

1. A 40 year-old-woman had a subtotal thyroidectomy. Four hours later, she started to complain of difficulty of breathing. On examination, she had stridor and markedly swollen, tense neck wound. The first step in management of this patient should be
 - a. intra-nasal oxygen application
 - b. perform a tracheostomy
 - c. insert nasogastric tube
 - d. **open the wound to evacuate the haematoma**
 - e. aspirate the haematoma with a needle
2. **Papillary carcinoma of thyroid**
 - a. is the most slow growing malignant tumor of the thyroid
 - b. has a tendency to become more malignant with age
 - c. common in the young age group
 - d. the preferred way of spread is hematogenous
 - e. **a, b, and c, are true.**
3. Indications of surgical drainage of breast abscess include
 - a. glazed red edematous skin
 - b. **fluctuant mass**
 - c. persistence of local signs of infection for more than five days after starting antibiotic treatment
 - d. persistence of systemic signs of infection for more than five days after starting antibiotic treatment
 - e. all of the above
4. **The** prognosis of a tumor **does not** always depend on
 - a. extent of spreads
 - b. anatomic situation
 - c. microscopic appearance
 - d. **general condition of the patient**
 - e. tumor size
5. **Which of the following** is **false** about response following trauma or surgery?
 - a. the level of glucagon in the blood increases, hence blood glucose level increases
 - b. **the level of T-3 and T-4 in the blood increases hence the patient becomes tachycardic**
 - c. the level of epinephrine increases, hence there is redistribution of blood flow to preferential areas
 - d. the levels of aldosterone and ADH increase, hence there will be retention of salt and water
 - e. none of the above

6. Which of the following is the commonest presenting symptom of Breast cancer?
- isolated axillary enlargement
 - skin ulceration
 - painless lump**
 - breast pain
 - nipple discharge and desquamation
7. **Which** of the following is **true** about Ludwig's angina?
- it involves the root of the mouth
 - the usual causative agent is hemolytic streptococci**
 - it never requires tracheostomy
 - it never requires incision and drainage
 - none of the above
8. A single most practical method of assessing adequacy of tissue perfusion in a surgical patient is
- blood pressure
 - pulse rate
 - urine output**
 - daily weight
 - skin turgor
9. Severe chills, fever, and chest pain in a patient after transfusion of 75cc of blood usually indicates
- hemolytic transfusion reaction**
 - pyrexial reaction
 - citrate toxicity
 - blood contamination
 - transmission of infection
10. A victim of road traffic accident is brought to the emergency room unconscious and with a blood pressure of 80/60mmHg. The first step in management is
- IV Ringer's lactate
 - skull X-ray
 - establish adequate airway**
 - neurologic evaluation
 - abdominal tap
11. One of the following is inappropriate for replacement of isotonic dehydration
- Ringer's solution
 - normal saline
 - 5% Dextrose in water**
 - 5% Dextrose in saline
 - none

12. Which of the following procedures does not require prophylactic antibiotics?
- Sigmoid resection
 - Prostatectomy
 - Gastrectomy
 - Inguinal herniorrhaphy**
 - Osteosynthesis
13. A 30-year old patient develops high-grade fever on the fifth post laparotomy day. All of the following can be considered as differential diagnosis EXCEPT
- wound infection
 - pneumonia
 - UTI
 - deep vein thrombosis
 - metabolic crisis**
14. The following parameters are the most important to be recorded in a patient in Hypovolemic shock
- blood pressure, and pulse
 - blood pressure, and temperature
 - blood pressure, central venous pressure and temperature
 - blood pressure, urinary output and temperature
 - blood pressure, pulse, central venous pressure and urine output**
15. **Which** of the following wounds can be closed primarily?
- dog bite
 - human bite arriving in an hour time
 - tight wounds secondary to bullet injury
 - degloved wounds 48 hours after car accident
 - none of the above**
16. The first step in treatment of cardiac arrest is
- defibrillation**
 - closed cardiac massage
 - intracardial adrenaline
 - ventilating the patient
 - open cardiac massage
17. **During** the use of local anesthesia
- injection to inflamed or highly vascular area increases risk of toxicity
 - the single most important factor in prevention of toxicity is avoidance of IV injection
 - maximum safe dose varies according to the site of injection and patient's general condition
 - thiopental or diazepam may be necessary in addition to ventilation if toxicity occurs
 - all are correct**

Answer E

18. Which of the following is false about pyomyositis?
- trauma and injections may be predisposing factors
 - commonest cause is staph, aureus
 - fluctuation is the earliest sign
 - pus is always present
 - surgical drainage is essential for treatment
19. Which of the following is false concerning sterilization?
- dry heat sterilization requires higher temperature but shorter time than moist heat
 - iodophores are effective for skin scrub
 - heat and pressure sensitive equipment are best sterilized by ethylene oxide
 - intermediate level disinfectants are not effective against bacterial endospores
 - gas sterilization requires longer time and exposure
20. Which arteries supply the transverse colon?
- superior mesenteric artery
 - inferior mesenteric artery
 - middle colic artery
 - all of the above
 - none of the above
21. Which of the following benign colonic polyps has a malignant potential?
- hypertrophic polyp
 - inflammatory polyp
 - tubular adenomatous polyp is correct answer
 - hamartomatous polyp
 - C and D
22. A 30-year old truck driver presents with a 2-day history of acute perirectal pain. On examination, a tender fluctuant mass is present to the left of the anus. What treatment should be administered at this time?
- broad spectrum antibiotic therapy
 - abscess drainage and excision of the fistula tract
 - incision and drainage of the abscess
 - continued observation
 - hot bath and antipain
23. The clinical feature of acute cholecystitis includes all EXCEPT
- RUQ abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting
 - palpable mass in the region of the gall bladder
 - severe jaundice
 - RUQ tenderness
 - none of the above

24. All of the statements concerning intra abdominal abscess are correct EXCEPT
- perforation of hollow viscus is a common cause
 - ultra sound or CT can direct percutaneous drainage
 - intermittent fever may be the only presenting symptom
 - infections are usually due to staphylococcal organisms**
 - treatment usually includes exploration with drainage
25. **Which** of the following is **false** about peptic ulcer perforation?
- previous history of ulcer may not be present
 - a rigid, board like abdomen is a common finding
 - chest X-ray is preferred to plain abdominal film
 - simple closure is preferred in the majority of case**
 - none of the above
26. In intestinal obstruction the depletion of the extracellular fluid is due to
- loss into the obstructed bowel
 - loss into the bowel wall
 - vomiting and gastric suction
 - loss as free peritoneal fluid
 - all the above**
27. Which of the following causes of small intestinal obstruction needs immediate laparotomy?
- tuberculosis
 - metastatic carcinoma
 - volvulus**
 - adhesion
 - paralytic ileus
28. **Regarding** sigmoid volvulus
- spontaneous untwisting is unknown
 - deflation with rectal tube should be attempted in every case
 - gangrene can not be detected by using sigmoidoscope
 - the chance of gangrene rises with increasing number of attacks
 - the chance of recurrence rises with increasing number of attacks**
29. You are called to a patient who bleeds heavily from a transected radial artery, your first move should be
- press the radial artery just proximal to the transection**
 - take careful history from the patient
 - compress the brachial artery and elevate the arm
 - put haemostatic clamp to the bleeding point
 - transport the patient to nearest hospital quickly
30. **Which** of the following anesthetics is most likely to drop the blood pressure?
- ketamine
 - pentothal
 - halothane**
 - ether
 - lidocaine

31. A patient with generalized peritonitis
- a. usually has an elevated temperature and pulse rate
 - b. complains of severe spasmodic pain making him restless
 - c. prefers lying down in prone position
 - d. will usually have a rapid and deep respiratory pattern
 - e. all of the above
32. Which of the following is not true regarding gastric carcinoma?
- a. the commonest site is the antrum
 - b. it is easy to diagnose at an early stage
 - c. the overall prognosis is poor
 - d. involvement of the regional lymph nodes plays an important role in the prognosis
 - e. most of the cases are adenocarcinoma in type
33. Hydatid cyst of the liver
- a. are frequently asymptomatic
 - b. are commoner than that of the lung
 - c. require surgical removal
 - d. may produce jaundice and fever
 - e. all are correct
34. Using a plastic infusion set, the maintenance dose rate for IV fluid in an adult is about
- a. 15 drops/min
 - b. 30 drops/min
 - c. 60 drops/min
 - d. 120 drops/min
 - e. 10 drops/min
35. The likely cause of jaundice in a patient with billirubin level of 44 and negative for urobillinogen is
- a. haemolytic jaundice
 - b. parenchyma jaundice
 - c. obstructive jaundice
 - d. both haemolytic and paranchymal jaundice
 - e. all of the above
36. Regarding inguinal hernias
- a. they are more common in males than in females
 - b. the fascial defect in a direct hernia lies lateral to the inferior epigastric artery
 - c. the direct type is more symptomatic than indirect one
 - d. herniorrhaphy is usually required in all patients
 - e. femoral hernias are more common in males than in females

37. A right sided colonic cancer frequently presents with
- anemia
 - rectal bleeding
 - obstruction
 - an abdominal mass
 - perforation and peritonitis
38. Gall atones
- are commonly found in males than in females
 - commonly arise in the common bile duct
 - are mostly of pure cholesterol type
 - are mostly radioluscent
 - do not ever remain asymptomatic
39. A young adult patient presented to OPD with a history of insidious RLQ pain of six days duration the pain and fever worsened in the last two days. A pulse rate of 120/min was recorded. The right measure would be
- surgical abscess drainage
 - appendectomy at any expense
 - fluid diet, combination of antibiotics and bed rest
 - nasogastric tube decompression
 - rectal tube deflation
40. All of the following condition can cause mechanical bowel obstruction EXCEPT
- ascaris infestation
 - Meckel's diverticulum
 - perforated appendix
 - pancreatic tumour
 - intussusception
41. One of the following is **not true** about carcinoma of pancreas
- it is mainly seen in elderly patients
 - the prognosis is good when it arises from the body
 - may lead to gastric outlet obstruction
 - the head is involved more commonly
 - if it obstructs the CBD, the gall bladder is likely to be palpable
42. A patient who is suspected of having injury to the cervical spine should need all of the following views EXCEPT
- upright lateral cervical spine film
 - cross table lateral cervical spine film
 - anteroposterior (AP) cervical spine film
 - odontoid view
 - none of the above

43. **A 70-year** old man is referred for treatment recommendations after diagnosis of carcinoma of the prostate gland metastatic to bone. Treatment for this patient would include all of the EXCEPT
- Orchidectomy
 - leutinizing hormone-releasing hormone (LH-RH) analogue
 - estrogen
 - androgen**
 - ketoconazole
44. **Which** part of urethra is usually involved in post-gonococcal stricture?
- bulbous urethra**
 - penoscrotal junction urethra
 - penile urethra
 - membranous urethra
 - prostatic urethra
45. **A 50-year** old patient weighing 68 KGs is brought to the emergency room immediately after suffering full thickness burns over the entire surface of both upper extremities and the anterior chest and abdomen. Initial fluid resuscitation has been started with Ringer's lactate solution. The initial fluid administration rate should be approximately
- 300ml/hr
 - 600ml/hr**
 - 900ml/hr
 - 1200ml/hr
 - 1500ml/hr
46. Which of the following is false about infantile hypertrophic pyloric stenosis?
- a transverse lying right hypochondrial mass may be felt
 - ultrasound is useful and sensitive for the diagnosis
 - vomiting is likely to be bilious**
 - surgery is the only hope for cure
 - none of the above
47. The amount of IV fluid required to resuscitate a child in shock initially should be
- free infusion until the BP rises and child passes urine
 - 20ml/kg in 8 hrs
 - 20ml/kg in 30 min,**
 - 100 ml/kg in 1 hr,
 - 40 ml/kg in 20 min,

48. A 2-year old child presented with crampy abdominal pain and vomiting. The mother gave history that he passed blood streaked stool. Examination revealed feeble pulse, tachycardia and tender abdomen. The first step in the management should be
- inserting nasogastric tube and observation
 - barium enema
 - anti helminthic drugs trial
 - fluid and electrolyte resuscitation**
 - immediate laparotomy
49. **Which** of the following is true with regard to trauma in the paediatric age?
- signs and symptoms of head injury may manifest late**
 - penetrating abdominal injuries are more common than blunt injury
 - bone fractures heal at the same rate as in adult
 - abdominal signs can easily be elicited in infant
 - all except A are correct
50. Acute ischemia of a foot is expected in all of the following conditions EXCEPT
- valvular heart disease
 - compartment syndrome
 - femoral shaft fracture
 - diabetes mellitus**
 - bullet injury to the popliteal fossa
51. Which of the following statements is not true
- bladder stones in children are in most cases primary
 - paraplegics are more prone to develop urinary calculi than the general population
 - open surgery is the only treatment modality for renal stones**
 - a ureteric calculus may present as acute abdomen
 - ureteric stones may end up in pyonephrosis of the affected side
52. **One** of the following statements **is not true**
- squamous cell carcinoma is the commonest oropharyngeal tumour
 - regional lymph node involvement is important determinant for the five-year survival rate in oropharyngeal tumours
 - soft tissue sarcoma have a tendency for early hematogenous spread
 - melanomas have better prognosis than squamous cell carcinoma
 - C and D**
53. Indications for exploration in a patient suspected of renal injury following road traffic accident include
- non-increasing flank swelling
 - shock and falling hematocrit**
 - sub-capsular hematoma detected on ultrasound
 - history of hematuria
 - C and D

54. **In head injuries**
- brain is compressed more commonly by clot than by edema
 - alcohol should be assumed the cause for loss of consciousness in patients with alcoholic smell
 - acute subdural hematoma has better prognosis than acute epidural hematoma
 - depressed skull fractures should always be elevated
 - none of the above
55. **Rising** intracranial pressure in a patient with head injury is diagnosed by
- rising GCS level
 - decrease in the pulse rate and increase in the blood pressure
 - increase in the pulse rate and decrease in the blood pressure
 - PA and lateral view of skull X-ray
 - none of the above
56. One of the following statements is not true
- halothane anaesthesia has hypotensive effect
 - inhalation agents are the most commonly used for general anaesthesia
 - ketamine is the preferred anaesthetic agent for head injuries
 - patients with ischemic heart attack cannot be safely anaesthetised till six months after the attack
 - succinyl choline has shorter action than gallamine
57. A 65-year old male patient presented with history of painless hematuria, The most likely diagnosis is
- prostatic carcinoma
 - benign prostatic hyperplasia
 - bladder carcinoma
 - renal stone
 - ureteric tone
58. **Which** of the following statements **is not true?**
- hematuria is the best clue both in penetrating and blunt renal injuries
 - most blunt renal injuries can be managed conservatively
 - extraperitoneal bladder rupture should usually be handled by surgery
 - bladder rupture is mostly extraperitoneal
 - ureteric injury is rare
59. In a patient with abdominal stab injury and perforated peritoneum, decision to do laparotomy is mainly based on
- history
 - abdominal physical findings
 - chest X-ray findings
 - blood in the peritoneal cavity
 - laparotomy is a must, once the peritoneum is penetrated

60. All of the following have increased tendency for renal calculi formation **EXCEPT**
- hyperparathyroidism
 - paraplegia
 - obesity**
 - renal infection
 - urinary stasis
61. Which of the following statements is not true?
- BPH cannot be ruled out by digital rectal exam alone
 - periurethral glands are responsible for BPH
 - urethral stricture should not be considered as a cause of urinary retention in elderly people**
 - urethro-cutaneous fistula most commonly occurs as a complication of urethral stricture
 - bladder neck contracture is more common in children
62. Skeletal tuberculosis is most frequently seen in
- spine**
 - hip
 - knee
 - shoulder
 - wrist
63. Dislocation of the distal radio-ulnar joint occurs in
- Monteggia's fracture
 - Galeazzi's fracture
 - Colle's fracture**
 - Barton's fracture
 - Smith's fracture
64. One of the following **is not true** about acute hematogenous osteomyelitis
- it is a disease of Young people
 - initially, it affects the diaphyseal region of a bone, metaphysis**
 - it is commonly caused by staphylococcus aureus
 - radiology is not diagnostic in the first 10 days
 - none of the above
65. The immediate treatment of cardiac tamponade is
- vosopressors
 - pericardiocentesis**
 - pericardiotomy
 - beta-blockers
 - a and b
66. The correct sequence of management of a patient with a sucking open pneumothorax is
- chest tube insertion, IV fluid administration & closure of the wound
 - IV fluid administration, chest tube insertion & closure of the wound
 - chest tube insertion, closure of the wound & IV fluid administration
 - IV fluid administration, closure of the wound & chest true insertion
 - closure of the wound, insertion of chest tube & IV fluid administration**

67. Fracture can be diagnosed with certainty if one of the following signs is elicited
- deformity
 - massive swelling
 - severely contused soft tissue
 - severe tenderness
 - presence of open wound
68. All of the following chest X-ray findings are compatible with tension pneumothorax EXCEPT
- lost lung markings
 - mediastinal shift
 - ipsilateral collapsed lung
 - flat hemidiaphragm on the affected side
 - none of the above
69. Pelvic fracture can lead to the following complications EXCEPT
- liver laceration with hemoperitoneum
 - rupture of the urinary bladder
 - rupture of the rectum
 - hemorrhagic shock
 - pulmonary embolism
70. **Which** of the following may **not be true** regarding mediastinal masses?
- they can be asymptomatic
 - goiter may present as a mediastinal mass
 - a number of primary mediastinal lesions produce hormones that cause systemic symptoms
 - information regarding the anatomic location does not have much bearing on then differential diagnosis
 - neurofibroma is the commonest posterior mediastinal mass
71. Bed sores
- can be prevented by prophylactic antibiotics
 - can be prevented by changing the position of the patient
 - keeping the bed linen moist can be preventive
 - bony prominences are not the usual sites
 - are not associated with local ischemia
72. **Osteogenic** sarcoma
- is a bone tumour more frequently seen n old age
 - most frequently affects the ribs, vertebrae and pelvis
 - gives rise to cystic lesion of the involved bone on X-ray
 - arises in metaphyseal end of long bones
 - all of the above

