. hyperthermia
- C. hyperkalaemia
- D. hypercalcaemia

5. Psammoma bodies are typically found in which of the following thyroid cancers?

- A. Papillary
- B. Follicular
- C. Medullary
- D. Anaplastic

6. Following pelvic surgery, a patient reports numbness along the medial thigh as well as weakness of hip adduction. Which nerve has most likely been injured during the operation?

- A. Obturator
- B. Femoral
- C. Inferior gluteal
- D. Superior gluteal

7. Which of the following structures passing through the diaphragm are correctly associated with their corresponding vertebral level?

- A. T8 – oesophagus with vagus nerves
- B. T8 – aorta with the thoracic duct
- C. T10 – IVC with right phrenic nerve
- D. T10 – oesophagus with vagus nerves

8. All the following statements are true of solitary thyroid nodules EXCEPT:

- A. They are more prevalent in women
- B. In the adult population, more than 90% are benign
- C. They should be surgically removed in all patients
- D. Less than 20% of cold nodules are malignant

9. A 20 year old woman presents to the breast clinic with a firm painful 2 cm lump in the upper outer quadrant of the right breast. The lump is well defined and extremely mobile. Your next step in managing this patient will be:

- A. Reassure and discharge if mammography is normal
- B. Observe in outpatient clinics and further investigate if there are any changes
- C. Perform an excision biopsy without the need for ultrasound
- D. Perform an ultrasound and excision biopsy without fine needle aspiration (FNA)

10. All of the following may be found as part of the MEN 1 (multiple endocrine neoplasia) syndrome EXCEPT:

- A. Adrenal cortical adenoma

- B. Parathyroid hyperplasia
- C. Pituitary adenoma
- D. Pheochromocytoma

11. Which of the following is an absolute contraindication to performing laparoscopic surgery?

- A. Pregnancy
- B. BMI > 40
- C. Previous abdominal surgery
- D. Presence of an uncorrected coagulopathy

12. A 62 year old man presents to the hospital with large bowel obstruction. You decide to take this patient to the operating theatre after appropriate investigations and resuscitation. During laparotomy, a tumour is found in the transverse colon. Appropriate further management of this patient during surgery will include.

- A. Transverse colectomy with defunctioning loop ileostomy
- B. Transverse loop colectomy
- C. Extended right hemicolectomy with defunctioning loop ileostomy
- D. End loop ileostomy

13. A 56 year old man, who has recently had surgery for large bowel obstruction secondary to a pelvic mass, has had an erect CXR brought to your attention. His surgery 3 days ago and he now appears to have an ileus but is comfortable. Free air is apparent under his diaphragm. His abdomen is distended and he is tender in the midline. The free air is likely to be due to:

- A. Perforated bowel
- B. A normal finding 3 days post laparotomy
- C. A diaphragmatic injury
- D. Perforated ulcer

14. Which of the following statements is FALSE regarding laryngeal carcinoma?

- A. Distant metastases are found in 20% of patients at presentation.
- B. Squamous cell carcinoma of the larynx represents approximately

- 1 % of malignancies in men.
C. Hoarseness of voice is the commonest presenting symptoms.
D. Virrucous carcinoma is a form of squamous cell carcinoma

15. A 31 year old women presents to you with recurrent abdominal pain and frequent bloody diarrhea. You suspect inflammatory bowel disease and arrange for a colonoscopy with biopsy. Which one of the following features on biopsy would suggest ulcerative colitis over a diagnosis of crohn's disease:

- A. Skip lesions
B. presence of granulomas
C. Transmural (full thickness) involvement
D. Presence of Crypt abscess

16. Which of the following statements about the anatomic course of the esophagus is correct?

- A. The cervical esophagus passes behind and to the right of the trachea.
B. The thoracic esophagus enters the posterior mediastinum anterior to the aortic arch
C. The esophagus enters the diaphragmatic hiatus at the level of T8
D. The esophagus deviates anteriorly and to the left as it enters the abdomen

17. Reed-stenberg cells are characteristic of:

- A. Hodgkin's lymphoma
B. Non – Hodgkin's lymphoma
C. Burkitt's lymphoma
D. B-cell lymphoma

18. Which of the following statements about the larynx is true?

- A. The top of the thyroid cartilage lies at the level of C3
B. The cricoid cartilage is derivative of the VI th arch
C. All the intrinsic muscles except cricothyroid are supplied by superior laryngeal nerve
D. The hyoid bone lies at the level of C2

19. The routine method of treatment of fractures of trochanteric region

is:

- A. Dynamic hip screw
- B. Gamma nail
- C. Intramedullary nail
- D. Coarse-thread screw

20. Most vertebral fractures in the thoracic region are injuries

- A. Hyperextension
- B. Hyperflexion
- C. Rotational
- D. Extension

SECTION C

1. Concerning wound healing:

- a) Outline the mechanism of wound healing (5 marks)
- b) State the complications of wound healing (5 marks)

2. Differentiate keloids from hypertrophic scars. (10 marks)

3. a) Classify inter-trochanteric fractures of the femur (5 Marks)
b) List the complications of intertrochanteric fractures (5 marks)

4. Give: -

- a) Classification of Ludwig's angina (2 Marks)
- b) Describe the signs and symptoms (5Marks)
- c) Outline the complications of Ludwig's angina (3 marks)

5.

- a) Outline the classification of diabetic foot ulcers (5 marks)
- b) Describe the home management of diabetic foot ulcers (5 marks)

TEST PAPER 7

INSTRUCTIONS

This paper consists of SECTION A, SECTION B and SECTION C.

Section A consists of 30 True/False Questions

Section B consists of 20 One answer Multiple Choice Questions

Section C consists of essay questions worth 50 marks.

SECTION A

1. A Foley's catheter:-

- A. Is used for nosagatric feeding.
- B. Is used for draining urine from the gall bladder.
- C. Has a balloon to secure it in position.
- D. Comes in a single size.
- E. Is made of rigid plastic.

2. Local anaesthesia:-

- A. Lignocain is an example.
- B. Is given for major operations.
- C. When adrenalin is added, the mixture can be used in organs with end arteries like the penis and the earlobe.
- D. Can be sprayed at the back of the mouth to dampen the gag reflex.
- E. Has no side-effects.

3. Absorbable sutures:-

- A. Nylon is an example.
- B. Chromic cut gut is an example.
- C. Vicryl takes longer to be absorbed.
- D. Silk is not one of them.
- E. Are ideal for subcutaneous suturing.

4. In the preoperative preparations of patients for surgery, the following are important considerations:-

- A. The hemoglobin level of the patient
- B. The urea and electrolyte levels.
- C. Any other co-morbid conditions, e.g. diabetes mellitus.
- D. Presence of dentures and other implants.
- E. Blood group of the patient.

5. The following comprises management of thyroid storm: -

- A. Administration of oxygen
- B. Administration of sedatives
- C. Administration of antidepressants

- D. Cooling of patient with ice bags
- E. Administration of lugol's iodine

6. True or False?

- A. A patient with a thyroid storm may present with altered consciousness.
- B. A patient with thyroid storm CANNOT present with consciousness
- C. Desire for cosmetic appearance is an indication of thyroidectomy
- D. It is vital to ensure patients are euthyroid before surgery
- E. Inferior thyroid artery supplies the inferior pole of the thyroid gland

7. The following are likely causes of leg ulcers: -

- A. Arterial and venous insufficiency
- B. Trauma
- C. Hypertension
- D. Neoplasms
- E. Vasculitis

8. True or false?

- A. Venous disease usually gives shallow ulcers
- B. Venous disease usually gives deep ulcers
- C. Arterial diseases may produce ulcers with a "punched out" appearance
- D. History of DVT is unnecessary history in ulcerative disease
- E. Sensory examination of lower limbs is necessary to rule out neuropathic ulcers

9. Regarding pressure ulcers: -

- A. The ischial tuberosity and trochanteric regions are common anatomical locations
- B. The elderly and the neurologically impaired are more at risk.
- C. Most younger individuals with pressure ulceration are males.
- D. Pain is a necessary stimulus for repositioning and pressure relief
- E. Pain is an unnecessary stimulus for repositioning and pressure relief.

