Surgery questions level 2

TRUE/FALSE

1. In the genital urinary system: a, urethral stricture is usually due to recurrent gonorrheal infection b, hypospadia is when the urethral meatus is on the dorsal surface of the penis c, priapism is inability to have an erection d, benign prostatic hypertrophy is a common cause of urinary retention e, phemosis is an indication of circumcision

2. Concerning healing: a, coagulation screening may be required in case of unstoppable bleeding b, hematoma formation is a cause of wound infection c, primary wound healing occur to dirty wounds with irregular margins d, in secondary healing, new tissues are usually fibrous and inelastic e, in primary healing, there is excessive scar tissue formation

3. In the management of bullet wound: a, the exit wound are smaller and less aggressive b, perforation of viscera is unlikely c, excision of dead tissue is mandatory d, surgical toilet may be required for exploration and removal of foreign bodies e, tetanus toxoid is rarely given

4. Prudent management of patient with head injury involve: a, condom catheterization of male patients b, turning of patient 6 hourly to prevent bed sores c, anti-meningitis prophylaxis for patient with bleeding from the nose and ears d, sedation of patient with pethidine is routinely done e, nasogastric tube feeding may be necessary

5. In management of chest injury: a, local analgesia can be injected below the affected rib b, Pneumothorax and Heamothorax can result from displaced rib fracture c, in frail chest, the affected segment moves uniformly with the rest of the chest wall d, under seal water drainage is used to treat Heamothorax when the initial drain is less than 1500 mls e, blunt objects are a cause of penetrating wounds

6. Concerning Odynophagia: a, Mallory-Weiss syndrome is due to rupture of the oesophagus b, in children the commonly swallowed foreign bodies are coins c, oesophangitis is the commonest cause d, pain is always at the back between the scapula e,Boerhaave commonly occur in the lower third of the oesophagus

7. In Achalasia: a, abnormality is due to loss of ganglionic cells in the Auerbach’s plexus b, there is initial relaxation and dilatation followed by contration of lower third of the oesophagus c, swallowing is usually assisted by gravity d, patient is prone to cancer of oesophagus e, Chaga’s disease is a predisposing factor

8. Concerning peptic ulcer disease: a, commonest site is first half of duodenum and greater curvature of stomach b, kissing ulcers occur in the stomach c, use of NSAIDs is the commonest cause d, Epigastric pain on feeding that is relived by vomiting may be suggestive of duodenal ulcer e, use of a proton pump inhibitor only is sufficient for management of duodenal ulcer

9. In upper GI bleeding: a, occult blood in stool is suggestive of asymptomatic chronic bleeding b, duodenal ulcer is the commonest cause c, endoscopy to identify the cause of bleeding is done followed by resuscitation of the patient d, patient with recurrent bleeding and visible vessels on endoscopy require sclerotherapy e, flank blood in stool signify brisk bleeding

10. Presentation of infantile hypertrophic pyloric stenosis include: a, visible peristalsis on feeding b, effortless vomiting c, usually a first born male d, baby are usually obese e, family history of similar condition is common

11. Which of the following is true concerning variceal bleeding: a, high flow oxygen at the rate of 5-6l/min in severe cases may be required b, two intravenous canillas of gauge 12 are sufficient c, injection with ethanolamine is an option d, four-lumen tube is preferred than three-lumen e, oesophageal balloon can safely be left insitu for upto 48 hours

12. Concerning cancer of the stomach: a, squama cell affect majority b, is common among nyama choma eaters c, more common among the young than the elderly d, H. pylori can be a cause e, may present with mild symptoms like dyspepsia and indigestion

13. About acute abdomen: a, is major cause of admissions in surgical ward b, guarding is due to irritation of under laying parietal peritoneum c, pain from mid-gut is referred to the supra-pubic region d, fibroid degeneration is a possible cause e, myocardial infarction is not a cause

14. Concerning acute appendicitis: a, the peak incidence is between 8-14 years b, primary pathology is obstruction of appendix lumen c, tenderness and guarding at McBurney’s point is diagnostic d, Rovsing’s is pain on extending right hip e, treatment is almost always appendicectomy

15. About Hernias: a, Bubonocele is a type of indirect inguinal hernia b, Direct Inguinal hernia are usually congenital c, femoral hernia are most prone to strangulation d, herniorrhaphy is required for most cases of umbilical hernia e, Para-umbilical hernia is prevalent among multiporous obese women in their middle age

MCQs

1. Which of the following is not a soft tissue injury: a, wounds b, burns c, fracture femur d, superficial tumour

2. Local factors that influence wound healing include: a, age of the patient b, concurrent infection such as diabetes mellitus c, inaccurate skin apposition d, Anaemia

3. The following are classification of effect of snake venoms except: a, neurogenic b, diabetogenic c, haematogenic d, cardiogenic

4. Brain injury include: a, cerebral contusion b, depressed scalp fracture c, fracture base skull d, scalp haematoma

5. The following is true concerning full thickness burns: a, extends to the dermis b, are moist and reddish c, nerve endings are totally destroyed making the painless d, there is complete healing without scar formation

6. Concerning gangrene: a, dry gangrene is common in young people b, wet gangrene occur when both arterial and venous blood supply are cut off c, are usually painless d, amputation is not an option

7. Which of the following is not an intramural cause of dysphygia: a, oesophangeal spasm b, Achalasia c, Thyroid enlargement d, oesophangitis

8. The following are causes of gastro-oesophageal reflux except: a, pregnancy b, hiatus hernia c, competent cardiac sphincter d, large intra-abdominal mass

9. Which of the following is true concerning cancer of the oesophagus: a, squama cell carcinoma affects lower third b, affect male and female equally (ratio of 1:1) c, dysphygia progress from solid to liquids d, barium swallow reveal ‘bird beak’ appearance

10. The gold standard method of investigating peptic ulcer disease is: a, barium meal and follow through b, gastro-duodenoscopy (OGD) c, H. pylori test d, abdominal ultrasound

11. The following is not a complication of peptic ulcer disease: a, perforation b, infantile hypertrophy pyloric stenosis c, haemorrhage d, malignant change

12. Which of the following is not a classification of Hernia types: a, strangulated b, inguinal c, reducible d, obstructed

13. The following is true concerning Hemorrhoids: a, lie in the 12, 3 and 9 o’clock b, in 2nd degree, there is only bleeding and no lump at defecation c, 1st and 2nd degree are managed by haemorrhoidectomy d, severe haemorrhage is a complication

14. Concerning ano-rectal abscess: a, peri-anal abscess are less painful compared with ischio-rectal b, fistula-in-ano is not a complication c, ischiorectal abscess present with dull deep pain d, antibiotics are seldomly prescribed.

15. Which of the following is not a cause of hernia: a, chronic cough b, smoking c, multiparity d, nulliparity