73. The best treatment of a closed radio-ulnar shaft fracture in an adult is
- traction through distal radius
 - closed reduction and circular POP with the cast split
 - external fixation
 - internal fixation**
 - closed reduction and circular POP without splitting the cast
74. A vascular necrosis is unlikely to occur in one of the following fractures
- scaphoid
 - tibia**
 - femoral neck
 - talus
 - lunate
75. Which deformity is characteristic for club foot?
- abduction, inversion of forefoot and equinus deformity
 - abduction, eversion of forefoot and equinus deformity
 - adduction, eversion of forefoot and equinus deformity
 - adduction, inversion of forefoot and equinus deformity**
 - none of the above
76. **Injury** to the radial nerve with resultant **wrist drop** is likely to occur in
- fracture of the anatomical neck of humerus
 - supracondylar fracture of humerus
 - fracture of surgical neck of the humerus
 - fracture of the shaft of humerus is correct**
 - carpal tunnel syndrome
77. In a patient with a clinically obvious shoulder dislocation X-ray had to be taken mainly to rule out one of the following
- presence of vascular injury
 - presence of fracture dislocation**
 - presence of nerve injury
 - presence of muscle injury
 - presence of ligament injury
78. Several factors in the history and investigation help to differentiate oesophageal cancer from achalasia. Choose the **incorrect** statement.
- unlike oesophageal cancer, achalasia affects younger age group[s]
 - progressive dysphagia is typical of achalasia while the dysphagia in oesophageal cancer is equal for the both liquids and solids**
 - weight loss is more pronounced in esophageal cancer than in achalasia
 - irregular mucosa surface is in favour of esophageal cancer
 - sigmoid oesophagus is more likely to appear in achalasia
79. **All of** the following are causes of paraplegia in tuberculous spondylitis, **EXCEPT**
- back ward angulation of the spine
 - pus formation in the spinal canal
 - vertebral body collapse
 - interference with the anterior spinal artery**
 - none of the above

80. Prevention of tetanus in an adult patient with a tetanus-prone wound may include
- thorough debridement of the wound
 - booster dose of toxoid
 - giving tetanus immune globulin
 - giving systemic antibiotics
 - all of the above**
81. Which of the following testicular cancers is extremely radiosensitive?
- embryonal carcinoma
 - yolk sac tumours
 - seminoma**
 - choriocarcinoma
 - teratocarcinoma
82. After successful deflation of a patient with sigmoid volvulus, the next measure should be
- discharge immediately after deflation
 - send home with laxatives
 - resection and anastomosis after one to two weeks**
 - resection and anastomosis within 24 hours
 - keeping the rectal tube in place for three days
83. Which of the following conditions needs very urgent surgery?
- obstruction of the small bowel
 - fractured extremity with visible bones
 - compartment syndrome**
 - chronic subdural haematoma
 - obstruction of large bowel
84. Serial hematocrit measurement helps in the diagnosis of
- perforated ulcer
 - shock
 - colonic perforation
 - ruptured spleen**
 - head injury
85. Injury to the spinal cord at the level of L-1 can lead to all of the following complications EXCEPT
- shock
 - neurogenic bladder
 - paraplegia
 - quadriplegia**
 - sensory loss below the groin
86. Which one of the following electrolytes should not at all be given for a patient in shock and oliguria
- magnesium
 - calcium
 - potassium**
 - sodium
 - chlorine

87. A 25-year old male patient presented with fever, chills and RUQ abdominal pain of two weeks duration. He gave history of mild diarrhoea a week prior to the present illness. He was sick looking with mild icterus, RUQ abdominal tenderness and had a palpable liver. The most likely diagnosis is
- hydatid cyst of the liver
 - pyogenic liver abscess
 - infected congenital cyst of the liver
 - amoebic liver abscess**
 - viral hepatitis
88. The investigation of choice for the above patient would be
- LFT and HBs antigen
 - chest X-ray
 - ultrasound of the liver**
 - plain film of the abdomen
 - Casoni skin test
89. In areas with endemic multinodular goiter the frequent thyroid malignancy is
- follicular carcinoma**
 - 'papillary carcinoma'
 - medullary carcinoma
 - lymphoma
 - anaplastic carcinoma
90. In which of the following causes of small intestinal obstruction would gangrene most likely occur
- atresia
 - adhesion
 - malignancies
 - ascaris bolus
 - volvulus**
91. **All of** the following are true about anal fissure EXCEPT
- it is more common in males, no they are affected equally but anterior one is common in females
 - can cause bleeding per anus
 - posterior mid line is the most frequent site
 - can lead to pain on defecation
 - the pain is due to spasm of external anal sphincter
92. Choose the correct statement about Hirschsprung's disease
- diagnosis can not be made without full thickness rectal biopsy is correct
 - it is the result of acquired aganglionosis of the large bowel
 - it can usually be diagnosed on barium enema
 - most patients have normal meconium passage early after birth
 - it usually becomes evident in early adult life
93. The most common cause of upper gastrointestinal haemorrhage in adults is
- esophageal varices
 - gastric cancer
 - peptic ulcer disease**

- d. Mallory-Weiss syndrome
 - e. bleeding disorder
94. A patient with obstructive jaundice can develop
- a. bleeding disturbance
 - b. vitamin K deficiency
 - c. fat malabsorption
 - d. sepsis
 - e. all of the above
95. **Femur shaft** fracture in a 10-year old child is best treated with
- a. POP
 - b. skeletal traction
 - c. external fixation
 - d. skin traction
 - e. internal fixation
96. **Chronic** empyema of the pleural in adult
- a. is treated with antibiotics alone
 - b. is treated with needle aspiration and antibiotics
 - c. is not associated with impaired pulmonary function test
 - d. always needs Thoracotomy and Decortication
 - e. can be a result of poorly drained hemothorax
97. Overwhelming post-splenectomy sepsis
- a. is more common in adult than children
 - b. has overall mortality less than 10%
 - c. can be prevented by specific vaccination
 - d. usually occurs five years after splenectomy
 - e. is usually due to gram negative rods
98. Second degree burn is characterized by
- a. painful, blanching erythematous skin
 - b. painless, leathery dry skin
 - c. mottled, red, moist and painful skin with blisters
 - d. black chary skin
 - e. visible bone tissue
99. **The metabolic** acidosis of shock can be effectively treated
- a. warming the patient
 - b. administering sodium bicarbonate
 - c. artificial ventilation
 - d. IV infusion sufficient to maintain a normal CVP
 - e. administering oxygen
100. Hypochloremic alkalosis is frequently seen in patients with
- a. large intestinal obstruction
 - b. chronic emphysema
 - c. hyperventilation
 - d. severe vomiting
 - e. pulmonary edema

1. **Which** of the following statement is **not true** about prophylactic antibiotic in surgery.
 - a. Prophylaxis is indicated for clean wounds where the consequences for infection are grave
 - b. Early (first) generation cephalosporins are not recommended**
 - c. Antibiotics are best given parenterally at the time of induction of anesthesia
 - d. Prolonged prophylaxis has no advantage over short course(24 hours)
 - e. Prophylaxis can reduce wound infection rate from 40% to 10% in colon surgery
2. **Infection** at the operative site(wound infection)
 - a. can be treated effectively with out antibiotics.
 - b. Is reduced by prophylactic antibiotics
 - c. is increased by the presence of stitches in the wound
 - d. can be influenced markedly by operative technique
 - e. All of the above**
3. **Which** of the following statements is **not true** about urinary Lithiasis
 - a. Urate stones form in alkaline urine, struvite is T**
 - b. Medical treatment is mostly for prevention of recurrence
 - c. Upper tract stones are not common in children
 - d. Stag horn calculi are usually associated with UTIs.
 - e. None of the above
4. **1.5 cm** renal pelvis stone with out hydronephrosis
 - a. is managed initially by increased fluid intake and expectant treatment
 - b. is better followed if it is painless
 - c. can be ideal for extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy
 - d. is better treated by pyelolithotomy than percutaneous nephrolithotomy**
5. After severe trauma patients are invariably losing weight which of the enumerated factors is mainly responsible for this weight loss?
 - a. Loss of intracellular water
 - b. Utilisation of Body proteins**
 - c. Utilisation of glycogen
 - d. Suppression of insulin production
 - e. Increased epinephrine activity
6. Which of the enumerated hormones are the least active in the katabolic phase?
 - a. Epinephrine
 - b. Insuline**
 - c. Glucagon
 - d. Aldosterone
 - e. Estrogens
7. **In occlusion** of the common femoral artery by an embolus, what will be the best management?
 - a. Embolectomy**
 - b. Spasmolytic agents or sympathectomy
 - c. Anticoagulants
 - d. Amputation
 - e. Management dependent on the Viability of the limb.

8. DVT is seen in postoperative patients and sometimes causing life threatening complications; which of the enumerated types of management can be applicable?
- Early ambulation
 - Warfarine
 - Heparine
 - Embolectomy
 - All of the above
9. Which of the enumerated neoplasms of the thyroid has the least favorable prognosis after excision?
- Medullary C_a
 - Pappillary C_a
 - Hurtle cell tumor
 - Follicular adenoma
 - Follicular C_a
10. GRAVE'S DISEASE; Which of the enumerated statement is correct about it?
- Is more common in middle aged women
 - Exophthalmus is a rare clinical feature
 - All clinical features are caused by hypermetabolism
 - Hypermetabolism can be controlled by thyreostatic drugs
 - The hyperactivity of the thyroid is thought to be pituitary stimulation and raised level of TSH
11. Which of the enumerated adrenal tumors of the adrenal gland is most likely to be malignant?
- Adenoma causing Cushing syndrome
 - Tumors of the cortex causing virilisation
 - Phaeochromocytoma 10% is malignant
 - Hormonally inactive tumors of the adrenal cortex
 - Tumors of the adrenal cortex causing primary hyperaldosteronism.
12. Important components of collagen synthesis and wound strength and contraction include all the following except.
- Fibroblasts
 - Myofibroblasts
 - Vitamin C
 - Lysine
 - Normal PO₂
13. The most common cyst of the jaw is
- Odontogeneic cyst
 - Dentigerous cyst
 - Radicular cyst
 - Follicular cyst
 - None of the above
14. Which of the following sites is least likely to show keloid formation after trauma or infection?
- Anterior chest
 - Deltoid region
 - Ear lobe

d. Eye lid

- e. Peri-umbilical region
15. **Which** of the following procedures should not be performed?
- Excision and primary closure of facial laceration 18 hours old
 - Excision and primary closure of large defects in the palm
 - Excision and primary closure of fresh human bites F**
 - Delayed closure of lacerations of joint cavities with infection 10 hours old.
 - Excision of chronic infected paronychia without preliminary with antibiotics.
16. **All** the following statements regarding carcinoma of the lip are true Except.
- It is most frequently squamous cell carcinoma
 - It occurs most frequently in the lower lip
 - It is radio resistant**
 - It is usually low grade and well differentiated
 - It metastasizes via lymphatics 10%
17. **All the following statements are true except**
- A dehisced wound that is re sutured gains strength faster than a primary wound.
 - Wound heal faster at 39° C(103.2 °F) than at 37° C (98.6 °F)
 - Wound healing is accelerated in an environment of low tissue oxygen**
 - Synthesis of the collagen is blocked during period of deficiency of ascorbic acid.
 - Wound healing will not occur normally in the absence monocytes
18. The leading cause of death among patients with malignancy of the head and neck is
- Melanoma
 - Cancer of the lip
 - Cancer of the tongue
 - Hypopharyngeal carcinoma
 - Nasopharyngeal carcinoma**
19. **The** main features of achalasia of the cardia includes
- absence or degeneration of Auerbach's ganglia and proliferation of the nerve fibers.
 - Spasm of the "cardiac sphincter" in response to swallowing resulting in functional obstruction.
 - Narrowing of the distal part of the oesophagus
 - Normal caliber of the rest of the esophagus
 - Increased peristalsis in the oesophagus,
20. **In carcinoma of the oesophagus**
- Over half arise in the lower third
 - A third arise in the middle third
 - The cell type in all cases is squamous cell
 - The majority are well differentiated
 - Spread to the lymph nodes is early because of abundant lymphatic which run longitudinally in the wall.**
21. **In chronic empyema**
- The ribs on the affected side are crowded and the hemidiaphragm depressed.

- b. The mediastinum is shifted to the contra lateral side.
 - c. A tumor may not be the cause
 - d. Aspiration of the pleural cavity and instillation of antibiotics should be tried.
 - e. Decortication is the operation of choice if the lung is healthy
22. A chest X-ray of a 20 years old woman shows in the right lower lobe an opaque area with a central translucent zone with a fluid level. The most likely diagnosis is.
- a. Cyst of the lung
 - b. Emphysema
 - c. Carcinoma of the lung
 - d. Lung abscess
 - e. Bronchiectasis
23. Lung abscess may be caused by
- a. amebic liver abscess
 - b. bronchial adenoma
 - c. M.tuberculosis
 - d. Injury to the chest
 - e. All of the Above
24. Indications for operation treatment in bronchiectasis include
- a. Haemoptysis
 - b. Cessation of cough and sputum following postural drainage and chemotherapy
 - c. Tuberculosis
 - d. Disease confined to a single lobe
 - e. Patient above forty years of age.
25. Any of the following can be associated with the double bubble sign on abdominal X-ray film of the abdomen in a neonate EXCEPT.
- a. Pyloric atresia
 - b. Duodenal atresia
 - c. Duodenal stenosis
 - d. Duodenal web
 - e. Annular pancreas
26. Which of the following makes a non-surgical cause of neonatal intestinal obstruction very unlikely?
- a. Gross abdominal distension
 - b. Bilious vomiting
 - c. Passage of meconium
 - d. Blood in meconium
 - e. Patent anorectum
27. All the following are true about Hirschsprung's disease EXCEPT
- a. It may be familial
 - b. It may be associated with Down's syndrome
 - c. Boys and girls are equally affected, BOYS ARE COMMONLY AFFECTED
 - d. The rectosigmoid is most frequently affected
 - e. Diagnosis is based on histology

28. A false statement about upper GI hemorrhage (UGIH) is
- Endoscopy is deferred until response to therapy is determined
 - Time spent in taking thorough history is well spent.**
 - Rebleeding rate without therapy is about 60%
 - Bleeding with clots reflects massive hemorrhage
 - Surgical intervention of acute erosive gastritis has a 50% mortality rate.
29. Pyloroplasty and vagotomy are the procedures of choice in UGIH from.
- duodenal ulcer**
 - type II gastric ulcer
 - type III gastric ulcer
 - All of the above
 - A & B Only
30. Regarding oesophageal cancer, an incorrect statement is
- Bypass or resection is the best treatment
 - Resection offers best palliation of dysphagea
 - In 80% of the a cases, the disease is advanced
 - Early detection may improve survival
 - There is no hope for cure.**
31. Concerning pancreatic cancer, which statement is incorrect?
- Its incidence is increasing.
 - Diagnosis is difficult and late
 - Over 80% are beyond resection at diagnosis
 - Five year survival rate is less than 5%**
 - None of the above
32. All the following are true about breast cancer except
- Its incidence is falling**
 - Most arise from ductal or lobular cells.
 - It is a multicentric disease in about 1/3rd of the cases
 - Tumors size correlates directly with survival
 - Early detection and multi modality therapy reduces mortality
37. Which of the following benign colonic polyps has a malignant potential?
- Hypertrophic polyp
 - Inflammatory polyp
 - Tubular adenomatous polyp
 - Villous adenoma
 - C and D is the answer**
43. **Carcinoid Tumors of the lung**
- Have malignant potential
 - Carcinoid Syndrome is rare
 - They are staged like lung carcinoma
 - All of the above are correct
 - Only A is correct
44. Small cell carcinoma of the lung
- is aggressive and highly malignant
 - may cause metabolic derangement

- c. they constitute 50% of lung carcinoma
 - b. All of the above
 - e. **A and B above are correct**
45. Bronchogenic carcinoma
- a. The most common cause of cancer Death in both male and female
 - b. Cigarette smoking, exposure to asbestosis and some chemicals are implicated as a cause.
 - c. The incidence of this tumour is decreasing because of awareness
 - d. all of the above
 - e. **a and b are correct.** Is the answer
46. Cardiac lesion which do cause cyanotic heart disease except
- a. Ebstein's anomaly**
 - b. Tetralogy of Fallot
 - c. Univentricular heart
 - d. Truncus arteriosus
 - e. A-V-canal malformation
47. **Mesothelioma**
- a. Slow growing pleural Tumor
 - b. Can be Satisfactory managed by surgical pleurodesis
 - c. The most common mode of presentation is by dispnea
 - d. It is also highly sensitive to radio therapy
 - e. **A, B and d are correct**
48. Cardiac tamponade
- a. Can result from ruptured aneurysm of aortic arch
 - b. The main effect is that it prevents diastolic filling
 - c. Hypotension and low venous pressure are causes for poor cardiac output
 - d. All of the above**
 - e. none of the above
49. Which of the following statements is not true
- a. Bladders stones in children are in most cases primary.**
 - b. Paraplegics are more prone to develop urinary calculi than the general population.
 - c. **Open surgery is the only treatment modality for renal stones**
 - d. A ureteric calculi may present as acute abdomen.
 - e. Ureteric stones may end up in pyonephrosis of the affected side.
51. **Regarding haematuria,** which statement is correct?
- a. Uniform haematuria is usually due to infection.
 - b. Terminal heematuria is usually due to a lesion in the kidney or proximal ureter.** is false it indicates cystitis or bladder stone
 - a. Initial haematuria is usually due to lesions in the trigone of the bladder
 - b. Haematuria with blood clot is usually due to bladder tumour
 - c. Gross haematuria following blunt trauma is usually self limited
- 52 Late complication** of radical nephrectomy is
- a. Intussusception
 - b. Intraabdominal infection
 - c. **Adhesion intestinal abstractions**

- d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
53. Complication of urinary tract infection include
- a. Renal damage
 - b. Epididymoorchitis
 - c. Septicemia
 - d. Stone formation
 - e. **All of the above**
54. **In hypospadias**
- a. Urethra opening is on the dorsal aspect of the penis
 - b. **Chordae is an associated finding**
 - c. Such patients should be circumcised to prevent complications
 - d. Fertility is not affected
 - e. Medical treatment is one modality of treatment
55. **True statement regarding transitional cell carcinoma** is
- a. Schistosomiasis and aniline dyes are risk factors for transitional cell carcinoma
 - b. Most renal malignancies are transitional cell ca. arising from the renal pelvis. **Most are adenocarcinoma**
 - c. **Most of bladder TCC cases are attributable to cigarette smoking alone** **Yes**
about 40%
 - d. Five year survival of grade I tumour is about 50%
 - e. All of the above
56. **Which** of the following is not true regarding the characteristic of pain due to obstruction of the gut?
- a. There are severe gripping exacerbations interspersed with period of little or no pain.
 - b. Small bowel colic is felt in the central part of the abdomen
 - c. Large bowel colic is felt in the lower third of the abdomen
 - d. Colic is uncommon with obstructions above the pylorus.
 - e. **None of the above**
57. What is the **least** likely cause of mechanical small intestinal obstruction in an Ethiopian adult?
- a. TB peritonitis
 - b. **Carcinoma arising in the small intestine**
 - c. Post operative adhesions.
 - d. Strangulated hernia
 - e. Small intestinal volvulus
58. A 45 years old woman who had laparotomy five years ago developed severe colicky abdominal pain and bilious vomiting for 12 hours. She was admitted to an Ethiopian referral hospital. Nasogastric tube was inserted and she was started on intravenous fluid assuming that she has partial intestinal obstruction. Subsequently the patient became shocked and died. In this patient a likely origin of mismanagement is -
- a. **Failure to reach the right diagnosis based mainly on history and physical examination.**