10. Regarding abscesses: -

- A. Can cause bacteremia
- B. Cannot cause bacteremia

- C. May be associated with formation of chronic draining sinuses
- D. May rupture into adjacent tissue
- E. Bleeding may occur due to vessel erosion by inflammation

11. The most often bypassed artery during coronary artery bypass surgery:

- A. Left coronary artery
- B. Left anterior descending artery
- C. Right coronary artery
- D. Right marginal branch
- E. Left marginal branch

12. The gold standard diagnostic technique of ischemic heart disease is:

- A. Echocardiography
- B. Positron emission tomography
- C. Computed tomography
- D. Coronary angiography
- E. Troponin and cardiac isoenzymes

13. About coronary angiography:

- A. It demonstrates ischemia
- B. Reduction in diameter of more than 50% is considered severe
- C. It evaluates suitability for surgery
- D. It aids in prognostic assessment
- E. It demonstrates extent, severity and location of stenosis

14. Ureteric injury

- A. Surgical trauma during pelvic surgery is the most common cause of ureteric trauma
- B. Rupture of ureters is an uncommon result of hyperextension injury of the spine
- C. An open repair is done if a stent will pass the obstruction
- D. Boari operation is done if there is marked loss of length of the ureter
- E. Transureterostomy is done if there is no loss of length of the ureter

15. Causes of unilateral intramural ureteric obstruction:

- A. Retrocaval ureter
- B. Calculus in the pelvis on ureter
- C. Ureterocele
- D. Neoplasm of ureter
- E. Inflammatory stricture

16. Acquired causes of bilateral hydronephrosis are:

- A. Phimosis
- B. Urethral stricture
- C. Urethral atresia
- D. Postoperative bladder neck scarring
- E. Carcinoma of prostate

17. Causes of renal calculi include:

- A. Vitamin A deficiency
- B. Renal infection
- C. Prolonged immobilization
- D. Hyperparathyroidism
- E. Dehydration

18. Ureteric coli:

- A. Radiates to groin, penis, scrotum or labia
- B. Severity of pain is related to stone size
- C. Haematuria is not common
- D. There may be few physical signs
- E. May occur when stone is lodged in the pelvic ureteric junction

19. Methods of stone removal include:

- A. Extracorporeal shock wavelithotripsy
- B. Percutaneous nephrolithotomy
- C. Pyelolithotomy
- D. Nephrostomy
- E. Pyeloplasty

20. Indications for surgical removal of a ureteric calculus are:

- A. Stone is too large to pass
- B. Infected urine
- C. Stone is enlarging
- D. Complete obstruction of the kidney
- E. Repeated attacks of pain and the stone is not moving

21. Malignant neoplasms of the kidney include:

- A. Angiomyolipoma
- B. Angioma
- C. Grawitz's tumor
- D. Wilm's tumor
- E. Transitional cell carcinoma of pelvis

22. Indications for surgery in ischemic heart disease:

- A. >50% stenosis of left main stem
- B. >50% stenosis of proximal left anterior interventricular artery
- C. 2 or 3 main coronary arteries disease
- D. Poor left ventricular function associated with multi-vessel damage
- E. ST segment depression of ≤ 2 mm

23. The most common vein used as a conduit is:

- A. Cephalic vein
- B. Short saphenous vein
- C. Long saphenous vein
- D. Popliteal vein
- E. Internal thoracic vein

24. Clinical features of urethral stricture: -

- A. Poor urinary stream
- B. frequency
- C. Hesitancy
- D. Anuria
- E. Straining to void

25. About prostrate cancer: -

- A. PSA level of 50 mg/ml is suggestive
- B. PSA level of 5mg ml is suggestive
- C. Commonly metastasis occur to the lumber vertebra
- D. Can present with hematuria
- E. orchidectomy can be done in advanced case

26. The following tests are indicated in investigation to confirm CA bladder: -

- A. Urine cytology
- B. PSA
- C. Ca 125
- D. Cystourethroscopy
- E. All the above

27. Factors that can increase the risk of burst abdomen: -

- A. Old age
- B. Technique of wound closure
- C. Obesity
- D. Malignancy
- E. Vomiting

28. Surgical emphysema: -

- A. Presence of pain in the soft tissue
- B. Can be dangerous by causing restrictive constriction of the underlying structures
- C. Can only be diagnosed using x-rays.
- D. Can be diagnosed by the characteristic sensation on touching the site
- E. Is a surgical emergency

29. Cystic hygroma: -

- A. Is a malignant tumour
- B. Is a benign tumour
- C. Is a congenital tumour
- D. Is usually associated with hormonal changes.
- E. None of the above

30. A 15 years old boy develops sudden onset of pain in the groin and lower abdomen, followed by vomiting. Examination reveals high lying testis and tender twisted cord. The following is indicated: -

- A. Surgery within 6 hours of onset of pain.
- B. Observe the patient for at least 5 hours, and then a decision is made.
- C. VDRL
- D. Abdominal U/S
- E. Pelvic X-ray

SECTION B

1. Which of the following is not part of a skin traction?

- A. Cord
- B. Pulley
- C. Stirrup
- D. Weight

2. Skeletal traction can be through the following bones , except:

- A. Greater trochanter
- B. Olecranon
- C. Calcaneum
- D. Greater trochanter

3. Which of the following is not an indication of external fixation?

- A. Pathological fractures
- B. Infected fractures
- C. Fractures associated with nerve or vessel damage
- D. Un-united fractures which can be excised and compressed

4. Internal fixation suitable for proximal and distal ends of the femur is:

- A. Screws
- B. Kischer wire
- C. Dynamic compression screw and plate
- D. Interlocking nails

5. Which of the following is not a common site for impacted fractures?

- A. Neck of humerus
- B. Lower end of radius
- C. Neck of femur
- D. Distal tibia

6. Which is the most common intestinal fistula in patients with Crohns's disease?

- A. Ileosigmoid
- B. Ileovesical
- C. Ileocutaneous
- D. Ileovaginal

7. The most common cause of small bowel obstruction is:

- A. Intra-abdominal adhesions
- B. Neoplasms
- C. Intussusception
- D. Crohn's disease

8. The treatment of small bowel obstruction includes:

- A. Nasogastric suction
- B. Fluid and electrolyte resuscitation
- C. Laparoscopic adhesiolysis in highly selected cases
- D. All of the above

9. Anal bleeding can be comonly caused by:

- A. Anal condyloma
- B. Anorectal abscess
- C. Anal fissure
- D. Thrombosed external hemorrhoids

10. Regarding rectal prolapse:

- A. Is best evaluated by MRI
- B. Is more common in men than women
- C. Can be distinguished from prolapsed hemorrhoids based upon

imaging

D. Is an intussusception of the rectum

11. Blunt trauma to the liver:

A. Is more common in the left liver than the right

B. Requires operative management in 85% of patients

C. Is involved in approximately 20% of all trauma admissions

D. With a laceration 4 cm deep but not affecting the major vasculature is a grade III lesion

12. Chronic osteomyelitis may be managed by the following methods, except:

A. Sequestrotomy

B. Amputation

C. Grafting

D. None of the above

13. Regarding Brodie's abscess, which statement is true?

A. A deep 'boring' pain is the predominant symptom

B. X-ray shows oval cavity surrounded by zone of sclerosis

C. A and B

D. None of the above

14. Management of gastric outlet obstruction:

A. Initially includes gastric decompression and acid suppression

B. Is commonly required in the management of duodenal ulcer disease

C. Should include urgent operation in most patients

D. Is best managed operatively by distal gastrectomy and Billroth I reconstruction

15. Shock can best be defined as:

A. Hypotension

B. Hypoperfusion of tissues

C. Hypoxemia

D. All of the above

16. All of the following statements about the embryology of Meckel's diverticulum are true except:

- A. Meckel's diverticulum usually arises from the ileum within 90 cm. of the ileocecal valve
- B. Meckel's diverticulum results from the failure of the vitelline duct to obliterate
- C. The incidence of Meckel's diverticulum in the general population is 5%
- D. Meckel's diverticulum is a true diverticulum possessing all layers of the intestinal wall

17. Acute intestinal obstruction:

- A. Is most commonly due to strangulated femoral hernia
- B. Generally involves the small intestine
- C. Pain and vomiting are usually early presenting symptoms
- D. Supine abdominal X-ray may show air/fluid levels

18. Acute cholecystitis:

- A. Is always related to the presence of gallstones
- B. Is sometimes associated with jaundice
- C. Ultrasound is more useful than oral cholecystogram during an acute attack
- D. May be treated by cholecystectomy within the first week.

19. A 50-year old male, working as a hotel cook, has four dependent family members. He has been diagnosed with an early stage squamous cell cancer of anal canal. He has more than 60% chances of cure. The best treatment option is:

- A. Abdomino-perineal resection.
- B. Combined surgery and radiotherapy.
- C. Combined chemotherapy and radiotherapy.
- D. Chemotherapy alone

20. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true about benign lesions of the liver?

- A. Adenomas are true neoplasms with a predisposition for complications

and should usually be resected.

B. Focal nodular hyperplasia (FNH) is a neoplasm related to birth control pills (BCPs) and usually requires resection.

C. Hemangiomas are the most common benign lesions of the liver that come to the surgeon's attention.

D. Nodular regenerative hyperplasia does not usually accompany cirrhosis.

SECTION C

1. a) Using the Alvarado score, mention the clinical features of appendicitis. (7 marks)

b) Interpret the Alvarado score (3 marks)

2. Briefly discuss: -

a) The Aetiology (2 Marks)

b) Management of acute secretory otitis media (3 Marks)

c) Outline the clinical features of nasal polyps (5 Marks)

3. a) Mention the risk factors for septic arthritis (5 marks)

b) Outline the diagnosis of septic arthritis (2 marks)

c) Write short notes on native joint septic arthritis (3 marks)

4. Regarding Slipped Capital Femoral Epiphysis (SCFE)

a) Outline its clinical presentation (3 marks)

b) What are its risk factors? (3 marks)

c) How is the diagnosis done? (2 marks)

d) Outline its management (2 marks)

5. a) State five indications of knee arthroscopy (5 marks)

b) Outline the aetiology of avascular necrosis of the femoral head (5 marks)

TEST PAPER 8

INSTRUCTIONS

This paper consists of SECTION A, SECTION B and SECTION C.

Section A consists of 30 True/False Questions

Section B consists of 20 One answer Multiple Choice Questions

Section C consists of essay questions worth 50 marks.

SECTION A

1. True or false?

- A. Third degree burns are usually insensate
- B. Pain stimulus is perceived in 3rd degree burns
- C. Third degree burns heal with minimal scarring
- D. Third degree burns have high risk of forming contractures
- E. Superficial burns are usually painful

2. Regarding patients with inhalation burns: -

- A. Early intubation is advised to avoid difficulty once odema sets in.
- B. Chest physiotherapy is advisable
- C. History of having been in an enclosed space is unnecessary
- D. Stable patients do not need hospital admission
- E. Soot in nasopharynx is no clue

3. The following are indications for admitting burn patients: -

- A. Friction burns
- B. Chemical burns
- C. Electrical burns
- D. Thermal burns
- E. Circumferential burns

4. True or false?

- A. A colostomy may be fashioned to protect a distal anastomosis following resections
- B. End barrel colostomies are usually permanent
- C. Double barrel colostomies are usual temporary and are performed to rest an area of bowel
- D. Social support is vital in patients with colostomies
- E. Patients with colostomies should not continue to have normal sexual function.

5. The following conditions may impair breathing: -

- A. Simple rib fracture
- B. Cardiac tamponade

- C. Flail chest
- D. Aspiration of foreign body
- E. Tension pneumothorax

6. Regarding umbilical hernias: -

- A. They may close spontaneously
- B. May become obstructed and present as acute abdomen
- C. Defect may worsen in pregnancy if left unrepaired
- D. There is no recurrence after corrective operation
- E. Intestinal obstruction is a cause of mortality

7. The following are implicated in obstruction of appendiccal lumen: -

- A. Lymphoid hypoplasia
- B. Fecal stasis
- C. Parasites
- D. Neoplasms
- E. Foreign bodies

8. Hematochezia is due to bleeding originating from: -

- A. Colon
- B. Small intestines
- C. Stomach
- D. Ingesting any food with hemoglobin or myoglobin
- E. None of the above

9. Trachoma: -

- A. Transmitted direct contact to the eyes
- B. Complicates with entropion
- C. Complicates with ectoplion
- D. Is a disease of low socio-economic status
- E. Is a viral reflection

10. True or false?

- A. The pancreas has both exocrine and endocrine functions.
- B. In pancreatitis, 'grey-turner sign' denotes reddish-brown dis-

colouration along flanks

C. In pancreatitis, 'grey-turner's sign denote bluish discoloration around the umbilicus

D. A minority of patients with pancreatitis may have jaundice.

E. Fever and tachycardia are common signs in acute pancreatitis.

11. Back pain regarding pancreatitis: -

A. Gall stones are a common cause

B. Alcohol may cause acute pancreatitis in the absence of chronic disease

C. Didanosine and furosemide have been implicated in drug-induced pancreatitis.

D. In rare occasions, it may have a viral etiology.

E. Viral etiologies have NOT been implicated in pancreatitis.

12. The following are predisposing factors to carcinoma of the breast: -

A. Irradiation to the chest

B. Family history of breast cancer, GIT or ovarian cancer

C. Multiparity

D. Shortened reproductive period - late menarche and early menopause.

E. Breast cancer in the contra lateral breast

13. True or False?

A. More than 70% of patients with ca breast present with a painless breast lump

B. A painful breast lump in ca breast may be due to superimposed infection

C. About 20% of normal breast is fat

D. Axillary node receive about 75% of the lymphatic drainage of the breast

E. The internal mammary nodes receive about 75% of breast lymphatic drainage.

14. The following are advanced disease symptoms of carcinoma of the breast: -

- A. Chronic cough
- B. Weight loss
- C. Cachexia
- D. Generalized fatigue

15. Regarding intussusceptions: -

- A. In a majority (more than 95%) of infants and children, there is no contributing factor
- B. Hypoplasia of peyers patches is a predisposing factor
- C. Increased bowel vascularity causes 'red currant jelly stools'.
- D. It involves invagination of a bowel segment into an adjacent segment
- E. Pneumatic reduction is an example of non operative management

16. What is true of spigelian hernia?

- A. It occurs exclusively in males.
- B. It involves part of the circumference of the bowel wall.
- C. It is best repaired by the classical Bassinitechnique of inguinal ligament repair.
- D. It occurs at the lateral edge of the linea semilunaris
- E. It always contains the vermiformappendix.