- b. Lack of facilities to investigate the patient adequately
 - c. Lack of facilities to monitor her vital signs and abdominal condition
 - d. Lack of operating theatre facilities
 - e. Failure of the patient to cooperate with the staff
59. A sinister sign in a patient with intestinal obstruction
- a. **Visible peristalsis**
 - b. Exaggerated bowel sounds
 - c. Distended abdomen
 - d. Tender abdomen
 - e. A hypertympanitic abdomen
60. Crohn's disease does not result.
- a. fistulae
 - b. Short gut syndrome
 - c. Small bowel carcinoma
 - d. Stricture
 - e. **None of the above it does not result cancer and toxic megacolon**
61. The most acceptable operation for rectal carcinoma 10cm above the anal verge is a anterior resection
- b. Abdominoperineal resection
 - c. Palliative proximal colostomy alone
 - c. A bypass operation
 - d. Left Hemicolectomy
62. Malnutrition in surgical patients should be expected in all of the following except
- a. There is a history of inadequate intake of food in a patient
 - b. There is a body weight loss that exceeds 10% in a patient
 - c. In a patient who has an enterocutaneous fistula
 - d. **In a patient whose serum albumin is 35g/l**
 - e. In a patient who has a history of chronic fever
63. **Colonic** carcinoma with Duke's A classification
- a. Involves the whole circumference of the colon
 - b. Involves a segment of colon with less than 5 cm length
 - c. **Does not penetrate the muscularis propria and does not involve pericolic lymph nodes.**
 - d. Is best treated with radiotherapy
 - e. Has poor prognosis
64. **Fluid** compartment that is less likely to be affected by the external environment is
- a. ECF
 - b. Plasma
 - c. Interstitial fluid
 - d. **ICF**
 - e. A and B
65. Hypokalemia is likely to occur in all EXCEPT
- a. Alkalosis
 - b. **Acidosis**
 - c. Paralytic ileus
 - d. Conn's syndrome /Hyperaldosterinism

- e. Gastric outlet obstruction
66. Which of the following is not a tumor marker
- CEA /Carcino-embryonic antigen
 - PSA/Prostate-specific antigen
 - AFP/a fetoprotein
 - Human chronic gonadotropin
 - None**
67. Which of the following signs is related to referred pain
- Murphy's sign
 - Rovsings sign**
 - Kehrs sign
 - All of the above
 - a and b only
68. Which one is against the principle of wound care
- Meticulous debridement
 - Routine antibiotic coverage
 - Delayed closure of infected wounds
 - Incised wound can be closed by primary suture of the skin
 - None of the above**
69. A subdural Hematoma occurs between
- Innner table of skull and duramater
 - Dura mater and arachnoids**
 - Arachnoids and pia
 - Inner table of a skull and brain substance
70. A skull fracture can be
- Linear fracture
 - Depressed “
 - Comminuted “
 - All of the above**
71. The commonest spinal cord injury resulting in paraplegia occurs at
- The cervical cord level
 - Thoracic cord level**
 - Conus medullaris cord level
 - None of the above
72. The peripheral nerve that commonly gets involved in fracture of humerus is
- The radial nerve**
 - The ulnar nerve
 - The median nerve
 - The median and ulnar nerve
73. **The pituitary adenoma or tumor involved in Acromogaly** is
- Chromophobe adenoma **somatotroph adenoma is correct**
 - Basophil “
 - eosinophil “

- d. Prolactine _____ “
74. The Spinal cord tumor arising from a Nerve root's sheath is
- Meningioma
 - Schwannoma also neurofibromas
 - Ganglioneuroma
 - None of the above
75. The common cause of acute scrotal pain and swelling in children is
- Mumps orchitis
 - Epididymo orchitis
 - Torsion of the testis is true
 - Teratoma of the testis with hemorrhage
 - testicular trauma
76. Orchidopexy should be done
- at pubertal age
 - immediately after birth
 - Around two years of age yes it should be before 2yrs
 - May not be necessary
 - All the above
77. The most common testicular tumor in childhood
- Teratoma
 - Chorio carcinoma
 - terato carcinoma
 - Seminoma
 - Squamous cell carcinoma
78. Which of the following is **not true** regarding pediatric intussusception
- The most common type is ileocecal
 - 80% cases occur before the age of 2 years.
 - Hydrostatic barium enema reduction is contraindicated if the child has developed peritonitis.
 - “Lead point” is found in over 50% of the cases.
 - “Coiled spring” phenomenon is radiologic finding
79. Which of the following statements is **not true** regarding appendicitis.
- WBC can be normal or elevated in early appendicitis
 - Abnormal urinalysis will automatically rules out appendicitis
 - Appendicular abscess is better treated with potent antibiotics.
 - Mortality and morbidity increases with delay in management.
 - All are true
80. One of the followings is **not true** about amoebic liver abscess.
- Can be diagnosed by isotope scanning or ultrasound
 - It is treated by metronidazole 800 mg three times a day for 10 days.
 - Commonly seen in left lobe of the liver.
 - There may be history of amoebic dysentery
 - Patient gives history of pain on right upper quadrant area.
81. In metabolic response to injury
- Fatty acids are the main fuel

- b. Hard work or hunger moves glycogen from liver & muscles to transform to glucose
 - c. Tissue damage & pain do not increase metabolism
 - d. All of the above
 - e. **a & b are correct**
82. Which one of the following predisposes to coagulation system complications.
- a. Lengthy circulatory shock & /or hypoxemia
 - b. Lengthy intestinal hypoperfusion
 - c. Extensive soft tissue crash injuries
 - d. **All of the above**
 - e. None of the above
83. **Which** of the following is not true about kidney injury
- a. Absence of hematuria excludes kidney injury
 - b. Flank retoperitoneal incision is better than midline peritoneal incision
 - c. Hematuria is an indication for nephrectomy
 - d. **All are not true**
 - e. All are true
84. Septic shock can be treated by
- a. by removing septic focus
 - b. by replacing volume
 - c. by giving large doses of two or more antibiotics
 - d. a & C are true
 - e. **All are true**
85. Staphylococcus
- a. is Gram negative rod arranged in clusters
 - b. Commonly causes soft tissue infections, osteomyelitis, Septic arthritis & breast abscesses
 - c. Typically contains thick greenish pus
 - d. Most strains produce the enzyme **penicillinase**
 - e. **b & d are correct**
86. Which of the following is not a treatment option for femoral shaft fractures?
- a) Plating
 - b) Joint replacement**
 - c) Interlocking nails
 - d) Intramedullary nailing
 - e) Traction
87. Which of the following is not involved in **Dash Board** injuries?
- a) Patella
 - b) Hip
 - c) Femoral shaft
 - d) **None**
 - e) All
88. **A child** come with epiphyseal fracture separation, X-ray revealed a triangular Type of **metaphyseal fragment** with mild displacement this shows
- a) **Salter Harris type IV**
 - b) A Torus fracture

- c) Greenstick fracture
 d) Salter-Harris type II
 e) Buckle Fracture
89. Which of the following does not indicate the uses of Splinting?
 a) Prevents soft tissue damage
 b) Used for reduction
 c) Decreases Shock
 d) For Transportation
 e) **None**
90. Which of the following **does not** affect the Biomechanical properties of tendons and ligaments?
 a) Pregnancy
 b) Mobilization and immobilization
 c) Anti-inflammatory drugs
 d) None
 e) Ageing
91. **Which** plays central role in the process of **chondrolysis** of an acutely septic joint?
 a) Hyaluronidase
 b) **Collagenase**
 c) Plasmin
 d) Streptokinase
 e) Staphylokinase
92. Which of the following is true?
 a) Haemoglobinopathies can cause Fat Embolism syndrome
 b) Hypovolemic shock is not a complication of trauma
 c) Renal infarction Decompression is not a cause of Fat Embolism Syndrome
 d) Cardiopulmonary Bypass can cause Fat Embolism Syndrome
 e) **A and D**
93. **Interruption of the Shenton's Line** is a Diagnostic on x-ray for
 a) Club feet
 b) **DDH**
 c) Septic Arthritis
 d) Arthrogyposis congenita multiplex
 e) None
94. Which of the following muscles is an important abductor of the shoulder Joint?
 a) Supraspinatus
 b) Infraspinatus
 c) **Deltoid**
 d) Teres Major
 e) None
95. Which of the above Muscles ruptures at the Shoulder? Write the right letter below.

96. The dislocation of the Biceps tendon from the intertubercular sulcus or Groove leads to
- Fixed abduction of the shoulder
 - Mobile shoulder
 - Dropped shoulder
 - Dislocated shoulder joint
 - None
97. Emergency management of fractures
- Managing the patient's life is the most important**
 - The limb is the most important
 - ABC of life is the least important
 - Splinting is to be done after taking the X-ray.
 - None
98. Congenital Talipes Equino varus Deformity of foot
- Commonest of the major congenital abnormalities affecting foot**
 - Cannot be corrected surgically
 - Rocker Bottom foot is one of the characteristic deformities
 - Valgus deformity of the heel is one of the differential Diagnosis
 - A and D
99. A 10 years old child come to you with limp, restriction of movement, and pain of hip joint. Children with this history are admitted routinely and treated until a firm diagnosis has been made. Your probable diagnosis is
- An Irritable Hip
 - Legg-Calve -Perthe's Disease**
 - Slipped femoral epiphysis**
 - Acute pyogenic arthritis in the hip
 - None
100. Which is not the complication of poliomyelitis?
- Paralysis
 - Contractures
 - Deformities
 - Myasthenia gravis**

- 1) **Which** one of the following is correct about tumor recurrence after endoscopic treatment of upper urinary tract TCC?
 - (a) It may be found in the bladder of approximately 30% of patient
 - a) **It is an indication for immediate nephroureterectomy**
 - b) It carries a risk that is independent of the size of the original tumour.
 - c) **It occurs locally** in about half of patient with Ureteroscopically treated grade I TCCS at 3 years.

- 2.) **Which** of the following statements regarding urological investigative essences is true?
 - a) Frusamide IVU that show less than 10% pelvis volume increase is indicative of obstruction.
 - (b) Whitaker test measures pressure difference between renal pelvis and bladder under dynamic conditions.
 - b) IVU or ultrasound display of dilated system is synonymous with Obstruction.
 - c) Isotope renography is indicated only in obstructive uropathy.

3. The following are general etiological factors in transitional cell carcinomas except.
 - a) Smoking
 - b) Occupational disease
 - c) **Stone diseases is the true**
 - d) Balkan nephropathy.

4. Which statement is true regarding tumors of renal pelvis and Ureter?
 - a) Transitional cell carcinoma account for 60%
 - (b) **Sex distribution in transitional cell carcinoma**
 - b) 10% adenocarcinoma
 - c) Urine cytology is positive in up to 90%.

5. Which of the following is a major limitation in the distraction of stones by high energy shock waves.
 - a) Initial capital expenses
 - b) Not suitable for resilient stones
 - (C) **Not suitable in obstructed system**
 - c) Not suitable alone for staghorn stone or stones.

6. Major complication of Ureteroscopy and Dormid basketry is basketry is:
 - a) Infection
 - b) Ureteric perforation
 - (C) **Avulsion of Ureter**
 - c) Ureteric stricture

7. In the treatment of renal artery stenosis all but one is not considered as an option:

- A. Vascular surgery
- (b) Renal replacement therapy Percutaneous transluminal
- B. Percutaneous transluminal angioplasty.
- C. Nephrectomy**

8. The maximum recommended dose of lidocaine for circumcision of a child :-

- 1. 0.5 mg /Kg
- 2. 1mg /Kg
- 3. 3mg/Kg plain true and it is w/o adrenaline**
- 4. 7mg/Kg with adrenaline
- 5. 3 and 4

9. Contraindication of succinylcholine for muscle relaxation:-

- A. inability to maintain an airway
- B. Lack of resuscitative equipment
- C. Positive history of malignant hyperpyrexia is true**
- D. Patients identified as being at risk of a hyperkalemic response to succinylcholine**
- E. All

10. Epidural analgesia can be achieved by:-

- 1. 0.5% - 0.75% bupivacaine
- 2. 0.125% - 0.25% bupivacaine
- 3. 4% - 5% Lidocaine
- 4. All of the above

11. Can be administered intratracheal during CPR, Except:-

- 1. adrenaline
- 2. Lidocaine
- 3. Sodium bicarbonate
- 4. Atropine
- 5. 1 and 3

13. The main feature of inhalation anesthesia:-

- 1. minimal cardiovascular depression
- 2. Minimal respiratory depression
- 3. Fast onset of action
- 4. Controllable reversibility**
- 5. none

14. Indications for mechanical causes the following, Except.

- 1. Respiratory rate > 35/min
- 2. PaCO₂ > 60 mmHg
- 3. Tidal volume < 15ml/Kg
- 4. Vital capacity < 15ml/Kg
- 6. All

15. **Ketamine** causes the following, Except
1. Has marked analgesic properties
 2. **Causes a fall in cardiac output**
 3. Increases heart rate
 4. Usually preserves pharyngeal and tracheal reflexes
 6. May cause unpleasant dreams, especially in children.
16. **Concerning** the gastro-oesophageal (lower oesophageal) sphincter:
- A. There is anatomical evidence of localized thickening of the circular muscle layer in the gastro-oesophageal sphincter.
 - B. There is a high pressure zone, about 3cm in length, between the gastric fundic pressure below and the oesophageal pressure above.
 - C. The pressure in the gastro-oesophageal sphincter is always lower than the fundic pressure below.
 - D. **The pressure in the gastro-oesophageal sphincter is lower than the oesophageal pressure above it.**
 - E. On swallowing, the pressure in the gastro-oesophageal sphincter falls to a level below the resting fundic pressure indicating relaxation.

A 40 year old woman complains of difficulty in swallowing for 3 months. During the interview, it is observed that she has difficulty in speaking after a few sentences. She also has drooping of the eyelids.

17. **She is** probably suffering from:
- A. Bulbar paralysis
 - B. Scleroderma
 - C. Diffuse spasm of the oesophagus
 - D. **Myasthenia gravis is T**
 - E. Patterson-Kelly syndrome
18. **The most** urgent investigation will be:
- A. Barium swallow and metal
 - B. Oesophagoscopy
 - C. **Subcutaneous injection of neostigmine methylsulphate with atropine IS T**
 - D. Full blood count
 - E. Esophageal manometry
19. The most essential element in repair of hiatus hernia is:
- A. Narrowing of the esophageal hiatus
 - B. Re-establishment of an infradiaphragmatic segment of esophagus
 - C. **Restoration of the angle between esophagus and stomach**

D. Fixation of the gastric funds to the anterior abdominal wall

A 25-year old man, who has been apparently quite well, complains of sudden onset of sharp and stabbing pain localized to the left side of the chest followed by dyspnoea, cyanosis and faintness. There is no pyrexia.

20. You will suspect most strongly:

- A. Lobar pneumonia
- B. Spontaneous pneumothorax**
- C. Pleural effusion
- D. Empyema
- E. Pleurodynia

21. Examination is likely to show:

- A. Tracheal shift to the left
- B. Dull percussion note on the left
- C. Reduced or absent breath sounds on the left**
- D. Bronchial breathing on the left
- E. Radiological evidence of increased opacity in the peripheral area

22. Hydatid cyst of the lung:

- A. Is usually solitary and centrally placed in the lung
- B. May cause dyspnoea, cough and anaphylactoid reaction**
- C. May be diagnosed at bronchoscopy
- D. May be aspirated
- E. Is associated with lymphocytosis and eosinophilia

23. In bronchiectasis:

- A. There is free anastomosis between the pulmonary and systematic vessels
- B. Dilatation of the bronchioles is fusiform or cystic and more often diffuse than localized**
- C. The mucous membranes are always thickened
- D. Interstitial fibrosis is unusual
- E. Foetor oris is unusual

24. **Recurrence** of ulcer is least likely ten years after elective operation for duodenal ulcer in

- A. Truncal Vagotomy and gastrojejunostomy
- B. Billroth II partial gastrectomy
- C. Truncal Vagotomy and antrectomy**
- D. Proximal gastric Vagotomy
- E. Gastrojejunostomy and eradication of H. Pylori

C

25. Which of the following is not true regarding duodenal ulcer perforation
- A. Board-like rigidity gets more as time passes
 - B. The diagnosis may be confused with acute cholecystitis when the leakage is sealed off in the right upper quadrant.
 - C. In 80% of cases a pneumoperitoneum is visible on upright chest radiograph
 - D. Non-operative management of duodenal ulcer perforation has been poorly accepted, partly due to difficulty in confirming the site of perforation and partly due to increased burden on the surgeon to examine the patient regularly, and be prepared to operate at any time should there be clinical deterioration.
 - E. Beyond simple closure of perforation the addition of a definite procedure is not popular.

25. **The most** common primary malignant tumour of the small bowel is
- A. **Carcinomas (adenocarcinoma)**
 - B. Crinoids
 - C. Lymphomas
 - D. Malignant stromal tumours
 - E. None of the above
26. Which of the following is false about Crohn's disease
- A. Has a relapsing and remitting course
 - B. Has to be treated medically unless complications arise
 - C. Treatment using surgical means is curative
 - D. Involves the terminal ileum and cecum in more than 50% of patients
 - E. **Has extraintestinal manifestations similar to that of ulcerative colitis.**
27. Which of the following **is not** true regarding primary small intestinal volvulus.
- A. In the plain abdominal film no specific feature is diagnostic
 - B. **Operative treatment is recommended if conservative treatment does not relieve.**
 - C. If explorative laparotomy is not done with a special precaution the diagnosis of primary small intestinal volvulus may be missed
 - D. In primary small intestinal volvulus the general principle of resection of doubtfully viable intestine may not be applicable.
 - E. It is unusual for a simple volvulus to recur again in the future after derotation.
- B**

28. I. THYROID

1. Thyrotoxicosis what of the enumerated clinical findings indicates Primary Thyrotoxicosis.?
 - A-Weightloss
 - B-Thyrocardia and arrhythmia
 - C-**Exophthalmos**

D-Symmetrical diffuse goiter
E-Irregular menses. C

29. II. ADRENALS

1. In Cushing syndrome which of the following clinical features shows that the cause is extra adrenal?

- a. Weight gain
- b. Hypertension
- c. Hypokalemic alkalosis C
- d. Female sex
- e. Osteoporosis

30. What is the most specific prove of the presence of an adrenal Pheochromocytoma?

- a. Ct scan
- b. Ultrasonography
- c. Metanephrine in urine E
- d. VMA in urine
- e. C+D in urine

31. III. INSULINOMA

Which of the following statements about Insulinoma is the most correct?

- a. Are often multiple
- b. Are often malignant
- c. Easily detected by Or and Ultrasonography
- d. The presence of high plasma levels of Insulin with simultaneous Hypoglycemic is highly specific for the presence of an insulinoma.
- e. Correction of Hypoglycemia in insulinoma is preferably by use of an anti hypoglycemic drug like Diazoxide.

32. IV. VASCULAR SURGERY

33 Which one of the enumerated statements is not relevant concerning Aneurysm.

- A. False aneurysms needs invariably surgery
- B. Mycotic aneurysms needs rarely surgical intervention
- C. Mycotic aneurysms should be subject to surgery selectively
- D. Popliteal aneurysms should be subject to surgery selectively
- E. Abdominal aortic aneurysms are liable to rupture
- F. Renal artery aneurysms may need Nephrectomy

Answer B

34. DVT in the postphlebotic syndrome; which one of the enumerated statements is correct?

- A. Recanalisation of the deep veins usually takes place.
- B. Large varices are commonly seen

- C. Venous ulcers above the ankle on the lateral side are common.
- D. Anticoagulants is important therapy
- E. The main treatment is surgery. Answer A

- Iy78935. In acute arterial occlusion; what of the ennuerated statements is **not correct**.
- a. Surgery to restore circulation is usually successful within nine hours.
 - b. Arterial thrombosis has to be given anticoagulants.
 - c. Arterial exploration and repair is mandatory in trauma.
 - d. Embolectomy with occlusion of comfemoral artery should be made in all cases.
 - e. Sympatectomy may improve circulation in the lib.

Answer D

36. Which of the following measures is the least acceptable for a thrombosed internal hemorrhoids?
- A. Anal dilatation
 - B. Immediate definitive surgery
 - C. Bed rest, pain relief and frequent hot sitz bath D
 - D. Evacuate the clot with simple incision
 - E. None of the above

37. One of the following statements is **not true** concerning rectal prolapse.
- A. It occurs most commonly at the extremes of life
 - B. Laxity of anal sphincter is the most obvious abnormality to be found
 - C. The condition is more common in women who have borne children
 - D. Some two third of the patients with rectal prolapse could be incontinent of feces
 - E. Trans abdominal repair is preferred to a local anal operation

C

38. One of the following statements is not true regarding colorectal carcinomas
- F. Nodal involvement is encountered more frequently in young individuals
 - a. The histological grade is the dominant determinant factor of treatment outcome irrespective of the extent of tumor
 - b. Carcinomas of the rectum have higher local recurrence rate than their colonic counterparts
 - c. Blood borne metastases are less common with carcinomas of the colon and rectum than with many other malignancies
 - d. The role of radiotherapy in reducing local recurrence of rectal carcinomas is well established B

37. A 40-year-old Caucasian who has been suffering from a long-standing lower abdominal discomfort and intermittent diarrhea presented with peri-anal discharge of three months duration. Digital rectal examination revealed a discharging point 4 CM away to the left of the anus with some induration and Proctoscopy showed what appeared to be the internal opening just below the Dentate line. The most appropriate measure would be:

- A. to go ahead and lay open the fistulous tract
 B. to keep the patient on Metronidazole for some weeks and lay open the fistulous tract
 C. **to do colonoscopy before any sort of intervention to r/o IBD**
 D. to screen the patient for Retro viral infection before surgical intervention
 E. to start the patient on steroids and follow the response.
38. Regarding an isolated colonic polyp with histological finding of adenocarcinoma:
 A. Treatment could differ for a sessile and pedunculated polyp
 B. Degree of differentiation may determine the choice of treatment
 C. Standard colon resection is the treatment of choice for a sessile polyp
 D. **All of the above**
 E. A & C only **D**
39. One of the following is not true about gastric
 A. Gastric is accumulated in G cells of the fundus than the antrum
 B. Gastric never has effect on the liver or small intestine
 C. Gastric exists only in one chemical structure.
 D. A and B are the answers E
 E. None of the above
40. **One** of the followings is not true about acid secretion
 A. **Females secrete more acid than males**
 B. After age of 50 acid secretion decreases
 C. Acid secretion in duodenal ulcer patients is greater than controls
 D. Patients with gastric ulcers secrete less acid than controls
 E. The answer is not given A
41. **Acute** gastric dilatation
 A. Can be seen in ill & comatose patient with ileus
 B. The condition develops obviously & is easy to diagnose
 C. It will not be seen in patients with Miller-Abt tube A
 D. Patient will not die of pulmonary oedema.
 E. **All** of the above is correct.
42. In Gastric Carcinoma
 A. Involvement of mucosa is considered early Ca.
 B. Involvement of submucosa & Muscle
 C. Involvement of serosa is considered advanced Ca. D
 D. **A & C are correct**
 E. E.. a,b,c, are correct
43. **In** the etiology of gastric Ca.
 A. Previous gastric surgery may play a role
 B. Atrophic gastritis may be a precursor
 C. Achlorhydria may have a role E
 D. B & C are correct
 E. A, b & C are correct
44. **Which tumor marker** is useful for the management of patients with breast cancer?
 A. CA125

- B. Inhibin D
- C. CA 15-3
- D. CA 15-3
- E. CEA

45. Which of the following breast lesions are non-invasive 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
- E. None A

46. Failure to perform radiation after wide excision of an invasive cancer risks which of the following outcome?

- A. Shorter survival time
- B. Recurrence of cancer in the ipsilateral breast
- C. Regional nodal recurrence
- D. Greater chance of breast cancer mortality B

46. Axillary lymph node dissection is routinely used for the of the following conditions except:

- a. 2cm. Pure comedo-type intraductal carcinoma
- b. 1 cm infiltrating lobular carcinoma
- C. 8 mm infiltrating ductal carcinoma A
- d. A pure medullary cancer in the upper inner quadrant
- e. All of the above

47. The proper treatment of lobular carcinoma in site(LCIS) includes which of the following components?

- a. Radiation after excision
- b. Mirror image biopsy of the opposite breast C
- c. Close follow-up
- d. Mastectomy and regional node dissection.

48. Which of the following treatment should never be recommended to a patient with purely intraductal carcinoma?

- a. Modified radical mastectomy
- b. Lumpectomy to clear surgical margins, followed by observation
- c. Excisional biopsy to clear margins, followed by radiation D
- d. Incisional biopsy with an involved margin, followed by radiation.

49. A four-year old boy was brought to the emergency room minutes after swallowing a piece of broken glass. The child is asymptomatic and the physical examination was unrevealing. Chest and plain abdominal x-ray films failed to show any foreign body and were reported to be normal. The next step in the management of this child should be:

- A. Induction of emesis

- B. Catharsis or purgation
 C. Contrast study of the GIT
 D. Oesophagogastroscopy
 E. **Wait and see** E
50. All the following features occurring on the third day after the incident constitute indications for exploratory laparotomy in this child EXCEPT:
 A. Abdominal pain
 B. Repeated vomiting
 C. Distension
 D. **Failure to recover the FB in the stools**
 E. Blood in the stools D
51. In a six-week old infant presenting with recurrent vomiting, a double-bubble sign and no abnormal clinical findings, which of the following is the LEAST likely diagnosis?
 A. **Pyloric web**
 B. Duodenal web
 C. Duodenal stenosis
 D. Annular pancreas
 E. Malrotation A
52. A **newborn** with imperforate anus will not require a colostomy if it has any of the following findings EXCEPT
 A. meconium in the perineum
 B. **meconium in the urethral meatus**
 C. bucket handle anus
 D. anal membrane B
 E. anal stenosis
53. A **girl** of five years presenting with chronic constipation, abdominal distension and palpable faecalomas was found to have gross dilatation of the whole colon and rectum on barium enema examination. Which of the following is the LEAST likely to benefit the child?
 A. Anal dilatation
 B. Internal shincterotomy
 C. **Duhamel procedure**
 D. Laxatives C
 E. Enemata
54. An irreducible painless scrotal swelling that fluctuates in size presenting in an infant since birth MAY BE CONG hydrocele
 A. is very likely an embryonal neoplasm
 B. **may resolve spontaneously**
 C. requires needle aspiration for diagnosis
 D. needs early surgical correction
 E. should be treated by manipulative reduction B
55. In a previously healthy 6-month old male infant with a sudden onset of abdominal pain, vomiting and passage of blood with stools, the most helpful diagnostic investigation would be
 A. **stool examination**

- B. proctoscopy
 C. plain abdominal x-ray
 D. radio-isotope scan
 E. barium enema E
56. Which of the following physical findings differentiates cardiogenic shock from hypovolemic shock?
 a. Cold, clammy skin
 b. Distended neck veins.
 c. Nail bed pallor.
 d. Oliguria B
 e. Tachycardia
- 57.2.A 42-year-old man develops right calf pain one week after a hemicolectomy. There is some ankle edema and calf pain with dorsiflexion. Duplex ultrasonography shows a clot in the right femoral vein. Administration of which of the following is the most appropriate initial treatment?
 a. Aspirin orally
 b. Heparin intravenously B
 c. Streptokinase intravenously
 d. Tissue plasminogen activator intravenously
 e. Warfarin orally
58. A 52-year-old man smokes three packs of cigarettes per day. Has smoked for 35 years. He has lost 15 lbs. during the past four months without being on diet. He had distended neck veins, face is puffy. The most likely cause of these findings is.
 A. Congestive heart failure
 B. Enlargement of bullae.
 C. Obstruction of the superior vena cava.
 D. Pulmonary embolus B
 E. Thrombosis of the subclavian vein
59. Which of the following statements about the maintenance fluid requirements of adult surgical patients is not true?
 A. In general, the usual maintenance requirements are 30ml/Kg/day
 B. Obesity increases the amount required per Kg/day
 C. Women require less than men.
 D. Elderly patients require less than younger patients. B
 E. Athletic patients require more than sedentary patients.
60. Which of the following is not a complication of therapy with the amino-glycoside antibiotics
 A. Cardiac bradyarrhythmias.
 B. Enhanced effect of succinylcholine or curare.
 C. Renal failure.
 D. High frequency hearing loss. A
 E. Impaired vestibular nerve function.
61. The greatest increase in daily energy expenditure in adults occurs after
 A. Starvation.
 B. Major long bone fracture.
 C. Extensive operative procedure

- D. Burn over 50% of body surface area. D
 E. Systemic sepsis
62. A 52 year old woman with 50% total body surface flame burn around the chest and both upper arms is admitted to the emergency department. She was found unconscious on her bedroom floor. Carboxyhemoglobin levels are 20% at admission, although she was given oxygen via a tight fitting face for 40 minutes while en route. She is a weak, alert and frightened on examination; results of neurological examination are normal. Her burns are circumferential and appear full-thickness. At two hours, after adequate fluid resuscitation and endotracheal intubation, her spontaneous respiratory rate is 30/minute. Blood gas value (FIO₂ of 0.3 by T-piece) are PO₂, torr: and PH, 7.25.

Appropriate management at this time is

- a. mediate tracheotomy
 b. invtrsdrr in GIO₂
 c. infusion of NaHCO₃, to correcto PH
 d. chest esharotomy
 e. mannitol (D)
63. Adenoid cystic carcinoma(cylindroma) arising from a minor salivary gland of the palate.
 a. has a low potential for cure
 b. metastasizes primarily to cervical lymph nodes
 c. is treated as well by chemotherapy as by operation or radiation
 d. progresses rapidly
 e. is particularly painful (a)
64. All the following statements regarding squamous cell carcinoma of the floor of the mouth are true Except.
 a. it invades surrounding structures early
 b. it has a 5 year survival rate of less than 40 percent
 c. it metastasizes to bilateral cervical lymph nodes (D)
 d. it frequently present early as a mucosal lesion only
 e. it treated with combined adjuvant radiotherapy and surgery
65. All the following statements regarding chemotherapy for squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck are true Except.
 a. it invades surrounding structures early
 b. it has a 5 year survival rate of less than 40 percent
 c. it metastasizes to bilateral cervical lymph nodes
 d. it frequently present early as a mucosal lesion only
 e. it treated with combined adjuvant radiotherapy and surgery (D)
66. All the following statements regarding chemotherapy for squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck are true Except.
 a. Preoperative (induction) chemotherapy can be expected to produce responses in over 73 percent of patients.
 b. When a "complete" response to induction chemotherapy occurs, there is a high probability of local control and cure.

- c. If there is no response to induction chemotherapy, surgical resection should probably be avoided.
- d. Patients with complete responses to chemotherapy do not been shown to improve the cure rate for squamous cell cancers of the head and neck (D)

67. An elderly man has a wound of the middle third of the lower leg with exposed tibia under diagnosis of low grade fibrosarcoma. A decision is made to do a wide local resection followed by post-operative radiotherapy to avoid amputation. Resection of the lesion results in a 12X8 cm defect of the leg with exposed tibia, devoid of periosteum through the extent of it's course through the wound. The best method of wound closure is:

- a. cross leg flap
- b. split thickness skin graft
- c. free groin flap, using microvascular technique of immediate vascularization.
- d. local myocutaneous or muscle flap
- e. full thickness skin graft (D)

68. A 24 year old women has melanoma verified by biopsy on the right cheek (0.5cm in diameter), 3 cm beneath the lateral cantus of the right eye. The lesion of invasive Level IV and 2.5 mm thick. The most appropriate treatment is.

- a. wide local excision
- b. wide local excision plus orbital exenteration
- c. wide local excision, superficial Parotidectomy, and ipsilateral cervical lymphadenectomy
- d. wide local excision plus ipsilateral cervical lymphadenectomy.
- e. wide local excision including orbital exenteration superficial Parotidectomy, and ipsilateral cervical lymphadenectomy (C)

69. A 12-year- old girl has the brownish black color of lesion of the just below the umbilicus. It has been present since birth and causes no symptoms. This patient and her parents should be advised that

- a. this is a benign nevus without malignat potential, but removal for cosmetic reason would be justified.
- b. Punch biopsy and observation is safe treatment
- c. The potential for malignant melanoma is small but real, and elective excision is indicated.
- d. The potential for squamous carcinoma is high, and elective excision is required.
- e. none of the above (C)

ABDOMINAL HERNIA & SMALL BOWEL

70. In incisional hernia repair

- A. General anaesthesia with full muscle relaxation is the pre-incision requirement.

- B. The peritoneum should be opened
- C. The wound must be drained
- D. Early mobilization must be resisted

E. A and D

71. Femoral hernia
- A. Extremely rare in children.
 - B. Inguinal hernia is more common than femoral in women.
 - C. Surgery is indicated in all femoral hernia.
 - D. All of the above.**
 - E. A and B only
72. The most common malignant tumour of the small bowel is
- A. Carcinoid in ileum
 - B. Lymphoma in ileum
 - C. Adenocarcinoma in duodenum & jejunum. T**
 - D. Lymphosarcoma in ileum
 - E. Sarcoma
- 73.** A 65-year-old man presents with a sudden onset severe abdominal pain. Clinical findings include abdominal tenderness out of proportion to physical findings, markedly elevated WBC count, and persistent metabolic acidosis. The most likely diagnosis is
- a. Sigmoid volvulus
 - b. Small bowel volvulus
 - c. Strangulation obstruction
 - d. Mesenteric vascular occlusion .**
 - e. All of the above
74. Regarding surgical repair of hernia
- a. Hernia defects never close spontaneously
 - b. McVay repair is an anatomic repair (Cooper's ligament repair)
 - c. Shouldice repair in a way combines both Bassini and McVay repairs
 - d. Synthetic materials (e.g., PTFE-Gore-Tex) provide strength to the repair and release tissue tension
 - e. All of the above.
75. Fractures near the end of a long bone in children
- a. Suggest non-accidental injury
 - b. May affect the blood supply of the limb
 - c. Should be treated by accurate open reduction and internal fixation**
 - d. Remodel better than fractures of the mid shaft of the bone
76. Comminuted fractures
- a. Are often associated with severe injuries**
 - b. Are difficult to treat because they are always open
 - c. Occur more commonly in the humerus
 - d. Should be always treated by external fixation
- 77.** In acute hematogenous osteomyelitis
- a. A bone scan is normally hot
 - b. Bone tenderness is a reliable sign**
 - c. The commonest bones affected are humerus and os calcis

- d. The treatment of choice is an antibiotic alone
78. In congenital dislocation of the hip
- Males are commonly affected than females **F**
 - The pathological abnormality develops between the 10th and 20th week of fetal life
 - In untreated cases the patient may well walk with a positive Trendelenburg gait. **F**
 - Treatment in the first three months post nately does not influence the outcome. **F**
79. Carpal Tunnel syndrome
- Affects the ulnar three and a half fingers
 - Cured by prescribing diuretics
 - May cause wasting of the hypothenar muscles.
 - Causes slowing of nerve conduction across the wrist
80. Recurrent Dislocation of the shoulder joint
- Can be treated conservatively successfully
 - May be due to inadequate immobilization of the shoulder after the first dislocation
 - If treated surgically will result in a reduced range of internal rotation
 - If reduced should be immobilized for at least 6 weeks
81. In long bone fractures.
- The degree of comminution is related to the likelihood of non-union
 - Infection is a common complication
 - Callus formation is a result of rigid internal compression fixation
 - Mal-union is defined as angulations of less than 10° in any direction
82. Gait will be abnormal as follows
- Antalgic gait in osteoarthritis of the hip
 - Drop foot gait in posterior tibial nerve injury
 - Windswept gait in rheumatoid arthritis of the feet
 - Recurvatum gait in muscular cutaneous nerve paralysis
83. In lower limb amputations
- Through knee amputation is the level of choice
 - A Syme's amputation occurs through the mid foot
 - A Lesfranc's amputation occurs through the tarso-metatarsal joint
 - Above knee amputation may have virtually normal gait than below knee amputation
84. In supracondylar fractures of the humerus