17. Large bowel cancers:

- A. Is the most common cause of large bowel obstruction
- B. Is the most common cause of vesico-intestinal fistula
- C. Most commonly occurs is recto-sigmoid
- D. Rarely develops from colonic polyps
- E. Has a bad prognosis

18. The following are clinical presentation of a patient with benign prostate hyperplasia: -

- A. Polyuria
- B. Hematuria
- C. Increased frequency in micuturation
- D. Dribbling

E. Impotence.

19. Pre-operative procedures for a patient who shall be operated under general anaesthesia are: -

- A. Fasting overnight prior to the day of surgery.
- B. Patient can be fed with fluids orally but avoid solids.
- C. Signing of the consent is not necessary.
- D. The medico legal aspects should be prioritized.
- E. Counseling serves a vital role.

20. True or false?

- A. Polyhydramnios is a mother could be suggestive of intestinal obstruction in the fetus
- B. Vomitus is usually bile-stained if obstruction is proximal to true ampullar of Vater
- C. Failure to pass meconium in the first 24 hours is usually normal
- D. Obstipation usually refer to failure to pass faeces and flatus
- E. Vomiting may result to hyperkalaemia and over-hydration

21. The following can be used as regional block in anesthesia: -

- A. Lignocaine
- B. Halothane
- C. Hydrocortisone
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

22. The following factors interfere with the wound healing: -

- A. Septicaemia
- B. Jaundice
- C. HIV positivity of a patient
- D. The gender of a patient
- E. Malnutrition

23. A patient presents with history of slight head injury but deteriorates in consciousness after a few hours and loses consciousness. The following are true: -

- A. Epidural hematoma secondary to middle to meningeal artery laceration
- B. Subdural hematoma
- C. Cerebral concussion
- D. It's a psychosomatic disorder

24. Glaucoma: -

- A. Can be due an infection causing uveitis
- B. Is best diagnosed using slit lamp
- C. Is best diagnosed using tonometer
- D. It is managed by aspiration of aqueous humour to reduce the intra ocular pressure
- E. Intra ocular pressure is managed by use of appropriate medicines.

25. Fracture of the intracapsular neck of the femur in a female patient who is 70 years: -

- A. Can result from osteoporosis
- B. Can be a pathological fracture secondary to tumour deposits
- C. Can be managed by physiotherapy alone
- D. Can complicate with avascular necrosis of the femoral head
- E. Surgical interventions and prosthetic implantation is recommended

26. Hydrocephalus: -

- A. Can develop as a complication by poorly treated meningitis
- B. Can result from head injury
- C. Is managed by surgical insertion of a shunt
- D. Only starts on early childhood
- E. It is not a surgical emergency

27. The following are symptoms of patient suffering from a space occupying lesion.-

- A. Headache
- B. Effortless vomiting
- C. Fever
- D. Fitting
- E. Blindness

28. Spina bifida: -

- A. Is congenital deformity of spinal cord
- B. Is a congenital deformity if the central canal of the spinal cord
- C. They are of different intensity
- D. May complicate with osteomyelitis
- E. May complicate with meningitis

29. Urinary retention in a 9 years old boy could be due to: -

- A. Posterior urethral valves.
- B. Urethral structure
- C. Benign prostatic hyperplasia
- D. Prostatitis
- E. Prostatic carcinoma.

30. The following are associated with goitre: -

- A. More common in females than in males
- B. Can be associated with iodine deficiency
- C. Some goitre cases can present with thyrotoxicosis
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above

SECTION B

1. Which of the following is most suggestive of neonatal small bowel obstruction?

- A. Generalised abdominal distension
- B. Failure to pass meconium in the first 24 hours
- C. Bilious vomiting
- D. Refusal of feeds

2. Transplantation terminology contains terms to describe the relationship of the graft donor to the graft recipient. Historical terms such as “homograft” and “heterograft” have been replaced by less ambiguous terms. The correct modern terminology for a graft between genetically nonidentical members of the same species is:

A. Allogeneic graft

- B. Autogeneic graft.
- C. Isogeneic graft.
- D. Syngeneic graft.

3. Pancreatic pseudocysts:

- A. Are developmental in origin
- B. Usually arise in the lesser peritoneal sac
- C. May be effectively treated by internal drainage
- D. Occur following pancreatic abscess

4. Which of the following breast lesions are noninvasive malignancies?

- A. Intraductal carcinoma of the comedo type.
- B. Tubular carcinoma and mucinous carcinoma.
- C. Infiltrating ductal carcinoma and lobular carcinoma.
- D. Medullary carcinoma, including atypical medullary lesions.

5. A patient with acute urinary tract infection (UTI) usually presents with:

- A. Chills and fever.
- B. Flank pain.
- C. 5 to 10 white blood cells per high-power field (hpf) in the uncentrifuged urine specimen.
- D. Painful urination.

6. Which maneuver generally is not performed early before chest compression in basic life support outside the hospital?

- A. Call for help.
- B. Obtain airway.
- C. Electrical cardioversion.
- D. Ventilation

7. The modern era of clinical organ transplantation began with the advent of chemical immunosuppression. The important drug discovery that produced the initial success of cadaveric transplantation was:

- A. Cyclophosphamide.
- B. Azathioprine.
- C. Cyclosporine.
- D. Antilymphocyte serum.

8. All of the following are true about neurogenic shock except:

- A. There is a decrease in systemic vascular resistance and an increase in venous capacitance.
- B. Tachycardia or bradycardia may be observed, along with hypotension.
- C. The use of an alpha agonist such as phenylephrine is the mainstay of treatment.
- D. Severe head injury, spinal cord injury, and high spinal anesthesia may all cause neurogenic shock

9. Recurrence after operation for Crohn's disease:

- A. Occurs after operations for ileal Crohn's but not colonic Crohn's.
- B. Is usually found just proximal to an enteric anastomosis.
- C. Rarely requires reoperation.
- D. Occurs in 1% of patients at risk per year during the first 10 years after the operation.

10. Marjolin's ulcer is:

- A. Malignant ulcer found on the scar of burn.
- B. Malignant ulcer found on infected foot.
- C. Trophic ulcer.
- D. Meleney's gangrene.

11. Acute protrusion of L4/L5 or L5/S1 intervertebral disc

- A. Is usually associated with lumbar scoliosis
- B. Causes reduction in straight leg raising
- C. Commonly causes loss of knee tendon reflex
- D. May be associated with sensory change at the lateral border of the foot

12. 40-year-old man who weighs 65 kg is being observed in the ICU. Twenty-four hours postoperatively, he develops convulsions. His serum sodium is 118 mEq/L. Appropriate management includes which of the following?

- A. Administration of normal saline (0.9%)
- B. Administration of hypertonic saline (3%)...
- C. Emergency hemodialysis
- D. Administration of vasopressin

13. A 64-year-old male is to undergo an elective laparotomy procedure. The proposed wound is considered as “clean-contaminated”. This term implies an infection rate of which of the following?