- a. Absence of radial pulse is due to always the artery being compressed between the fracture ends
 - b. Traction of the radial nerve is very rare
 - c. Immediate manipulation and immobilization in a circular cast is the first line of management
 - d. Possible late deformity includes cubitus varus
85. In fracture of the neck of the Femur
- a. The affected leg is externally rotated and long
 - b. The risk of avascular necrosis rises the closer the fracture is to the head of the femur.
 - c. Plate fixation is the optimal treatment
 - d. The optimal time for internal fixation is after the 3rd day of the fracture
86. Traumatic dislocation of the hip
- a. Is reduced by extension and internal rotation
 - b. It does not occur in association with femoral shaft fracture
 - c. Is associated with late avascular necrosis T
 - d. Is always stable after closed reduction
87. Complications of external fixation include
- a. Pin track infection
 - b. Pin breakage
 - c. Loss of position
 - d. Re-fracture
88. Flexor tendon rupture
- a. Results in retraction of the tendon
 - b. Full recovery is unlikely even if treated early F
 - c. Usually affects the flexor digitorum sublimis tendon
 - d. Is not associated with rheumatoid arthritis
89. Which of the following is not true about compartment syndrome
- a. Is curable
 - b. May occur in the upper or lower limb
 - c. May result in Volkman's ischemic contracture
 - d. Mostly requires pressure studies to make the diagnosis

Miliard

- 1- All of the following statements correctly describe wound contraction EXCEPT
- A. onset is concurrent with the appearance of granulation tissue.
 - B. myofibroblasts are believed to be the responsible agents T
 - C. it is slowed by Radiation T
 - D. it is inhibited by partial or full-thickness skin grafts
 - E. it is inhibited by epidermal grafts.
- initiation of wound contraction, starts almost immediately after injury

dermal component of full-thickness grafts lends mechanical strength and resists wound contraction better

- 2- Retroperitoneal hematoma should be routinely explored **EXCEPT** if it is
 - A. expanding
 - B. associated with pelvic fracture
 - C. posterior to the lesser sac
 - D. related to hepatic flexure laceration
 - E. related to Splenic flexure laceration
- 3- The antibiotic of choice for treating patient with clostridium difficile enterocolitis is
 - A. penicilline
 - B. gentamycine
 - C. streptomycine
 - D. vancomycine
 - E. tetracycline.
- 4- 19 year-old woman is now arriving in the emergency room after an automobile accident that caused injury to several of her organ system . To improve her respiratory status. The woman is placed on a respirator with the addition of positive end-expiratory pressure /PEEP/. She suddenly develops restlessness, hypotension and more profound hypoxemia. The most likely diagnosis is
 - A. pulmonary embolism
 - B. myocardial infarction
 - C. decreased venous return
 - D. tension pneumothorax
 - E. cerebrovascular accident

ADEM

- 5- which of the following is true of lung volumes and lung capacities
 - A. tidal volume is the volume of air that during quiet respiration moves into the lungs with each inspiration and is 1 litre.
 - B. residual volume is the volume of air remaining in the end of maximal expiration and is about 1.2 litres.
 - C. inspiratory reserve volume is the volume of air inspired with a maximal inspiratory effort in excess of tidal volume and is normally about 2 litres in females.
 - D. vital capacity is the volume of air that can be expired after maximal inspiration and is about 6 litres in males.
 - E. functional residual volume is the volume of gas remaining in the lungs at the resting expiratory level and is about 4.2 litres.
6. In chronic emphysema.
 - A. the ribs in the affected side are crowded and the hemidiaphragm depressed.
 - B. the mediastinum is shifted to the contralateral side.
 - C. a tumour may not be the cause.

- D. aspiration of the pleural cavity and instillation of antibiotics should be tried.
- E.. **decortication is the operation of choice if the lung is healthy.**
7. Hydatid cyst of the lung
- A. is usually solitary and certainly placed in the lung
- B.. **may cause dyspnoea, cough and anaphylactoid reaction**
- C. may be diagnosed at bronchoscopy.
- D. may be aspirated
- E. is associated with lymphocytosis and eosinophilia.
8. The mode of treatment offering the best hope of cure in bronchogenic carcinoma is:
- A. radiotherapy
- B.. **pulmonary resection**
- C. cytotoxic therapy
- D. immunotherapy
9. Bronchiectasis:
- A. is less often attended by diffuse than localized bronchial dilatation
- B. is unilateral in 70% of cases
- C. may not present by hemoptysis in the dry bronchiectasis
- D. may not be implicated with by amyloidosis.
- E. **should be treated initially by use of antibiotics, bronchodilators and expectorant drugs, and postural drainage.**
10. The current treatment of operable carcinoma of the distal end of the abdominal oesophagus is:
- A. total oesophagectomy
- B.. gastro-oesophagectomy
- C. **pre-operative radiotherapy and gastero-oesophagectomy.**
- D. per-operative radiotherapy and total oesophagectomy
- E. distal oesphago-gastrectomy.
11. Aflail chest wall segment in an injured patient:
- A.. **demands that frequent blood gas analysis is undertaken**
- B. does not usually require mechanical ventilation
- C. should be treated by skeletal traction.
- D. is infrequently complicated by myocardial infarction or pulmmary contusion.
12. The physical sign associated with crush injuries of the chest include.
- A. plusus paradoxicus
- B. sublconjunctival haemorrhage
- C. cardiaae arrythmia
- D. surgical emphysema
- E.. **all of the above.**

TESSEMA

13. A 45 year-old woman with no previous history of breast disease presents with a 2cm mass in the breast. An aspiration is performed. Biopsy is indicated if
- the aspirate is greenish-black
 - the cytology reveals no suspicious cells
 - there is a small residual mass
 - the mass recurs in 1 year T**
 - a mass appears in the opposite breast in 2 months.
14. A 60 year-old woman presents with a 2.5cm in her right breast. An excisional biopsy reveals an invasive ductal carcinoma. Further evaluation includes all **EXCEPT**
- chest xray
 - liver function tests
 - contralateral mammogram T**
 - bone scan
 - CT scan of the head
15. A bile duct tumour, such as a klatskin tumour is most accurately diagnosed with which of the following tests?
- an upper GI series
 - intravenous cholangiography
 - percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography T**
 - hepatic scintigraphy
 - liver biopsy
16. Which of the following is not true about fibrocystic change of the breast with out atypia?
- painful bilateral cystic masses changing during the menstrual cycle.
 - excisional biopsy may be indicated
 - the chance of developing cancer is enhanced five times**
 - usual onset is about the third decade of life
 - needle aspiration may be helpful in diagnosis
17. Following a Cholecystectomy and CBD exploration in a woman three stones were removed and a tube drain was placed in the duct. On the seventh day her serum bilirubin level remains elevated, and she has an episode of crampy pain that radiates to the back. The next step in the management would be to
- begin dissolution therapy
 - remove the tube
 - clamp the tube
 - Return the patient to the operating room
 - E.. Perform tube cholangiography**
18. In 15% patients on whom Cholecystectomy has been performed the symptoms for which the operation was performed persist. These could be due to the presence of all **EXCEPT**
- cystic duct stump abscess**
 - hiatus hernia
 - choledochal sphincter dysfunction
 - pancreatitis

- E. remnant CBD stone
19. Complications of acute pancreatitis include all EXCEPT
- A. third space collection
 - B. hypoxia
 - C. hypercalcemia
 - D. hypotension
 - E. pseudocyst
20. Which of the following is not true concerning carcinoma of the pancreas
- A. thrombophlebitis migrans
 - B. splenic vein thrombosis
 - C. pancreatic calcinosis
 - D. liver is palpable in 80% of cases
 - E. the gallbladder is distended in 50% of ampullary tumours

MULAT?

21. A 65-year old man has mild symptoms of urinary obstruction, and on rectal examination the prostate gland is indurated and slightly irregular. Needle biopsy is positive for carcinoma. If no metastatic disease is found, the most appropriate treatment would be

- A.. radical prostatectomy
 - B. transurethral resection of the prostate
 - C. bilateral orchiectomy
 - D. oestrogen therapy
 - E. observation
22. In stress incontinence
- A.. the main aim of surgical treatment is to elevate and support the bladder neck.
 - B. conservative management can only be given as a trial
 - C. diagnosis can be reached only after urodynamic studies
 - D. it is mainly seen in the elderly
23. In UT Infection Match 1-4 to A-D
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| b1. staphylococcus aureus | B. renal carbuncle |
| c2. obstruction of the urinary tract | C. gram negative infection of urine, recurrent |
| d3. diabetes mellitus | D. papillary necrosis |
| a4. Carbencillin | A. pseudomonas aeruginosa |
24. Which of the following statements is true of transitional cell carcinoma?
- A. there is a direct relationship with history of stone disease
 - B.. timescale from exposure to carcinogenic agent to cancer development is generally 20 - 25 years.
 - C. the sex distribution men to women is 1 : 1
 - D. all of the above
25. Which one of the following investigative schemes is least important in detection of urinary tract obstruction.
- A.. retrograde uretersgram.
 - B. frusemide IVU

- C. diuretic isotope renography
 - D. whitaker test.
26. The following is the most true of BPH
- A. it is a cause of chronic urinary retention
 - B.** there is no relationship between prostatic size and development of outflow obstruction.
 - C. the exact endocrine role in pathogenesis is well established
 - D. none of the above

O.JOHNSON

27. Regarding subtotal thyroidectomy for thyrotoxicosis; Which of the following postoperative complications can easily avoided?
- A. residual Hyperthyroidism
 - B. parathyreopriv tetany
 - C. vocal cord paralysis
 - D. hypothyroidism
 - E.. **thyroid storm**
28. Primary hyperparathyreodism is nowadays most often operated for one of the enumerated indications?
- A. von Recklinghausens Disease of the bones
 - B. renal calculi
 - C. peptic Ulcer
 - D.. **asymptomatic hypercalcemia T**
 - E. parathyroid Ca.
29. All adrenal tumors are rare; which one of the enumerated ones is most common.
- A.. phaeochromocytoma
 - B. adenoma with hypercortisolism
 - C. adenoma with virilization
 - D. adenoma causing primary hyperaldosteronism
 - E. **nonfunctioning adrenocortical tumors**
30. Which of the following statements are true and false? Concerning insulinomas
- A. are multiple in the majority of cases. **F**
 - B.. the insulin/glucose ration after fasting is a reliable diagnostic test **T**
 - C. distal pancriectomy is a reliable and agreed method of treatment **T**
 - D.. hypoglycemia can be controlled with Diazoxid in some cases **T**
 - E. malignant insulinoma should not be operated in cases of liver metastasis. *resectable liver-isolated metastatic insulinoma we recommend surgical resection of the hepatic metastases*
31. Incisional hernias; which of the enumerated contributory factor is the most common?
- A. increased intra abdominal pressure
 - B. choice of suture material
 - C.. **infection**
 - D. malnutrition
 - E. technical fault

32. Inguinal Hernia. Which one of the enumerated procedure is the most anatomical and has the lowest rate of recurrence?
- A. bassini
 - B. halsted
 - C.. anson Mc way
 - D. transabdominal
 - E. shuldice repair

TADIOS

33. One of the following is not commonly associated with head injuries
- A.. osteomyelitis of skull
 - B. hydrocephalus
 - C. meningits
 - D. epilepsy
34. Chronic subdural haematoma on a CT scan is:-
- A. hyperdense
 - B. isodense
 - C.. hypodense
 - D. mixed
35. In a coup lesion, the damage to the BRAIN is :-
- A. coentralateral to site of injury
 - B.. ipsilateral to site of injury
 - C. lateral to site of injury
 - D. all of the above
36. Most intracrnial SOL occur in
- A.. supratentorially
 - B. infratentorially
 - C. frontal lobe
 - D. parietal lobe
 - E. tmporal lobe
37. In a patient who sustained paraplegia from a road traffic accident, an X-Ray of the spine is normal. The cause for the pareplegia would be
- A. spinal cord oedema
 - B. spinal cord haemorrhage
 - C. spinal vascular insufficiency
 - D.. all of the above
 - E. B & C
38. Corneal reflex is the function of
- A. 3rd cranial nerve
 - B. 4th cranial nerve
 - C.. 5th cranial nerve
 - D. 7th cranial nerve
39. Focal neurological deficits are mostly due to
- A. linear skull fracture
 - B. comminuted skull fracture
 - C.. depressed skull fracture
 - D. all of the above

40. All the following statements are true **Except**
- a dehisced wound that is resutured gains strength faster than a primary wound
 - wounds heal faster at 39 °C (102.2 °F) than at 37 °C(98.6 °F)
 - wounds healing is accelerated in environment of low tissue oxygen
 - synthesis of new collagen is blocked during periods of deficiency of ascorbic acid
 - wound healing will not occur normally in the absence of monocytes
41. During the period of burn shock, blood is diverted from
- brain, bowel, kidney
 - bowel, extremities, heart
 - extremities, bowel, kidney
 - heart, bowel, kidney
 - brain alone
42. Which of the following is **true** concerning inhalation injury
- a carboxyhemoglobin level of 0.8 % excludes the diagnosis
 - a normal bronchoscopic examination upon admission excludes the diagnosis
 - a history of injury in open space excludes the diagnosis
 - 50 % of patients with positive bronchoscopy require ventilatory support
 - fluid administration rate should not be decreased because of the lung injury
43. Lentigo maligna melanoma is best treated by
- radical excision with excision of regional lymph node
 - irradiation
 - corticosteroid
 - complete local excision
 - none of the above
44. Adenoid cystic carcinoma (cylindroma) arising from minor salivary gland of the palate
- has a low potential for cure
 - metastasizes primarily to cervical lymph nodes
 - is treated as well by chemotherapy as by operation or radiation
 - progresses rapidly
 - is particularly painful
45. 54 year old female patient has had a biopsy of a 0.71mm thick, and 1cm in diameter malignant melanoma of the anterior leg, 5cm above the knee. The medial and lateral margins of the biopsy are 1mm. The patient is asymptomatic, and past medical history, family history, and clinical examination (including inguinal and femoral nodes) are all negative. A recommended management at her time would be
- periodic follow - up clinical examination
 - re-excision and closure with a 1 cm minimum margin

- C. re-excision with a minimum 3cm margin and split thickness skin grafting if necessary
 - D. re-excision with a 1cm minimum margin and femoral inguinal nodes dissection.
 - E. re-excision with a 3cm minimum margin and femoral inguinal nodes dissection.
46. Correct statement concerning injuries to the hand include which of the following ?
- A. extensor tendon injuries have a better prognosis than flexor tendon injuries
 - B. mallet finger is caused by fracture of distal phalanx at the point of extensor tendon insertion
 - C. boutonniere (buttonhole) deformity is caused by injury to the extensor tendon near its insertion into the middle phalanx
 - D. zone I (distal finger) tendon repairs are associated with a better prognosis than Zone II ("no-man's land") tendon repair
 - E.. all are correct
47. Typical features of ameloblastoma are
- A. relatively benign
 - B. expansive neoplasm
 - C. tendency to reappear after surgical excision
 - D. often of cystic
 - E.. **all of the above**

GIRMA

48. **Appropriate intraoperative fluid therapy in a 20-kg child undergoing a 1-hour long laparotomy for perforated appendicitis and generalized peritonitis would be**
- A. 200ml 5% dextrose in 0.3% saline.
 - B. 1500ml 5% dextrose in 0.3% saline.
 - C.. 200ml lactated Ringer's.
 - D. 1500ml lactated Ringer's.
 - E. **800ml 0.9% saline**

replacement of ECF during surgery often requires **500 to 1000 mL/hr** of a balanced salt solution to support homeostasis

49. Which of the following surgically correctable congenital malformations is least commonly associated with a chromosomal aberration?
- A. tracheoesophageal Fistula
 - B. diaphragmatic Hernia
 - C. duodenal Atresia
 - D. omphalocele
 - E.. **hypospadias**
50. In a two-year old child who developed sudden respiratory distress while playing unattended, which of the following chest x-ray findings is against the diagnosis of foreign body aspiration?
- A. unilateral crowding of ribs
 - B. mediastinal shift

- C. hyperaeration of a lung
 D. normal findings
 E.. **none of the above**
51. Regarding postsplenectomy sepsis in children, all the following statements are true **Except**
- A. it is more common in splenectomy following trauma
 B. the risk is greatest in the first 2 years after splenectomy
 C. it may occur at any time following splenectomy
D. ampicillin prophylaxis provides effective protection
 E. the mortality rate is 50%.
52. Which of the following is incorrect about testicular torsion?
- A. intravaginal torsion is the most common type.
 B. pathogenesis is related to fixation abnormalities.
 C. there is a history of trauma in 20% of cases.
 D. can present as an abdominal mass.
E. surgery can be delayed if manual reduction is succesful.
53. Which of the following features is an indication for a colostomy in neonates with anorectal anomalies (imperforate anus)?
- A.. **meconium in urine**
 B. gross abdominal distension
 C. absence of fistula
 D. anal membrane
 E. "Bucket handle" malformation
54. Which of the following factors makes further imaging investigation necessary to confirm the diagnosis of suspected infantile hypertrophic pyloric stenosis?
- A. absence of epigastric peristaltic waves
 B.. **absence of a palpable mass**
C. presence of jaundice
 D. vomiting since birth
 E. coffee ground vomitus

TEZERA

55. A significant increase in serum alkaline phosphatase occurs in.
- A. hypoparathyroidism
 B. scurvey
C.. rickets
 D. osteoporosis
 E. none of the above
56. A 12 - years old boy fell onto his right arm and suffered acute pain in the shoulder. Physical examination revealed pain and tenderness with mild swelling over the upper humerus. X-ray revealed a pathological fracture through a translucent area in the metaphysis. The bone was slightly expanded in this area in a **fusiform** manner with exceptionally **thin cortices** through which the fracture had occured. There was **no periosteal reaction**. The translucent area extended to the epiphyseal plate which appeared uninvolved.
 The most likely diagnosis is.

- A. ewing's tumour
B.. solitary bone cyst
 C. non ossifying fibroma
 D. fibrous dysplasia
 E. giant cell tumour
57. Falls onto the feet so as to fracture the Os calci are most often associated with fractures of the
 A. tibia
 B. femur
 C. pelvis
 D. neck of the femur
E.. vertebra
- 58.** A fracture in children that often requires open reduction is
 A. femoral condyle
 B.. humeral lateral epicondyle
 C. distal tibial epiphyseal separation
 D. **both bones of the forearm**
 E. subtrochanteric fracture of femur
59. A 35 years old man required a supracondylar femoral amputation. Healing post operatively was progressing satisfactorily until 10 days following amputation when the patient fell onto the stump. Examination four hours later revealed a markedly swollen hot and tense stump which was exquisitely tender. The proper course of action would be.
 A. bed rest, elevation, compression bandage, and ice packs
 B. bed rest, elevation, compression dressing with hot moist compresses.
 C. hot compress, elevation, and antibiotics
 D.. **immediate surgical intervention with definitive reclosure**
 E. wait for swelling to subside and reamputate for a plastic revision.
60. The possibilities that an open reduction of an epiphyseal fracture may be required is highest in salters.
 A. type I
 B. " II
C.. " III
 D. " IV
 E. " V
61. Volkmann's contracture is most commonly associated with.
 A. wrist fracture
 B. fracture of the bones of the forearm
 C. dislocation of the elbow
 D.. **supracondylar fracture of the humerus** **T**
 E. epicondylar fracture of the humerus
62. Fracture site known to be slow in healing and often lead to nonunion.
 A. proximal humerus
 B. intertrochanteric fracture of the femur
 C. colle's fracture
 D. supracondyle fracture of the humerus in a child

E.. intracapsular neck fracture of the femure

63. In hematogenous osteomyelitis, the earliest X-ray changes may be seen in.
- A. 48 hours
 - B. 1 week
 - C.. 10 days
 - D. 3 weeks
 - E. 1 month
64. Compression - type arthrodeses are most suitable of which joint?
- A. shoulder
 - B. elbow
 - C. wrist
 - D. hip
 - E.. knee

DIRECTIONS: 61-65 are True or False Questions.

- 65.f Internal fixation of fractures by any metal device properly chosen and applied, most of the time yields a better result in all aspects than closed methods.
- 66.f Overriding of 1 1/2 cms in fracture of mid shaft of the femur of a six year - old child should be reduced anatomically if possible.
- 67.f A treatment of developmental hip dysplasia is to immobilize the hips in plaster because the immobilization will reduce the dislocation.
- 68.f Loss of the periosteal vessels of cortical bone results in loss of blood supply to only a small portion of the bone because the medullary arterial supply of bone covers all but the outer 1/3 of the cortex.
- 69.f Giant cell tumors are rare in children but they do occur commonly prior to closure of the epiphysis because giant cell tumours have occurred prior to age 12.

TESFAYE G/YES

70. The early symptoms and signs of deep vein thrombosis is
- A. pain and swelling
 - B. redness
 - C. dilated superficial veins
 - D. low grade fever
 - E.. no apparent signs and symptoms
71. The differential diagnosis of deep vein thrombosis includes all **Except**
- A. ruptured Bader's cyst
 - B. superficial thrombophlebitis
 - C. calf muscle haematomas
 - D. ruptured flexor tendon
 - E.. neurofibroma
72. The current standard treatment of deep vein thrombosis includes
- A. low molecular weight heparin

- B. venous thrombectomy
 - C.. **A and B**
 - D. high dose aspirin
 - E. none of the above
73. The treatment of varicose veins following a proper assessment may include
- A. reassurance
 - B. use of Elastic compression
 - C. injection Sclerotherapy
 - D. surgical treatment
 - E.. **all of the above**
74. Thrombngitis obliterans (Buerger's Disease) manifests itself in
- A. young male patients under 30
 - B. young female patients under 30
 - C. smokers
 - D. non smokers
 - E.. A & C**
75. The complications of Arterio - venous fistula are
- A. haemorrhage
 - B. overgrowth of a limb when congenital
 - C. cardiac failure
 - D. chronic ulcer
 - E.. **all of the above**

GETACHEW?ans?

- 76.** Excruciating abdominal pain profound shock, distention and some abdominal rigidity and agonizing back pain are most characteristic of
- A. **acute oedematous pancreatitis.**
 - B. acute appendicitis
 - C. **dissecting aortic aneurysm**
 - D. ruptured corpus luteum
 - E. none of the above
77. In which of the following operative procedures is a drain at time of closure **most** indicated.
- A. closure of perforated duodenal ulcer
 - B. appendectomy
 - C. cholecystectomy
 - D. **gastrectomy**
 - E. adynamic peritonitis
78. Pseudomyxoma results from
- A. TB Peritonitis
 - B. pneumococcal peritonitis
 - C. gonococcal peritonitis
 - D. ruptured appendical Mucocele** is d answer
 - E. lymphosarcoma of the bowel

79. A 25 years old man, thrown from an automobile, sustains fractures of the lower ribs on the left, with no other injuries. He is discharged after days but in 3 more days, complains of sudden abdominal pain & goes into shock. The most likely explorative finding will be.

- A. perforated bowel
 - B. suppurative disease of the gall bladder
 - C. surgical removal of the appendix
 - D. surgery of the stomach
 - E. all of the above
80. Conditions in which subphrenic abscess is a possible complication.
- A. perforated duodenal Ulcer
 - B. suppurative disease of the gall bladder
 - C. surgical removal of the appendix
 - D. surgery of the stomach
 - E. all of the above

BERHANU K.

81. Which of the following is true regarding rectal carcinomas?
- A. digital examination is of diagnostic help in a few cases
 - B. lymphatic spread is mainly to lateral direction
 - C. down ward intramural spread of more than a few centimeters is unusual
 - D. carcinoma of the rectum metastasize to the liver relatively early
 - E. adjuvant chemotherapy has significantly improved the 5 year survival rate
82. Caecal volvulus is some how related to the following conditions **Except**
- A. a mobile caecum
 - B. a history of prior abdominal surgery
 - C. an obstructing lesion in the distal colon
 - D. inflammatory bowel disease
 - E. high fiber diet
83. Which of the following is/are **true** of colonic polyps ?
- A. carcinoma in a polyp warrants colon resection.
 - B. villous adenomas are more common in the rectosigmoid colon
 - C. hypokalemia is a common feature with villous adenoma
 - D. inflammatory polyps have malignant potential
 - E. all of the above
84. A 60 years old caucasian presented to the emergency surgical out patient department with massive bleeding perrectum. The most likely cause is
- A. left sided colonic carcinoma
 - B. ulcerative colitis
 - C. massive duodenal ulcer bleeding
 - D. diverticulosis
 - E. angiodysplasia

85. In a 55 year old patient who under went emergency laparotomy for a suspected sigmoid volvulus a constricting tumour was identified at the distal aspect of the sigmoid with multiple secondaries in the liver. Provided that the patient's condition was satisfactory, the best decision would be
- A. to do diverting loop colostomy only as the patient will die soon from the secondary
 - B. to resect the sigmoid along with the tumour and proceed with primary anastomosis
 - C. to resect the sigmoid along with the tumour and do Hartmann's procedure
 - D. to fashion end colostomy without resecting the tumour bearing part as it is too late to reverse the course of the disease.

BERHANU T.

86. Here are some names which might cross your mind in examining a patient with suspected carcinoma of stomach. Which is the odd name out?
- A. trousseau
 - B. troisier
 - C. blumberg
 - D. blumer
 - E. krukenberg
87. Acute gastric dilatation
- A. is less serious condition than paralytic ilcus
 - B. is characterised by hiccup
 - C. shows an extremely distended abdomen
 - D. shows a greenish gastric aspiration
 - E. none of the above
88. The most common site of gastrinoma is the
- A. gastric antrum
 - B. duodenum
 - C. pancreas
 - D. spleen
 - E. gallblader
89. A 40 year old man who has had chronic duodenal ulcer disease comes to the emergency room because he has been vomiting for 5 days and cannot retain any food. The operation **least** acceptable for the treatment of this condition is.
- A. truncal vagotomy
 - B. truncal vagotomy & pyloroplasty
 - C. truncal vagotomy & gastrojejunostomy
 - D. truncal vagotomy & antrectomy
 - E. subtotal gastrectomy
90. Which of the following operative procedures for the management of chronic duodenal ulcer is associated with the lowest incidence of recurrent ulceration?
- A. bilateral truncal vagotomy & antrectomy
 - B. bilateral truncal vagotomy & pyloroplasty
 - C. bilateral truncal vagotomy & gastrojejunostomy
 - D. bilateral truncal vagotomy & gastroduodenostomy

- E. proximal gastric vagotomy
91. Flexible esophagogastro duodenoscopy is indicated for all of the following **Except**
- A.. the acute phase after corrosive ingestion
 - B. gastric ulcer
 - C. upper GI bleeding
 - D. dysphagia
 - E. epigastric pain with normal x - ray findings
92. Serum gastrin level is elevated in all of the following **Except**
- A. zollinger - ellison syndrom
 - B. gastric outlet obstruction
 - C. retained antrum after billroth II gastrectomy
 - D. pernicious anemia
 - E.. uncomplicated duodenal ulcer
93. Manifestations of gastrinoma may include
- A. large gastric folds
 - B. peptic ulcer in atypical locations
 - C. jejunitis
 - D. shortened intestinal transit time
 - E.. all of the above
94. A 6 week old infant who begins persistent vomiting at age 4 weeks & who does not have diarrhea should be suspected of having
- A. adrenogenital syndrome
 - B.. pyloric stenosis
 - C. duodenal atresig
 - D. viral gastro enterites
 - E. cystic fibrosis
95. One of the following is not a test of gastric secretion
- A. peak acid output test
 - B. insulin test
 - C. "Chew and spit" test
 - D. all of the above
 - E.. none of the above

KINFU

96. Adreanine containing lidocaine is contraindicated in all of the following areas **Except**
- A. digits
 - B.. breast
 - C. ear lobe
 - D. penis
 - E. toes
97. Maximum recommended dose of Lidocaine is
- A. 3mg/kg (plain solution)
 - B. 10mg/kg (with adrenaline)
 - C. 7mg/kg (with adrenaline)

- D. none of the above
E.. **A & C**
98. Factors determine the oxygen delivery to tissue are
A. Heart rate
B. Stroke volume
C. Haemoglobin level
D. Carbon dioxide concentration
E. **All of the above except D**
99. Drugs for spinal Anaesthesia & the dose
A. lidocaine 2%, 2 - 3ml
B. lidocaine 0 . 5%, 3ml
C. bupivacaine - 5%, 1ml
D.. bupivacaine - 0 . 5% -2-3ml
E. procaine 5% - 3ml
- 100.** Succinylcholine is contra - indicated for patient with recent burn accident because of
A. increased volume of distribution
B. risk of prolonged apnea
C. **risk Malignant hyperthermia**
D.. risk Hyperkalemia
101. Ketamine is a good choice as an induction agent **Except**
A. for patients with poor circulatory status
B. for patients with bronchospastic diseases
C.. **for neurosurgical patients**
D. as a monoanesthetic agent for short procedures.
E. none of the above
102. Which of the following is true about mechanical ventilation
A. oxygen saturation is dependant on the fraction of exhaled oxygen
B. carbon dioxide clearance is dependent on amount of oxygen administered
C. CPAP improves oxygenation & reduce the work of breathing
D. none of the above

TEGENE??ANS

- 103.** The degree of loss of function of a non-visualised kidney in I.V.U. can be further assessed by
A. retrograde Pyelography
B. **CTA**
C. selective angiography
D. **isotope Scanning**
E. **B and D**

104. The most sensitive urologic Tumor for chemotherapy is
- superficial invasive bladder tumor
 - hypernephroma
 - pheochromocytoma of the bladder
 - adult wilms tumor
 - none of the above
105. All of the following statements are true **Except**
- mild to moderate degree of prostatism may be treated by medical therapy
 - triple phosphate stones are formed in alkiline urine
 - TUR is not advisable if the prostate is more than 100 gm because of the risk of excess bleeding
 - uric Acid stones can be successfully treated by medical treatment
 - it is strongly indicative of prostatic Ca if PSA > 10mg
106. Ureterosigmoidostomy
- is not advisable in hydronephrotic kidneys
 - may be complicated by Ca at the Ureterosigmoid Junction
 - should be preceded by anal sphincter function test
 - is complicated by Hyperchloremic acidosis
 - all of the above **T**

In grade III Urethral injury

- Immediate Exploration and repair is followed by less complications
 - The prostate remains fixed to the pelvic floor while urethra below is detached
 - Fallastride injuries are common causes
 - Urethral catheterization is usually successful
 - None of the above
- All of the following statements are true **Except**
- Thoraco-abdominal incision is preferable for safe removal of big lower pole tumors
 - Patients with hyperrephroma may present with varicocele on the left side
 - Left renal artery can be injured during R. Nephrectomy
 - During Nephrectomy it is advisable to ligate the renal vein before the artery
 - Life threatening diuresis may occur after decompression of obstructive uropathy
- Irreparable injury to the lower 1/3 of the ureter is best treated by
- Transureteroureterostomy
 - Reimplantation to the fundus of the bladder
 - Cutaneous Ureterostomy
 - By Boari's flap
 - All of the above**
8. Indicate the following as True or False
- Urinary citrates are inhibitors of stone formation
 - Lower urinary stones are more common in low socio - economic groups
 - Dietary moderation is the central preventive measure for Recurrence of stones

- _____D. Big staghorn stones are successfully treated by ESWL
- _____E. Uric Acid stones are formed in acidic Urine.
1. Thirty minutes after an uneventful cholecystectomy, a 30-year-old woman is noted to be restless and cyanotic. Blood pressure is 120/70, pulse is 110 and respiration is 12/minute and shallow. The most appropriate procedure at this point is to
 - a. Start heparin therapy
 - b. ventilate obtain a lung scan**
 - c. start antibiotic therapy
 - d. sedate
 2. After major intra-abdominal surgery, a 60-year-old woman is noted to have diffuse bleeding. Platelet count is 20,000/mm³, Factor V < 20% of normal, prothrombin time is 22 seconds, partial thromboplastin time is 85 seconds, and fibrinogen 50 mg/100 ml. The most likely diagnosis is
 - a. acidosis
 - b. hemophilia A
 - c. hemophilia B
 - d. von Willebrand's disease
 - e. disseminated intravascular coagulopathy**
 3. Prevention of postoperative pseudomembranous entero-colitis requires
 - a. avoidance of unnecessary antibiotics**
 - b. avoidance of nonabsorbable colonic sutures
 - c. adequate resection margins
 - d. antibiotic bowel preparation
 - e. use of preoperative stool softeners
 4. The most common cause of surgical wound infection is
 - a. trauma due to overretraction
 - b. wound dressings removed too early
 - c. inadequate skin preparation**
 - d. contamination during the operation
 - e. anergy
 5. In an otherwise healthy patient, a deficiency of which of the following would have the LEAST effect on wound healing?
 - a. Vitamin A
 - b. Vitamin C
 - c. Alpha -ketoglutarate**
 - d. Iron
 - e. oxygen
 6. The most important step in the treatment of both septic shock and hemorrhagic shock is
 - a. antibiotics
 - b. Swan-Ganz catheter
 - c. Foley catheter
 - d. intravenous fluids**
 - e. vasopressors
- A1. The commas of denominator in the various forms of "Shock" is

- a. Reduction of plasma volume
- b. High hematocrit values
- c. Circulation blood volume less than the size of the intervascular compartment
- d. Blood loss
- e. Arteriolar relaxation with subsequent loss of peripheral arterial resistance

Ans.C

2. Which of the following is **not** True of "BANKED" Blood
- a. Lower PH.
 - b. Plasma glucose in lower
 - c. High red cell sodium
 - d. Plasma lactate falls
 - e. PH of ACD is 5.0

Ans D.

3. The minimum caloric requirement for an adult male in bed without fever or unusual Loss is
- a. 15 - 20 cal/kg body Wt.
 - b. 25 - 30 cal/kg body Wt.
 - c. 35 - 50 cal/kg body Wt.
 - d. 50 - 60 cal/kg body Wt.
 - e. 25 - cal /kg. body Wt.

Ans B.

4. Hypokalemic alkalosis is Associated with which of the following
- a. Uremia
 - b. Post - operative gastric surgery
 - c. Post operative oliguria
 - d. Severe trauma
 - e. Overtransfusion

Ans.B

5. The Normal response to surgery includes all Except
- a. Antidiuresis for 12 - 24 hours
 - b. Renal retention of sodium and calcium
 - c. Fever
 - d. Rise in serum sodium
 - e. Leukocytosis

ans.D

6. Most wound infections are best treated by adequate drainage and saline irrigation instead of antibiotic because
- a. Most wound infections are by surface rather than invading type bacteria
 - b. Most antibiotics are not effectual when used locally.
 - c. Parenteral antibiotics do not enter an abscess of wound cavity
 - d. Usually the care taken with the wound is more important than the actual agent used
 - e. All the above.

Ans. E.

7. streptococcus is the most common cause of all of the following Except
- Erysipelas
 - Ludwing's angina
 - Chronic undermining ulcer
 - Subacute bacterial endocarditis
 - Gastroenteritis**

Ans. E.