- A. 1%
- B. 2%
- C. 9%
- D. 15%

14. A 45-year-old soccer player presents with a 6-month history of an ulcerative nodular lesion, 1.5 cm in diameter in the region of the right oral commissure. Biopsy reveals basal cell carcinoma. The preferred treatment is:

- A. Mohs micrographic surgery and subsequent reconstruction...
- B. Excision with a clinical margin and local flap repair
- C. Topical 5-FU
- D. Local radiation therapy

15. A posteriorly perforating ulcer in the pyloric antrum of the stomach is most likely to produce initial localized peritonitis or abscess formation in the following:

- A. Omental bursa (lesser sac)
- B. Greater sac
- C. Right subphrenic space
- D. Hepatorenal space (pouch of Morrison)

16. The following are features of Horner’s syndrome

- A. Unilateral exophthalmos

- B. Atrophy of the muscles of the hand
- C. Meiosis
- D. Loss of sweating on one side of the face

17. Vigorous bleeding from a small bowel lesion is most likely caused by:

- A. Adenocarcinoma.
- B. Arteriovenous malformation.
- C. Leiomyoma
- D. Squamous cell carcinoma

18. The “father of experimental surgery” who performed pioneering research, including several transplantation procedures, was:

- A. Homer, the Greek who described the Chimaera in his Iliad.
- B. Gasparo Tagliacozzi, the Italian who described a method of reconstructing the nose.
- C. John Hunter, the Scot who performed autografts and xenografts.
- D. Emrick Ullmann, the Austrian who performed the first successful renal allograft.

19. The most ominous sign or symptom of urinary system disease is:

- A. Urinary frequency.
- B. Pyuria.
- C. Pneumaturia.
- D. Hematuria.

20. Types of plates include the following, except:

- A. Neutralization plate
- B. Cancellous plate
- C. Buttress plate
- D. Dynamic compression plate

SECTION C

1.

- a) State five indications of colostomy (5 marks)
- b) Indicate the different types of colostomies (5 marks)

2. Regarding necrotising fasciitis

- a) Mention the types of necrotising fasciitis and their causes (6 marks)
- b) Outline its management (4 marks)

3. Concerning Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH):

- a) Mention 6 indications of prostatectomy (3 marks)
- b) State the methods of performing prostatectomy (4 marks)
- c) Outline six local complications of prostatectomy (3 marks)

4.

- a) Explain the pathogenesis of Fournier's gangrene (5 marks)
- b) Name ten differentials of scrotal swelling (5 marks)

5. Regarding the skin:

- a) State 5 types of benign skin lesions (2.5 marks)
- b) State the types of malignant skin lesions (2.5 marks)
- c) Outline the classification of pressure sores (5 marks)

TEST PAPER 9

INSTRUCTIONS

This paper consists of SECTION A, SECTION B and SECTION C.

Section A consists of 30 True/False Questions

Section B consists of 20 One answer Multiple Choice Questions

Section C consists of essay questions worth 50 marks.

SECTION A

1. Ureteric coli:

- A. Radiates to groin, penis, scrotum or labia
- B. Severity of pain is related to stone size
- C. Haematuria is not common
- D. There may be few physical signs
- E. May occur when stone is lodged in the pelvic ureteric junction

2. Methods of stone removal include:

- A. Extracorporeal shock wavelithotripsy
- B. Percutaneous nephrolithotomy
- C. Pyelolithotomy
- D. Nephrostomy
- E. Pyeloplasty

3. Indications for surgical removal of a ureteric calculus are:

- A. Stone is too large to pass
- B. Infected urine
- C. Stone is enlarging
- D. Complete obstruction of the idney
- E. Repeated attacks of pain and the stone is not moving

4. Malignant neoplasms of the kidney include:

- A. Angiomyolipoma
- B. Angioma
- C. Grawitz's tumor
- D. Wilm's tumor
- E. Transitional cell carcinoma of pelvis

5. Arterial bypass grafts include:

- A. Left internal mammary vein
- B. Radial artery
- C. Gastroepiploic artery
- D. Anterior tibial artery
- E. Inferior epigastric artery

6. The most common post operative arrhythmia in post operative complication of CABG is:

- A. Bradycardia
- B. Atrial fibrillation
- C. Sinus tachycardia
- D. Atrial flutter
- E. Ventricular fibrillation

7. True or false as regards streptococci?

- A. Are sensitive to penicillin and erythromycin
- B. Are not usually pathogenic
- C. Do not form chains and are gram-positive on staining
- D. The B-hemolytic sub-type resides in the pharynx of 5-10% of the population
- E. Infections cannot be treated with cephalosporins

8. Cellulitis:

- A. Is a suppurative invasive infection of tissues
- B. Is usually poorly localized
- C. Is commonly caused by staphylococci, streptococci or clostridia
- D. Systemic Inflammation Response Syndrome
- E. Blood cultures are often negative

9. Systemic inflammation Response Syndrome (SIRS) is characterized by:

- A. Hyperthermia
- B. Hypothermia
- C. Leucopenia
- D. Bradycardia
- E. Tachypnea

10. The following are appropriate treatment modalities for a right thyroid papillary neoplasm in a 30-year old, 20 weeks pregnant lady:

- A. Right thyroid lobectomy
- B. Subtotal thyroidectomy

- C. Total thyroidectomy
- D. ¹³¹I radioactive ablation of the thyroid gland
- E. Total thyroidectomy with lymph node dissection

11. True or False?

- A. Hypopituitarism in children may be caused by a craniopharyngioma
- B. Coxsackie B virus has not been implicated as a cause of myocarditis
- C. Gastric adenocarcinoma is the commonest type of CA stomach
- D. Squamous cell carcinoma is less common than adenocarcinoma in CA esophagus
- E. Multiple myeloma is a primary cancer of the bone affecting especially adults

12. Regarding Hirschsprung's disease:

- A. May involve the entire colon including the small bowel in 65% of cases
- B. The aganglionic segment is usually dilated
- C. Enterocolitis may result with diarrhea and bleeding
- D. It produces a functional obstruction
- E. Definitive diagnosis is made by rectal biopsy

13. True or False?

- A. Polyhydramnios may be used to prenatally diagnose intestinal obstruction in the unborn child
- B. Failure to pass meconium in the first 24 hours is distinctly abnormal
- C. Meckel's diverticulum occurs in approximately 10% of 2-year olds
- D. Annular pancreas has not been implicated as a cause of intestinal obstruction in infants
- E. In approximately 95% of infants, there is no contributing factor for intussusceptions to occur

14. Regarding intussusceptions:

- A. Ileo-ileal is the commonest type
- B. Pathologic lead points are more common in infants
- C. Coil spring sign may be appreciated on sonography
- D. Hydrostatic reduction is almost always successful with approximately

2% recurrence rate

E. Prolonged symptomatology has a low success rate of non-operative treatment

16. Intestinal obstruction due to failure of peristalsis may be caused by:

- A. Bezoars
- B. Spinal injury
- C. Adhesions
- D. Uraemia
- E. Arterial defects

17. Regarding hernias:

- A. Inguinal hernias are more likely to strangulate than femoral hernias
- B. Femoral hernias are more common than inguinal hernias
- C. Presentation of a strangulated Richter's hernia may mimic gastroenteritis
- D. The inguinal canal is larger in females than males
- E. Clinical features of enthesopathies may be mistaken for a groin hernia

18. The following may comprise contents of a hernia sac:

- A. Portion of the circumference of the intestine
- B. Omentum
- C. Ovary
- D. Meckel's diverticulum
- E. Fluid

19. In hypertrophic stenosis:

- A. Vomiting is forcible and non-bilious
- B. Weight loss is a striking feature
- C. An 'olive-like' mass may be palpated in the right upper quadrant
- D. There is gross hypertrophy of the musculature of the pylorus
- E. Conservative management is the mainstay of treatment

20. True or False?

- A. Patients with need for prolonged bowel rest require nutritional

support

- B. Peripheral parenteral nutritional can be used in subjects with low caloric requirements
- C. Enteral nutrition is indicated in recent anastomosis
- D. Parenteral nutrition allows greater caloric intake with less expense and complications
- E. Pneumothorax may result from a central line

21. Superficial partial thickness burns:

- A. Go deeper than the papillary dermis
- B. Clinical features involve blistering or loss of the epidermis
- C. The underlying dermis is pink and moist
- D. There is little or no fixed capillary staining
- E. Pinprick sensation isn't normal

22. Deep partial thickness burns:

- A. Involve damage to the deeper parts of reticular dermis
- B. The epidermis is usually lost
- C. Colour does blanch with pressure under the examiner's finger
- D. A patient is able to distinguish sharp from blunt pressure when examined with a needle
- E. Usually lead to hypertrophic scarring

23. Regarding surgical treatment of burns:

- A. Deep dermal burns need tangential shaving and split skin grafting
- B. Topical adrenaline increases bleeding
- C. All but the smallest full thickness burns need surgery
- D. All burnt tissue needs to be excised
- E. Stable cover; permanent or temporary, would be applied at once to reduce burn load

24. In electric burns:

- A. Low voltage injuries never cause cardiac arrest through pacing interruption
- B. Myocardium may be directly damaged without pacing interruption in high voltage injuries

- C. Limbs may need fasciotomies for high voltage injuries
- D. Look for and treat acidosis and myoglobinuria in low voltage injuries
- E. Low voltage injuries cause small localized, deep burns

25. True or False?

- A. Chlorhexidine is effective against gram-positive organisms and relatively stable in the presence of pus and body fluids
- B. Alcohol should not be reserved for use as a disinfectant
- C. Hypochlorites are toxic to tissues
- D. Hexachlorophane has action against gram-negative organisms
- E. Povidone-iodine has no antifungal action

26. Sterilization:

- A. Is a process intended to kill or remove pathogenic micro-organisms with the exception of bacterial spores
- B. Steam under pressure (1210C for 15 minutes) is a sterilization technique
- C. Ethylene oxide is used to sterilize non-heat and non-moisture sensitive materials
- D. Hot air cannot be used as a method of sterilization
- E. Irradiation is not a suitable sterilization technique for large batches of similar products

27. The following are mechanisms in which H-pylori contributes to ulcerogenesis:

- A. Production of cytotoxins which cause host epithelial damage
- B. Production of bacterial proteases which degrade the mucous layer
- C. Production of cytokines which play a role in mucosal damage
- D. Enhances production of ammonia
- E. Production of hydrogen ions and keeping NSAIDS non-ionized

28. True or False?

- A. Chronic gastric ulcers are associated with malignancy unlike duodenal ulcers
- B. Plain films of the abdomen are of little value in the diagnosis of peptic ulcer disease

- C. Highly selective vagotomy involves complete vagal denervation of the stomach with sparing of hepatic and coeliac nerves
- D. Haemorrhage in gastric ulcers may present as sudden collapse or shock
- E. Intractability to medical management is an indication for surgery

29. The following are some of the etiologic factors implicated in peritonitis:

- A. Perforation of viscus into the peritoneal cavity
- B. Peritoneosystemic shunts cause of chronic peritonitis
- C. It would result as a complication of Barium examination
- D. Infected ascetic fluid
- E. Septic abortion

30 .True or False?

- A. Tuberculosis is a major cause of chronic peritonitis
- B. Post-operative peritonitis secondary to glove powder is usually selflimited
- C. Tuberculous peritonitis occurs in up to 45% of patients with tuberculosis
- D. It can cause organ failure
- E. Laparoscopy is a major advance as regards diagnosis of peritonitis especially in the setting of pelvic inflammatory disease

SECTION B

1. Regarding fractures of femur shaft, which statement is incorrect?

- A. It mainly occurs in adults
- B. There is often marked displacement of fragments
- C. The fracture commonly results in blood loss of 0.5-1.5 litres into soft tissues of the thigh
- D. The femur is a common site for pathological fractures from carcinomatous metastases

2. The accepted operative treatment of choice for majority of adult femoral shaft fractures is:

- A. Buttress plates
- B. External fixation
- C. Locking screws
- D. Internal fixation

3. The apprehension test is diagnostic of:

- A. Recurrent patellar subluxation
- B. Torn medial meniscus
- C. Patellar dislocation
- D. Avulsion of tibial spine

4. Most fractures of the tibial condyles involve:

- A. Medial condyle
- B. Both condyles
- C. Medial epicondyle
- D. Lateral condyle

5. Wedge compression fractures of a vertebral body are managed by:

- A. Halo's traction
- B. Reduction
- C. Rigid plastic collar
- D. Cone's traction

6. A 55-year-old woman gives a history of tiredness, aching, and a feeling of heaviness in the left lower leg for the past 3 months. These symptoms are relieved by leg elevation. She is also awakened frequently by calf and foot cramping, which is relieved by leg elevation, walking, or massage. On physical examination there are superficial varicosities, nonpitting edema, and a slightly painful, 2 cm. diameter superficial ulcer 5 cm. above and behind the left medial malleolus. What is the most appropriate diagnosis?

- A. Isolated symptomatic varicose veins
- B. Deep venous insufficiency
- C. Arterial insufficiency
- D. Incompetent perforating veins

7. Which of the following statements most accurately describes the current therapy for pyogenic hepatic abscess?

- A. Antibiotics alone are adequate for the treatment of most cases
- B. All patients require open surgical drainage for optimal management
- C. Optimal treatment involves treatment of not only the abscess but the underlying source as well
- D. Percutaneous drainage is more successful for multiple lesions than for solitary ones

8. Which of the following conditions is associated with increased risk of breast cancer?

- A. Fibrocystic mastopathy
- B. Severe hyperplasia
- C. Atypical hyperplasia
- D. Papillomatosis

9. The intracranial tumor most likely to be encountered in a middleaged man with history of a kidney transplant is:

- A. Ependymoma
- B. Meningioma
- C. Oligodendroglioma
- D. Lymphoma

10. Bedsore is an example of:

- A. Tropical ulcer
- B. Trophic ulcer
- C. Venous ulcer
- D. Post thrombotic ulcer

11. The most ominous sign or symptom of urinary system disease is:

- A. Urinary frequency
- B. Pyuria
- C. Pneumaturia
- D. Hematuria

12. A one month old female infant is brought to you for evaluation of a friable polypoid mass prolapsing through the vaginal introitus. Your presumptive diagnosis is which of the following?

- A. Ectopic ureterocele
- B. Rectal prolapse
- C. Congenital adrenal hyperplasia with ambiguous genitalia
- D. Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma

13. The best treatment for cystic hygroma is:

- A. Surgical excision
- B. Radiotherapy
- C. Sclerotherapy
- D. Chemotherapy

14. The blood vessel commonly injured in supracondylar fracture of the humerus is:

- A. Brachial artery
- B. Radial artery
- C. Axillary artery
- D. Ulnar artery

15. The most common site of adenocarcinoma of the small intestine is the:

- A. Duodenum
- B. Jejunum
- C. Ileum
- D. Appendix

16. The most common benign tumor of the small intestine is:

- A. Adenoma.
- B. Hemangioma.
- C. Leiomyoma
- D. Myoma

17. The most common hernia in females is:

- A. Femoral hernia

- B. Direct inguinal hernia.
- C. Indirect inguinal hernia.
- D. Obturator hernia.