Plastic Surgery

- In a burn patient with an inhalation injury, the initial abnormality most often seen related to the pulmonary damage is:
 - pulmonary rales
 - pulmonary edema by chest X-ray
 - bronchospasm-most marked on expiration
 - bronchospasm-most marked on inspiration**
 - decreased pulmonary perfusion of blood
- All the following statements regarding squamous cell carcinoma of the floor of the mouth are true except:
 - it invades surrounding structures early
 - it has a 5 - year survival rate of less than 40 percent
 - it metastasizes to bilateral cervical lymph nodes
 - it frequently presents early as a mucosal lesion only**
 - it is treated with combined adjuvant radiotherapy and surgery(d)
- Although wide surgical excision is the traditional treatment for malignant Melanoma, narrow excision of thin (less than 1mm deep) stage I melanomas has been found to be equally safe and effective when the margin of resection is as small as.
 - 3mm
 - 5mm
 - 1cm**
 - 3cm
 - 5cm

(c)

4. split thickness skin grafts differ from full thickness grafts in that the split thickness grafts.
- contain no dermal elements
 - provide more flexibility and strength
 - developed deeper pigmentation following transfer**
 - are more cosmetically acceptable
 - fail more readily if a recipient's bed conditions are suboptimal (c)
- a. melanoma
b. cancer of the lip
c. **cancer of the tongue**
d. hypopharyngeal carcinoma
e. nasopharyngeal carcinoma (c)
6. Definitive treatment of malignant melanoma of skin
- includes incision and dissection of involved lymph nodes if anatomically possible.**
 - always includes lymph node dissection whether the nodes are involved or not
 - includes radiotherapy as an excellent treatment modality
 - consists** of local excision only, as long as it is adequate
 - should include a margin of normal tissue at least 2.5cm (a)
7. Squamous cell carcinoma of the lip
- occurs most frequently on the upper lip
 - occurs most frequently in females
 - does not require regional lymph node dissection unless it is a long standing and advanced lesion.**
 - is associated with lymph node involvement in as high an incidence as 40%
 - is a lesion most satisfactorily treated by chemotherapy (c)
8. Women with malignant tumors of the salivary glands have a higher incidence of
- adenocarcinoma of the uterus
 - adenocarcinoma of the lung
 - squamous cell carcinoma of the lung
 - carcinoma of the breast
 - ameloblastoma** (d)
1. True for bronchiectasis Except
- Dilated and infected bronchi
 - unseen foreign body could be cause
 - morphologically could be cylindrical
 - mostly starts during childhood. e
 - No features of purulent sputum**
2. Not associated with lung abscess
- Dental caries
 - sinusitis e
 - Aspiration
 - tonsillitis

- e. measles and whooping cough are the usual causes**
3. Localized area of pulmonary infection with tissue Necrosis
- Bronchiectasis
 - lung abscess** b
 - empyema
 - Bronchogenic Carcinoma
 - lobar emphysema
4. Commonest cause of pneumothorax
- spontaneous rupture of bullae
 - penetrating chest injury with air entering to the pleural cavity
 - Rib fracture causing visceral injury** c
 - Tracheo-bronchial damage due to instrumentations
 - perforations of the esophagus
5. **Bleeding which results in hemothorax**
- it is commonly due to intercostal artery injury
 - it is commonly from the lung circulations** b
 - it is very commonly due to major vascular injury
 - most of the time it is due to atrial injury
 - The azygose and Hemiazygos circulations is main cause.
6. Recurrent spontaneous pneumothorax
- Caused by trauma
 - Commonly affects patients with bronchial carcinoma
 - Foreign body aspiration should be suspected
 - It is due to congenital or acquired bullae** d
 - None of the above is correct
7. Clinical presentation of lung carcinoma Except
- Haemoptysis
 - Unresolving pneumonia
 - painful inflammation of peripheral joints
 - Anerysmal dilation of pulmonary artery** d
 - inappropriate secretion of ADH
8. Small cell carcinoma of lung
- classified into squames, adeno and undifferentiated carcinoma
 - accounts for 70 - 80% of lung cancer
 - Has fairly good prognosis. e
 - surgery is the main stay of management
 - Has poor prognosis but fortunately account for small percentage of cases**
9. Mediastinal masses
- There common site is middle mediastinum
 - They are mostly benign** b
 - Best seen on chest x-ray at the peripheral lung fields
 - present very early because of symptoms
 - None of the above is correct
10. Choice of treatment in Empyema

- a. stage one empyema is best treated by Rib resections and drainage
 - b. stage two (intermediate) empyema needs aspirations and installation of antibiotics in the cavity.
 - c. All empyemas should be treated by Decortication
 - d. All empyemas resolve by appropriate antibiotic treatment after culture and sensitivity
 - e. **Treatment should be individualized** e
1. **One** of the following statements about peritonitis can be rejected.
 - a. A battery of investigations more often confuse the diagnosis of the underlying cause of peritonitis
 - b. **If serum amylase is raised pancreatitis must be assumed to be the underlying cause of peritonitis.**
 - c. Ultrasonography is a most valuable investigation in peritonitis for demonstrating the presence of intraperitoneal collection of fluid or pus
 - d. Peritoneal diagnostic aspiration may be helpful in peritonitis but is usually unnecessary
 - e. A greater number of patients die from delay in the diagnosis of peritonitis than from an "Unnecessary" laparotomy.
 2. **All** of the following are acceptable **except** regarding primary small intestinal volvulus
 - a. In the plain abdominal film no specific feature is diagnostic
 - b. There is no place for non-operative treatment
 - c. Evisceration of distended bowel loops at explorative laparotomy, before palpating the small intestinal mesentery and the terminal ileum, may confuse the diagnosis
 - d. **Resection of gangrenous bowel may lead to severe post operative diarrhea and subsequent death from dehydrations**
 - e. A simple volvulus once derotated is likely to recur again in the future.
 3. A common antecedent of pseudomyxoma peritonei among the following
 - a. **Mucocele of appendix**
 - b. Mucocele of gallbladder
 - c. Carcinoid of appendix
 - d. Lymphoma involving mesenteric lymph nodes
 - e. Mesenteric cyst
 4. Which of the following statements is not true. regarding duodenal ulcer
 - a. Up to 90% of duodenal ulcers are associated with H. pylori infection.
 - b. The recurrence rate for duodenal ulcer after H. pylori eradication is less than 10%
 - c. Eradication of H. pylori is highly effective in preventing further bleeding
 - d. Recurrent ulceration after proximal gastric vagotomy is about 5%
 - e. **The mortality rate from haemorrhage has remained unchanged over the last 50 years.**
 5. Which of the following is not characteristic of Crohn's disease?
 - a. **It runs a relapsing and remitting course** feature of UC
 - b. It may involve the esophagus
 - c. The onset of the disease is insidious
 - d. Fibrostenosing disease may present with symptoms of intermittent and partial obstruction
 - e. A non-caseating epithelioid granuloma is specific microscopic feature

These are Several findings which suggest CD:

- Involvement of the small bowel
- Sparing of the rectum
- Absence of gross bleeding
- Presence of perianal disease
- Focality of gross and microscopic lesions, the presence of granulomas, or the occurrence of fistulas

CD may involve the entire gastrointestinal tract from mouth to the perianal area:

THYROID

A 55 year woman with multinodular goitre and sec. Thyreotoxicosis should preferably be treated with:

- A. Subtotal thyroidectomy
- B. Lugol + subtotal thyroidectomy
- C. PTU
- D. J¹³¹
- E. **PTU + Subtotal thyroidectomy** Answer E.

In Grave's Disease. What clinical feature is always there?

- A. **Exophthalmos**
- B. Weightloss
- C. Hypertension
- D. Infertility
- E. Elevated BMR Answer E

A 25 year woman presents with a papillary thyroid cancer in stage T₂ N₁₋₂ M₀. What will be the preferable treatment?

- A. Hemithyroidectomy
- B. **Total thyroidectomy Nodecision + J¹³¹**
- C. Hemithyroidectomy + Subtotal contralatside + Nodecision
- D. J¹³¹ + Thyroxine Answer B.
- E.

ADRENAL

Which of the following is the most common type of tumor of adrenal glands?

- A. Adrenocortical cancer.
- B. Phaeochromocytoma
- C. Adrenocortical virilizatiting tumor
- D. **Adenoma with Cushing syndrome T**
- E. Neuroblastoma Answer E.

BREST

A 35 year woman with an $T_3 N_1 M_0$ mammary cancer. Which of the following treatments will give **the patient** most comfort and lowest risk of recurrence?

- A. Radical mastectomy
 - B. Radical Mastectomy + Radiotherapy**
 - C. breastconservative therapy
 - D. Simple mastectomy + Oophorectomy
 - E. Simple mastectomy + Chemotherapy
- Answer B.

A 40 year woman with mammary cancer $T_3 M_{1-2} M$ Bone. Server back pain radiating to legs. Which of the following is the best palliation?

- A. Radical mastectomy + Radiotherapy
 - B. Simple mastectomy + chemotherapy
 - C. Ooohorectomy + Local radiation to metastasis.
 - D. Radical mastectomy + Radiation to metastasis.**
 - E. Analgetics only
- Answer C.

What of the following is the true or false statement of Bleeding Nipple?

- A. Always due to malignant disease
- B. Sometimes due to benign ductal pappliloma
- C. Mastography is the a useful method of localization
- D. Local quadrant excision is the preferred surgery'
- E. May be due to other causes than tumor

- A. False**
- B. True**
- C. True**
- D. False**
- E. True**

A matching set of question

For each NUMBERED item in the left column, choose one correct LETTERED item from the right. Each answer may be used once, more than once or not at all.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Ulcerative colitis | A. Used to follow patents after resection of colonic adenocarcinoma(5) |
| 2. Dukes A adenocarcinoma of the rectum locate 15 cm above the anal varge | B. Gastroscopy
C. Temporary colostomy can be done (3)
D. Lord, s anal dilatation |
| 3. Extra- sphincteric fistula | E. Reduction followed by excision of the piles (4)
F. anterior Resection of the Rectum (2)
F. Sigmoid resection |
| 4. Fourth degree haemorrhoid | F. anusol suppositories |
| 5. Carcino embryogenic antigen(CEA) | G. Sulfasalazine (1) |

A matching set of question. Abdominal wall hernias

For each NUMBERED item in the left column, choose one correct LETTERED item from the right. Each answer may be used once more than, or not at all.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Incarcerated hernia | A. The content is Meckel's Diverticulum(4) |
| 2. Shouldice's technique | B. Incision should be made directly over the swelling(1) |
| 3. Bassini's herniorraphy | C.. Herniotomy is enough |
| 4. Litter's hernia | D.. only part of the wall of the gut is entangled (5) |
| 5. Richter's hernia | E. common in direct inguinal hernias |
| | F. similar to McVay's techniques |
| | G. requires doubling of the transversalis fascia (2) |
| | H. repair implies approximation of conjoined tendon with inguinal ligament (3) |

1. Aorta
The most common site for an atheroscleratic aortic aneurysm is
- Ascending aorta
 - the arch of aorta
 - Thoracic descending aorta
 - A and B above
 - Abdominal aorta**

Ans. E

2. Typical presentation of cardio vascular syphilis or Lues disease is
- Thoraco - abdominal aneurysm
 - Asending aortic aneurysm**
 - Pancarditis and aortitis
 - Gumma similar to cardiac myxoma
 - all the above are correct

Ans. B

3. Beck's triad i.e features which are typical of acut cardiac tamponade developing from trauma or surgery on the heart & pericardium include
- Decrease in arterial blood pressure
 - Elevation systemic venous pressure and quite heart
 - increased arterial blood pressure active pericardium an oliguria
 - all of the above is correct
 - only A & B**

Ans. E

4. Physical finding's of constrictive preicarditis; Except
- Jugular veins with prominent X- and Y descents
 - Lung fields with diffuse rales**
 - decreased S1 and S2 with soft and diffuse apical impulse.
 - Distended abdomen with enlarged pulsatile liver
 - Peripheral edema

Ans. B

1. Risk factors for cholelithiasis include all except:-
 - A. Female sex
 - B. Maturity onset diabetes
 - C. Obesity
 - D. Age greater than 40 year
 - E. Hot climate**
2. One of the following statement is not true
 - A. About 80 % of gall stones are mixed stones
 - B. Cholesterol stones can be silent for many years.
 - C. Infection is the most important factor in causation of mixed stone.
 - D. Gall stone colic is a commonly associated with vomiting**
 - E. Gall stone ileus is a commonly encountered complication of gallstone disease
3. A 60-year female patient presented with a sudden onset of right upper quadrant pain accompanied by rigor, fever and vomiting. On examination the patient was in agony with blood pressure of 100/60 mm Hg, pulse rate of 96 beats per minute. She had mild icterus of the sclera and right upper quadrant tenderness. The most likely diagnosis of this case would be :-
 - A. Acute Cholecystitis
 - B. Acute Pancreatitis
 - C. Ascending cholangitis**
 - D. Perforated peptic ulcer disease
 - E. Intestinal obstruction
4. In the above patient the following investigation could be of some help except:-
 - A. Ultrasonography
 - B. Plain abdominal x-ray in erect position
 - C. Total WBC count
 - D. Oral cholecystography increases risk of sepsis**
 - E. Liver function test
5. One of the following statement is not true regarding obstructive Jaundice.
 - A. Patient with obstructive jaundice secondary to carcinoma are older compared to those due to stone.
 - B. Presence of pain is suggestive of stone obstruction rather than tumour.
 - C. Gall bladder is never palpable in stone disease.
 - D. Abdominal ultrasound is the most useful means of investigation for obstructive jaundice ERCP is the best**
 - E. Absence of clay colored stool may not deny the diagnosis of obstructive jaundice.
6. Absolute indication for exploration of the common bile duct (CBD) includes all except :-
 - A. Ultrasound proved stones in the CBD
 - B. CBD dilated more than 1.2 cm in size
 - C. Palpable stones in the CBD
 - D. Multiple small stones in the gall bladder**
 - E. Intra operative cholangiography revealing filling defect.

7. Regarding anorectal abscess:-
- It results from pyogenic infection of anal glands
 - E.Coli is the most frequent causative organism.
 - Blood borne infection is unlikely mechanism
 - A,B and C
 - A&B only**
8. Which one of the following statement is *true* about fistula in ano?
- Even though multiple openings are seen in the perianal skin, the internal opening is always single **IS TRUE**
 - It usually results from inflammatory bowel disease.
 - Dentate line is the land mark to delineate between high and low fistula.
 - Broad spectrum antibiotics are the treatment option in most cases.
 - Surgical treatment is effective in all cases of fistula in ano.
9. Haemorrhoids:-
- Can cause chronic anemia
 - Can not be felt by digital rectal examination unless they are thrombosed
 - Do not always deserve surgery
 - None of the above
 - All of the above.**
10. A 40 years old male patient presented with perianal pain during and after defecation . He also has noticed streak of fresh blood along with passage of hard stool. This patient is most likely suffering from:-
- Thrombosed internal haemorrhoids
 - Fissure in ano**
 - Sub mucous abscess
 - Proctitis
 - Perianal abscess
11. All are complications of urinary tract infections *except*:-
- Acute renal failure**
 - Septicemia
 - Hydronephrosis
 - Interstitial necrosis
 - Stone formation
12. _____ is not an indication for urgent surgical intervention in ureteric calculi
- Ureteric obstruction in solitary kidney
 - Bilateral complete obstruction
 - Unremitting bouts of colic
 - Infection above the impacted stone**
 - Perforation
13. An *absolute indication* for renal exploration following road traffic accident is:
- Subcapsular hematoma detected on serial ultrasonography
 - History of haematuria
 - Loin tenderness
 - Flank bruising
 - Hypovolemic shock**
14. The following are etiological factors incriminated in transitional cell carcinomas *except*:-

- A. Stone diseases
 - B. Balkan nephropathy
 - C. Smoking
 - D. Occupational disease
 - E. Phenacetin abuse
15. The aim of renal stone treatment is:-
- A. To remove stones
 - B. To relieve infection
 - C. To preserve renal function
 - D. To prevent recurrence
 - E. **All of the above.**
16. Sterile pyuria is diagnostic of
- A. Stone disease
 - B. Genitourinary tuberculosis
 - C. Urothelial neoplasm
 - D. Prostatitis
 - E. **All of the above.**
17. Which of the following statements is ***not true*** about urinary stone
- A) Urate stones form in alkaline urine
 - B) Struvite stones are composed of magnesium, ammonium and phosphates
 - C) **Some cases of calcium oxalate stones can be prevented by oral calcium supplementation**
 - D) All of the above
 - E) None of the above
18. The following statements regarding urinary stones are correct ***except***
- A) Most staghorn calculi are asymptomatic
 - B) To prevent recurrence, fluid intake should be increased in all patients irrespective of the stone type **true**
 - C) Stone analysis and systematic metabolic evaluation is essential for effective prevention of recurrence
 - D) Treatment depends on the site, size and effect of the stone on the kidneys
 - E) **None of the above is the answer**
19. The following statements are correct about Adenocarcinoma of the kidney ***except***
- A) It is more common in men
 - B) Surgical removal is the main stay of treatment
 - C) Haematuria is the most common symptom
 - D) The tumor has a tendency to grow in to the renal vein and inferior vena cava
 - E) **None of the above**
20. What is the most specific method of diagnosing bladder carcinoma
- A) Ultrasonography
 - B) Intravenous urography
 - C) Urethrocytography
 - D) **Urethrocytoscropy**
 - E) Computerized tomography scan
21. In prostatic carcinoma

- A) T3 tumour is best treated by radical prostatectomy
 B) PSA value of 10nmol/L is diagnostic of advanced prostatic cancer
 C) Osteolytic metastasis are not common unlike other tumors
 D) Transrectal ultrasound is accurate method for staging the local disease
 E) There is no place for transrectal biopsy
22. All of the following statements are correct about testicular neoplasms *except*
- A) Over 95% of them are malignant
 B) Teratomas occur in a younger age groups compared to seminomas
 C) The diagnosis has to be confirmed by trans scrotal open biopsy before orchidectomy never do it
 D) None of the above
23. A 21 year -old man who was involved in an automobile accident is brought to the emergency room. On admission, his blood pressure is 80/60, respirations are purely diaphragmatic, and he has a right-sided Horner's syndrome. Cervical spine X-rays showed a C4 on C5 fracture dislocation but C7 is not visualized. Which of the following statements about management of this patient is correct?
- A. repeat cervical spine films are not necessary as there is very little likelihood of fracture at another level.
 B. vasopressor agents have to be administered immediately to raise the blood pressure
 C. attention must be given to maintaining an adequate airway
 D. administration of manitol is unnecessary
 E. the nature of the cervical injury is a contraindication to the use of traction as part of therapy.
24. All the following statements regarding the Glasgow Coma scale are true *except*
- A. it serves as a scale to assess severity of head trauma
 B. a high score correlates with a high mortality
 C. it measures eye opening
 D. it measures motor response
 E. it measures verbal response
25. Increased intracranial pressure is characterized by the following clinical findings *except*
- A. Respiratory irregularities
 B. Increased blood pressure
 C. bradycardia
 D. decreased auditory acuity
 E. none of the above
26. Lower limb up going plantar response on neurological examination is
- A. Lower motor neuron lesion
 B. Upper motor neuron lesion
 C. CNS lesion
 D. Peripheral nerve lesion
27. A jaw reflex is a function of :-
- A. V cranial nerve
 B. III cranial nerve

- C. VII cranial nerve
D. None of the above
28. Fracture dislocation of Lumbar I results in all of the following *except*:-
A. Paralysis of the lower limbs
B. Bowel and bladder function loss
C. **No autonomic dysfunction**
D. All of the above
29. The best modality of treatment for acute subdural hematoma(SDH)
A. Burr hole and evacuation
B. Craniectomy and evacuation
C. Trephination and evacuation of hematoma
D. **Craniotomy and evacuation of hematoma**
30. Which of the following statements is true concerning soft tissue injuries in the trauma patient?
A. **palpable pulses rule out arterial injury**
B. Fasciotomies are frequently required in conjunction with vascular repair
C. Stab wounds or missile tracts near major vessels can be closed if there is no sign of major arterial or venous hemorrhage
D. Exposed nerves can be left open, as granulation tissue will readily cover them
E. Attached bones should be removed in order to speed healing
36. After performing a tangential excision of a burn eschar, the wound should be covered with
A. Nothing
B. Fine mesh gauze
C. Topical antibiotics
D. **Split thickness skin graft**
E. Full thickness skin graft
38. Spontaneous oesophageal perforation
A. Occurs in non alcoholic males
B. **Follows severe vomiting or retching after an alcoholic binge**
C. Occur typically in the thoracic esophagus just above the hiatus
D. Usually causes haematemesis as well
E. Has a high mortality if it is treated initially by operation
39. Complications of foreign bodies in the esophagus include
A. Medistinitis and empyema thoraces
B. Hemorrhage
C. Trachea-oesophageal fistula
D. Oesophageal stricture
E. **All the above.**
40. In the investigation of achalasia of the cardia:
A. A barium swallow shows presence of gas in the fundus of the stomach
B. A barium swallow shows strong, irregular uncoordinated peristalsis
C. **At oesophagoscopy, the oesophagus contains food debris and is dilated and the instrument is passed through the cardia with difficulty true**
D. At manometry the waves of the pharyngo-oesophagus sphincter are abnormal