18. After intraductal papilloma, unilateral bloody nipple discharge from one duct orifice is most commonly caused by which of the following pathologic conditions?

- A. Paget's disease of the nipple.
- B. Intraductal carcinoma.
- C. Inflammatory carcinoma.
- D. Subareolar mastitis.

19. About Crohn's disease:

- A. Is caused by Mycobacterium paratuberculosis.
- B. Is more common in Asians than in Jews.
- C. Tends to occur in families.
- D. Less association with malignancy than Crohn's disease

SECTION C

1. a) Describe the underlying features and the clinical presentation of testicular torsion. (5 marks)

b) Explain the predisposing factors of testicular torsion and how they predispose one (5 marks)

2. A young lady of 21 years of age consults you with a breast mass:-

a) What are the relevant questions you would like to ask? (3 marks)

b) What investigations would you request to confirm the diagnosis and why? (4 marks)

c) What are the clinical features of breast cancer? (3 marks)

3. a) Briefly outline the clinical features of systemic envenomation of the three main types of snake venom. (6 marks)

b) Why does cellulitis occur in snake bites? (4 marks)

4.

- a) Define intestinal obstruction (2 marks)
- b) List the types of intestinal obstruction (3 marks)
- c) What investigations would you do in a patient with intestinal obstruction? (5 marks)

5.

- a) Outline 5 causes of pathological fractures (5 marks)
- b) Name the parts of skin traction (3 marks)
- c) List 4 indications of skin traction (2 marks)

TEST PAPER 10

INSTRUCTIONS

This paper consists of SECTION A, SECTION B and SECTION C.

Section A consists of 30 True/False Questions

Section B consists of 20 One answer Multiple Choice Questions

Section C consists of essay questions worth 50 marks.

SECTION A

1. True or False?

- A. Costovertebral angle tenderness is common in acute cystitis
- B. Moderately elevated serum amylase may be seen in cases of ischaemic bowel
- C. Cloudy serum in a patient with abdominal pain is suggestive of pancreatitis even when serum amylase is normal
- D. Age and gender do not aid in the differential diagnosis of acute abdomen
- E. Addisonian crisis may present with an acute abdomen

2. The following are congenital esophageal abnormalities:

- A. Atresia and tracho-esophageal fistula
- B. Oesophageal stenosis
- C. Mallory-Ivel's syndrome
- D. Dysphagia lusoria
- E. Barotrauma

3. The following are symptoms of Gastro-Esophageal Reflux Disease (GERD):

- A. Heartburn
- B. Epigastric pain
- C. Odynophagia with hot beverages
- D. Eating fatty foods does not produce any symptoms of GERD
- E. Reflux of gastric acid to the mouth

4. The following comprise anatomy of the stomach and duodenum:

- A. Arteries
- B. Lymphatics
- C. Nerves
- D. Parietal cells
- E. Endocrine cells

5. The following are clinical features of peptic ulcers:

- A. Periodicity

- B. Vomiting
- C. Weight loss
- D. Bleeding
- E. Gnawing pain which may radiate to the back

6. The following signs and symptoms may occur in the event of bowel strangulation:

- A. Localized tenderness
- B. Passage of blood and mucus per rectum
- C. Bradycardia
- D. Hypotension
- E. Fever

7. True or False?

- A. Mastitis can occur in infants
- B. Polythelia is a congenital breast disorder associated with supernumerary nipples
- C. Fibroadenomas commonly undergo malignant transformation
- D. Tamoxifen has been successfully used in estrogen-receptor negative tumors
- E. Lactating mothers with mastitis should be encouraged to empty affected breasts

8. The following are likely findings in cardiac tamponade:

- A. Decreased venous pressure
- B. Pulsus paradoxus
- C. Normal and easily audible heart sounds
- D. Decreased blood pressure
- E. Kussmaul's sign

9. In osteomyelitis:

- A. Draining sinus tracts and sequestrum denote acute disease
- B. *S. aureus* is the most common causative organism in all ages including neonates
- C. *Neisseria gonorrhoea* can cause the disease
- D. >90% bony abnormalities within one week after onset of infection

on x-ray

E. Subperiosteal abscesses may form

10. True or False?

A. Dry gangrene is characterized by gross swelling and frequent blistering

B. Infection and putrefaction are usually present in moist gangrene

C. Fournier's gangrene is characterized by desiccated tissues that are greasy to the touch

D. Fournier's gangrene is usually polymicrobial in aetiology

E. Wet gangrene is more common in patients with atherosclerotic disease

11. The following are functions of the skin:

A. Homeostasis

B. Hemostasis

C. Vitamin D synthesis

D. Protection against entry of micro-organisms

E. Cosmesis

12. A patient presents with localized muscle pain, swelling, low grade fever. On aspiration, pus is yielded. CBC – there is leucocytosis.

P24- positive:

A. Cellulitis is a likely diagnosis

B. Pyomyositis is a likely diagnosis

C. One week treatment with penicillin is adequate management

D. Endocarditis is a possible complication

E. Brain abscess is a possible complication

13. Regarding adrenal crisis:

A. Glucocorticoid deficiency does not contribute to hypotension

B. Hypoglycemia is a cardinal feature especially in primary adrenal insufficiency

C. Hypotension is a cardinal feature

D. Acute stress or infection cannot precipitate it

E. Acute stress or infection can precipitate it

14. In chest trauma:

- A. The mainstay of management of simple rib fractures is open reduction and internal fixation
- B. Tension pneumothorax is primarily a radiological diagnosis
- C. Tachyarrhythmias may occur in myocardial contusion
- D. Lower rib fractures can be associated with intra-abdominal injury
- E. Diaphragmatic hernias pose no risk during thoracic catheter insertion

15. Regarding septic arthritis:

- A. It can result in avascular necrosis of femoral head secondary to pressure necrosis
- B. It can cause retarded growth
- C. Pseudoparalysis can occur
- D. Blood cultures identify organisms in 90% of cases
- E. It is less common than osteomyelitis

16. Closed reduction:

- A. Almost always adequate for intra-articular fractures
- B. Relies on soft tissue attachments to reduce the fragments
- C. It is easy to assess its effectiveness in children
- D. Minimizes damage to blood supply and soft tissues
- E. It is an initial and standard method of reducing common fractures

17. In head injury:

- A. Subdural hematomas are usually arterial in origin
- B. Scalp vessels lie within the dense connective tissue layer
- C. Hypertension and bradycardia are usual findings in neurogenic shock
- D. Hypertension and bradycardia may occur in setting of increased intracranial pressure
- E. Hemiballism may occur as a sequence

18. Intermittent claudication:

- A. Is relieved by walking
- B. Is brought by standing still
- C. Is present on taking the first step
- D. Is cramp-like pain felt in the muscles

E. The superficial femoral artery is the most commonly affected

19. Predisposing factors of bed sores are:

- A. Injury
- B. Pressure
- C. Anemia
- D. Malnutrition
- E. Moisture

20. Vascular conditions that can lead to amputation:

- A. Berger's disease
- B. Raynaud's disease
- C. SLE
- D. Arteriosclerosis
- E. Diabetes

21. Deadly limb indications for amputation include:

- A. Arteriovenous fistula
- B. Dry gangrene
- C. Paralysis
- D. Osteogenic sarcoma
- E. Spreading cellulitis

22. Infectious causes of secondary lymphoedema:

- A. Cellulitis
- B. Tuberculosis
- C. Erysipelas
- D. Lymphadenitis
- E. Filariasis

23. Signs commonly found in varicose veins:

- A. Saphena varix
- B. Telangectasia
- C. Lipodermatosclerosis
- D. Pigmentation
- E. Atrophie blanche

24. Pelvic congestion syndrome:

- A. Mainly affects post-menopausal women
- B. Pain is usually cyclical
- C. Danazol is a form of treatment
- D. Can occur alongside dysmenorrhea, menorrhagia and rectal discomfort
- E. Is common in multiparous women

25. Congenital predisposing factors to venous thrombosis are:

- A. Protein C deficiency
- B. Factor V Leiden gene defect
- C. Thrombocytopenia
- D. Dysfibrinogenamias
- E. Antiphospholipid antibody

26. Concerning hernia:

- A. Is more common in pregnancy
- B. Common in elderly due to hormonally induced laxity of pelvic ligaments
- C. Epigastric hernia is due to defect in the muscle
- D. It can be attributed to high pressures from prostatic symptoms
- E. Inguinal hernia is positively related to BMI

27. In examination of a hernia:

- A. A swelling with a cough impulse is not necessarily a hernia
- B. A swelling with no cough impulse may still be a hernia
- C. Standing decreases hernia size
- D. Overlying cellulitis shows strangulated hernia content
- E. Cough impulse can also occur in saphena varix

28. Complications of inguinal hernia repair include:

- A. Testicular atrophy
- B. Seroma
- C. Urinary retention
- D. Chronic pain
- E. Wound infection

29. Management of simple goitre is done by:

- A. Thyroxine administration in hyperplastic goitre
- B. Total thyroidectomy
- C. Subtotal thyroidectomy
- D. Total lobectomy
- E. Tracheal intubation

30. Elements for operation in thyroid swellings:

- A. Cosmesis
- B. Toxic adenoma
- C. Neoplasia
- D. Pressure symptoms
- E. Patient's wishes

SECTION B

1. Which of the following is not a complication of a simple goitre?

- A. Toxic hypothyroidism
- B. Tracheal deviation
- C. Hyperthyroidism
- D. Acute respiratory obstruction

2. Which of the following statements is true concerning the anal canal?

- A. The anal canal commences at the anal verge
- B. The external anal sphincter is a somatic voluntary muscle
- C. Puborectalis muscle is innervated by pudendal nerve
- D. The intersphincteric plane is a potential space

3. The following are true about bladder symptoms, except:

- A. Pain is worsened by movement
- B. Strangury occurs at the beginning of micturition
- C. Rectal or vaginal examination is normal
- D. Frequency is the earliest symptoms

4. Which statement is false regarding bladder outflow obstruction (BOO) ?

- A. Occurs only in men
- B. It may result from BPH
- C. Can be diagnosed only by pressure-flow studies
- D. May be due to fibrosis of the tissues of the bladder

5. Choose the wrong statement concerning paralytic ileus:

- A. May occur post-operatively
- B. Is a state of failure of transmission of peristaltic wave
- C. Colicky pain is a feature
- D. Intra-abdominal sepsis can lead to paralytic ileus

6. Which statement is false about strangulation?

- A. Volvulus is not a cause
- B. It results to dehydration
- C. Can be caused by direct pressure on bowel wall
- D. Mortality depends on duration of ischemia

7. Which is correct regarding intestinal obstruction?

- A. Low-pitched bowel sounds are present in majority of patients
- B. Hyperalemia is associated with strangulation
- C. Cullen's sign is a feature
- D. Hypokalemia is a common feature in simple mechanical obstruction

8. Which of the following is false regarding the clinical features of lymphoedema?

- A. Characteristically involves the foot
- B. Most commonly affects the whole leg
- C. Buffalo hump forms on the dorsum of the foot
- D. Dermatophytosis and onchomycosis are frequently seen in advanced disease

9. The classic test for a torn meniscus is:

- A. Lachman test
- B. Drawer test
- C. McMurray's test

D. Bulge test

10. Stiffness of the knee following fractures of femoral condyle is mainly treated by:

- A. Gentle manipulation
- B. Intravenous steroids
- C. Active exercises
- D. Weight traction

11. Complications of the fracture of lateral tibial condyle include the following, except:

- A. Genu valgum
- B. Genu varum
- C. Joint stiffness
- D. Late osteoarthritis

12. Nasotracheal intubation:

- A. Is preferred for the unconscious patient without cervical spine injury.
- B. Is preferred for patients with suspected cervical spine injury.
- C. Maximizes neck manipulation.
- D. Is contraindicated in the patient who is breathing spontaneously

13. 70 year old male patient presented with history of chest pain and was diagnosed to have coronary artery disease. During routine evaluation, an ultrasound of the abdomen showed presence of gallbladder stones. There was no past history of biliary colic or jaundice. What is the best treatment advice for such a patient for his gallbladder stones?

- A. Open cholecystectomy
- B. Laparoscopic cholecystectomy
- C. No surgery for gallbladder stones
- D. ERCP and removal of gallbladder stones

14. Early stage of trauma is characterized by:

- A. Catabolism.
- B. Anabolism

- C. Glycogenesis.
- D. Gluconeogenesis.

15. Regarding fractures of the shafts of tibia and fibula, choose the wrong statement:

- A. Attention should be concentrated solely on the fracture of the tibia
- B. Most fractures of the shaft of tibia are compound
- C. Fractures from a rotational force are spiral
- D. Fractures from an angulatory force tend to be comminuted

16. Fracture of medial tibial condyle is Schatzker classification:

- A. V
- B. IV
- C. III
- D. I

17. Whiplash injury refers to:

- A. Intraspinal displacement of soft tissue
- B. Displacement of intervertebral disc material
- C. Soft tissue strain of the cervical spine
- D. Infolding of ligamentum flavum

18. Which statement is false about chyluria?

- A. Filariasis is the most common cause
- B. May be caused by malaria
- C. Is painful passage of milky white urine
- D. May lead to renal colic

19. Which statement is incorrect about venous ulcers?

- A. Are always accompanied by varicose veins
- B. Are caused by ambulatory venous hypertension
- C. They develop in the skin of the gaiter region of the leg
- D. Have a gently sloping edge covered by slough and exudate

20. Regarding the types of hernia; which statement is false?

- A. Spigelian hernia is atypical interstitial hernia

- B. Infarcted hernia has high mortality
- C. Strangulated hernia requires urgent surgery
- D. Reducible hernia has high risk of complications

SECTION C

1. Outline ten indications of amputation (10 marks)

2.
 - a) Explain the Garden's classification of femoral neck fracture (5 marks)
 - b) State the complications of femoral neck fractures (5 marks)

3. Discuss the Schatsker's classification of tibial fractures (10 marks)

4.
 - a) List 5 causes of anorectal mass (5 marks)
 - b) List 5 causes of anorectal discharge (5 marks)

5.
 - a) Name indications of endotracheal intubation (5 marks)
 - b) Mention the clinical features of basilar skull fracture (5 marks)

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DR AUDI

When you ask him what he yearns for, he'll tell you that he yearns to be a source of inspiration to humankind through his books, speeches, businesses and investments. In his writing career, in which he has published 30 books, he has been able to influence people, directly and directly, through his books.

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