- E. At manometry, the pressure at the oesophagus-gastric junction is usually higher than normal and does not fall to the normal level on swallowing
41. Co-arcuation of the aorta
- Is a localized deformity of the aortic intima
 - Is more commonly pre-ductal
 - If preductal is asymptomatic in infancy
 - If preductal is asymptomatic in infancy
 - If post-ductal, occurs at the level of the ligamentum arteriosus or post-distal to the left of subclavian artery
42. Contra-indications to surgery in co-arcuation of the aorta include:
- Bacterial endocarditis**
 - Heart failure in an infant
 - Severe hypertension
 - Age over 16-years
 - Presence of septal defects
43. In the care of the chest bottle and tubes
- The bottle may be below or at the level of the chest
 - The chest tube must be soft to prevent pressure necrosis of the drainage wound
 - Before the water seal bottle is moved or changed the chest tube must not be clamped
 - Oscillation within the chest tube does not necessarily indicate patency of tube
 - Removal of the tube is delayed until the lung is fully expanded or fluid drainage is less than 50ml in 24 hours**
44. Atelectasis after thoracotomy
- Is the commonest complication of lobectomy
 - Is due to excessive production of bronchial secretions**
 - Causes contra lateral mediastinal shift
 - Is always associated with pyrexia, dyspnoea, tachycardia and cyanosis
 - Is treated by immediate Bronchoscopy and aspiration of the secretion
45. Recurrent spontaneous pneumothorax is best treated by:-
- Observation
 - Insertion of a wide-bore intercostal catheter connected to an underwater seal
 - Chemical pleurodesis true**
 - Parietal Pleurectomy
 - Thoracotomy
46. Which of the following organisms may be found in empyema?
- Streptococcus
 - Staphylococcus
 - Esch. Coli
 - H.Influenza
 - All of the above**
47. **In chronic empyema**
- The ribs on the affected side are crowded and the hemidiaphragm depressed
 - The mediastinum is shifted to the contra lateral side
 - A tumour may not be the cause

- D. Aspiration of the pleural cavity and instillation of antibiotics should be tried
 E. Decortication is the operation of choice if the lung is healthy
48. The commonest site for bronchiectasis is:-
 A. Right upper lobe
 B. Right middle lobe
 C. Right lower lobe
 D. Left upper lobe
 E. Left lower lobe
49. In the prognosis of lung cancer:-
 A. The overall 5-year survival is about 16%
 B. The 5-year survival when the tumour is completely resected is 45%
 C. The mean survival of inoperable cases is 6-8 months
 D. **Survival is improved by radiotherapy and cytotoxic therapy**
 E. Small (oat) cell carcinoma has a better prognosis than squamous cell carcinoma
50. Which is the first and most important activator of HYPERGLYCEMIA in trauma and surgery?
 A. Cortisone
 B. Epinephrine
 C. Glucagone
 D. Testosterone
 E. Insulin
51. In which of the following is the metabolic response the highest?
 A. Gastrectomy for Cancer
 B. Bilateral femur fractures
 C. 50% Burn
 D. Appendiceal peritonitis
 E. Small Bowel obstruction
52. What is True and False in the ANABOLIC PHASE of trauma and surgery
 A. Nitrogen balance is negative f
 B. Weight gain t
 C. Insulin production increasing t
 D. Cortisole in plasma raised f
53. The following is often seen in the legs with traumatic arteriovenous fistulas
 A. Varices
 B. Ulceration
 C. Pulsating mass with systolic bruit.
 D. Gangrene
 E. Edema
54. Varices of the legs are caused by the following in most cases.
 A. Incompetence of valves of the saphenous veins.
 B. **Incompetence of valves of communicating veins**
 C. Deep vein thrombosis
 D. A - V fistulas
 E. Venous stasis in the pelvis.
55. Lymph edema of the leg is often followed by

- A. Ulceration
 - B. Gangrene
 - C. Pachyderma (Elephantiasis)**
 - D. Loss of sensation
 - E. Severe pain
56. Which of the following clinical features are seen in primary Thyrotoxicosis only.
- A. Hypertension
 - B. Exophthalmos**
 - C. Tremor
 - D. Weight loss
 - E. Irritability
57. Match the following clinical features seen in Adrenal conditions listed under A-D, to relevant changes in laboratory values listed under 1-4.
- A. Osteoporosis 4
 - B. Female hirsutism 2
 - C. Muscle weakness 1
 - D. Hypertension 3
- 1. Hypokalemia
 - 2. Hypercortisolism
 - 3. VMA /urine
 - 4. 17-ketosteroids
58. What is the most serious complication in multinodular goiter?
- A. Thyrotoxicosis
 - B. Cancer**
 - C. Airway Obstruction
 - D. Venous Stasis in the neck
 - E. Unsightliness
59. What are true and false answers in follicular cancer of the thyroid?
- f----A. Metastasis mainly to local lymphnode
 - t-----B. The common type of carcinoma in multinodular goiter
 - f-----C. Is invasive
 - f----D. Has better prognosis than papillary cancer of the thyroid
 - f----E. Common in young adults
61. In correcting a severe dehydration of a patient with gastric outlet obstruction you start resuscitation with
- A. Normal saline**
 - B. 5% Dextrose in water
 - C. Ringer's lactate
 - D. 1/3 saline solution
 - E. Dextrose in saline solution
62. A 30 year old smoker was operated for perforated duodenal ulcer. The interval between the onset of severe abdominal pain and surgical intervention was about two days. The choice of intervention in this patient should be
- A. Repair of perforation and peritoneal lavage**
 - B. Repair of perforation, peritoneal lavage, truncal vagotomy and gastrojejunostomy

- C. Partial gastrectomy, Billroth I anastomosis and peritoneal lavage
 - D. Peritoneal lavage and postoperative suctioning via a nasogastric tube
 - E. None of the above
63. The above patient died a week later. The most likely cause of death in this patient is
- A. Nutritional depletion and electrolyte imbalance
 - B. Thromboembolism
 - C. Myocardial Infarction
 - D. Massive bleeding from a kissing ulcer
 - E. Sepsis**
64. Bowel preparation before resection of a colonic tumor includes all except
- A. Enema
 - B. Laxatives
 - C. Low residue diet
 - D. Antibiotics
 - E. Anal dilatation**
65. The most common presentation of colonic tumor as an emergency is
- A. Obstruction**
 - B. Massive bleeding
 - C. Perforation
 - D. Fistulous communication
 - E. Pericolic abscess
- 66.** Important clues of an anastomotic leak following a hemicolectomy for a colonic tumor includes all except
- A. Fever
 - B. Abdominal distention
 - C. Tachycardia
 - D. Absent bowel sounds
 - E. Air under the diaphragm detected on X-ray**
67. Post operative complications in a nutritionally depleted patient includes all except
- A. Wound dehiscence
 - B. Wound infection
 - C. Pulmonary infection
 - D. Prolonged paralytic ileus
 - E. Bleeding disorder even in the absence of hepatobiliary pathology**
68. Which of the following is not a means to assess nutritional status in a surgical patient
- A. History
 - B. Anthropometric measurements
 - C. Biochemical measurements
 - D. Immunologic measurements
 - E. None of the above**
- 69.** The 5 year survival for Dukes' B colorectal carcinoma is
- A. Less than 10%
 - B. About 20%**
 - C. About 40%
 - D. About 60%
 - E. Greater than 90 %

70. Which of the following statements is not true about intussusception
- Most are well nourished and other wise healthy children
 - The clinical presentation include sudden onset of abdominal pain characterized by episodic screaming and drawing the legs up
 - The appearance of blood in stool is common
 - Lead point is found in majority of the patients**
71. Ultrasound examination will be helpful on the management of the following pediatrics problems except
- Intussusception
 - Appendicitis
 - Criptorchidism
 - Hirschsprung's disease**
72. Which of the following entities always requires surgical correction during in fancy
- Imperforate anus**
 - Hypo plastic left colon
 - Meconium plug syndrome
 - Meconium ileus
73. A 3 week-old infant, here to fore apparently healthy, exhibits sudden onset of bilious vomiting. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis
- Pyloric stenosis
 - Tracheoesophageal fistula, H.type
 - Hirschsprungs disease
 - Duodenal atresia**
 - Malrotation of midgut
74. Eight hour after birth an infant exhibits excessive drooling and mild respiratory distress an abdominal x-ray showed complete absence of air in the GI tract which is the most likely diagnosis
- Pyloric atresia
 - Tracheoesophagesl fistula,H.type
 - Esophageal atresia without tracheoesophageal fistula**
 - Esophageal atresia with distal tracheoesophageal fistula**
75. In undescended testis (True or False)
- t---Orchidopexy reduces the risk of malignancy
 - t---Improves spermatogenesis if done early
 - f----Hormonal treatment with HCG has encouraging result
 - f----Orchidopexy reduces the risk of trauma
76. In a child with acute scrotum
- Hydrocele is the common cause
 - Epididymo-orchitis is the usual cause
 - Testicular torsion should be the working diagnosis**
 - Conservative treatment should be considered
77. Which of the following are contraindications to attempt barium enema reduction of an intussusception in a child
- Pneumo peritoneum**
 - "current jelly" stool
 - Recurrence after hydrostatic reduction

- D. Patient age over 5 years
78. In the management of massive upper GI bleeding
- Detailed history is mandatory
 - Physical examination should be rapid and systematic
 - Endoscopic identification of the source of bleeding is a top priority
 - Cross matching and blood transfusion should be the initial treatment**
 - All of the above
79. An absolute indication for an urgent or emergent surgical intervention in upper GI hemorrhage is
- Unstable vital signs.
 - A large gastric or duodenal ulcer
 - A large bleeding vessel
 - Shortage of whole blood for transfusion
 - All of the above**
80. A False statement is
- Mallory-Weiss tear usually stops without specific treatment
 - Surgical treatment of erosive gastritis has a 50% mortality rate**
 - The mortality rate from variceal bleeding approximates 50%
 - In a patient with haematochezia, lower GI endoscopy should precede the UGI endoscopy
 - The overall mortality rate from UGIH is about 25%
81. Regarding breast cancer, an Incorrect statement is
- Incidence rates are on the decline**
 - Lobular carcinoma in situ is a premalignant condition
 - Axillary nodal status is the single most important prognostic factor
 - Tumor size directly correlates with survival
 - Tumor grade directly correlates with survival
- 82.** In the management of breast cancer, a **wrong** statement is
- Approximately 50% of locally advanced disease has concurrent systemic metastases
 - ER⁺/PR⁺ tumors have a longer disease-free survival
 - No woman can be reassured that she is cured**
 - Local treatment can influence outcome if micrometastasis is absent at the time of diagnosis
 - None of the above.
83. Concerning treatment options for breast cancer
- Mastectomy is curative for ductal carcinoma in situ
 - Post mastectomy radiation therapy is indicated if resection margin is positive
 - The response to hormonal manipulation is better for node positive postmenopausal women
 - The response to chemotherapy is better for pre menopausal node positive women
 - All of the above**

84. Gastric cancer, a **false** statement includes
- Gastric cancer is highly lethal cancer world wide
 - Adenocarcinoma accounts for 95% of cancers
 - The incidence of gastric cancer is on the rise false**
 - Gastric cancer most frequently involves the pyloric antrum
 - All of the above
85. Pancreatic cancer
- The incidence is on the increase
 - Jaundice is invariably present
 - Epigastric mass is usually an early feature
 - Diagnosis is not difficult**
 - All of the above
86. Pancreatitis, a **false** statement includes
- In up to 40% of chronic pancreatitis calcifications are evident.
 - About 50% of pseudo cysts resolve spontaneously
 - Nearly 75% is associated with biliary disease or alcohol abuse
 - About 90% of chronic pancreatitis is alcohol-related
 - Chronic pancreatitis is a self-limited disease**
87. Acute ischemia of the foot is commonly expected in all of the following conditions **except**
- Compartment syndrome
 - Valvular heart disease
 - Supracondylar femur fracture
 - Bullet injury to the popliteal fossa
 - None of the above**
89. Choose the **incorrect** statement about shoulder dislocation
- Recurrent dislocation is common
 - Commonly the head of the humerus is situated anterior to the glenoid fossa
 - Injury to the axillary nerve can occur
 - None of the above**
90. Which statement is false concerning fracture of the patella
- Direct trauma leads to comminuted fracture
 - Indirect trauma leads to transverse fracture
 - Quadriceps muscle is responsible for the indirect fracture**
 - Undisplaced fracture can be treated conservatively
 - None of the above
- 91.** Which statement is false about Colles fracture
- The distal fracture moves medially
 - It is extension fracture
 - The ulnar styloid can be avulsed
 - The distal fragment moves posteriorly
 - All are correct**
92. Pelvic fracture can lead to the following complications **except**
- Liver laceration with hemoperitoneum**
 - Rupture of the urinary bladder

- C. Rupture of the rectum
 - D. Hemorrhagic shock
 - E. Pulmonary embolism
93. The best treatment of a closed displaced radioulnar shaft fracture in an adult is
- A. traction through distal radius
 - B. Closed reduction and circular pop with the cast split
 - C. External fixation
 - D. **Internal fixation**
 - E. Closed reduction and circular pop without splitting the cast
94. **Osteogenic sarcoma**
- A. Is a bone tumour more frequently seen in old age
 - B. Most frequently affects the ribs vertebrae and pelvis
 - C. Gives rise to cystic lesions of the involved bone on x-ray
 - D. **Arises in the metaphyseal end of long bones**
 - E. All of the above
95. Which one of the following electrolytes should not at all be given for a patient in shock and oliguria
- A. Calcium
 - B. **Potassium**
 - C. Sodium
 - D. Chloride
 - E. Bicarbonate
96. The following changes are expected in a patient with severe vomiting due to gastric outlet obstruction, *except*
- A. Hyponatremia
 - B. Hypochloremia
 - C. Hypokalemia
 - D. Alkalosis
 - E. **Acidosis**
97. Regarding potassium administration, all are true *except*
- A. It should not be given in the early postoperative hours
 - B. Preferably the patient should be on continuous ECG monitor
 - C. **It can be given through iv injection**
 - D. The iv fluid with added potassium should be properly labeled and run slowly
 - E. None
98. Likely differential diagnosis in a young woman with appendicitis includes all *except*
- A. Meckel's Diverticulitis
 - B. Ruptured ectopic pregnancy
 - C. Torsion of the ovarian cyst
 - D. Acute Salpingitis
 - E. **None of the above**
99. Which of the following statement is *not true* about sigmoid volvulus
- A. Usually it produces extreme abdominal distension
 - B. **It is more common in the cities than the rural areas**

- B. Radiography shows inverted U appearance
- C. If not gangrenous upto 90% can be treated non-operatively
- D. None of the above

100. All of the following statements are characteristics of strangulation of the bowel **except**

- A. It commonly complicates closed loop obstruction
- B. **It is difficult to distinguish it from simple intestinal obstruction**
- C. It is accompanied by bleeding into the affected bowel
- D. It frequently causes peritonitis
- E. It may result in gram negative septicemia

1. Which of the following types of breast carcinoma (ca) has the **poorest prognosis**?

- A- Ductal ca
- **B- Inflammatory ca true**
- C- Lobular ca
- D- Medullary ca
- E- Tubular ca

3. In Gall stone disease (**Write True or False**)

- t _____ About 80 % of gall stones are mixed stones
- t _____ Cholesterol stones can be silent for many years.
- t _____ Infection is the most important factor in causation of mixed stone.
- t** _____ Gall stone colic is commonly associated with vomiting
- t _____ Gall stone ileus is a commonly encountered complication of gallstone disease

4. The factor mostly responsible for weight loss after severe trauma is:

- A Loss of intracellular water
- B Utilization of body proteins**
- C Utilization of glycogen
- D Suppression of insulin production
- E Increased epinephrine activity

5. A patient who is undergoing an elective operation under spinal anesthesia develops a blood pressure of 70/40 mmHg. There is no evidence of hemorrhage or sepsis. Appropriate initial therapy should consist of administration of

- F) 2 Liters of Normal saline**
- G) Whole blood
- H) Adrenal corticosteroids
- I) A beta-adrenergic stimulator
- J) An alphanimetic drug

7. All of the following Diverticula have the same pathogenesis **except**

- A. Meckel's diverticulum is true diverticulum
 - B. Sigmoid diverticulum
 - C. Zenker's diverticulum
 - D. Multiple small bowel diverticulum
 - E. Bladder diverticulum
8. All of the following are causes of sterile pyuria **EXCEPT**
- A. Tuberculosis
 - B. Urothelial neoplasm
 - C. Urolithiasis
 - D. Vesico-colic fistula
 - E. Radiation cystitis
11. Dead bone is recognized on X-ray because
- A. It is more radiolucent than normal
 - B. It is more radio-opaque
 - C. Osteophytes grow out from it
 - D. It has a soap-bubble appearance
 - E. It displays sun-ray spicules
12. The complications of Curling's ulcer in the severe burn case requires
- F. Gastric freezing
 - G. Nasogastric suction only
 - H. Conservative regimen because of poor patient condition
 - I. Antacid and cholinergic drugs
 - J. Same therapy as any other peptic ulcer
13. Death in patients with burn is **most often** due to
- F. burn shock
 - G. sepsis
 - H. bacterial endocarditis
 - I. bronchopneumonia
 - J. Curling ulcer
14. The **single most practical** method of assessing adequacy of tissue perfusion in a surgical patient is the:
- a. Blood pressure
 - b. Pulse rate
 - c. Urine output
 - d. Daily weight
 - e. Skin turgor

15. After a subtotal thyroidectomy for Grave's Disease, which is the **most serious** complication for the patient?
- E. Residual thyrotoxicosis
 - F. Hypothyroidism
 - G. Permanent parathyroid dysfunction
 - H. Unilateral damage to the recurrent nerve.
16. Methods of prolonging the action of an equivalent dose of lidocaine is achieved by:-
- A. Addition of adrenaline
 - B. Carbonation
 - C. Using a more concentrated solution
 - D. Mixing with dextrose in saline
 - E. None of the above
17. A 24 yrs old patient arrived to a hospital 5 hrs after a 'gun shot wound'. He was found to have Type – III A open fracture of the tibia. Which one of the following is the definitive management of this case?
- F. Wound dressing and antibiotics
 - G. Wound dressing, Immobilization and antibiotics
 - H. Wound excision, Immobilization and antibiotics
 - I. Antibiotics only.
18. When is hypofunction of the thyroid expected in cases of multinodular goiter?
- A. In patients with long history
 - B. In patients from endemic areas
 - C. In adolescent goiter with stunted growth.
 - D. In patients with concomitant malignancy.
19. The **immediate** concern in the management of the severely injured patient is
- E. Neurological assessment
 - F. Splinting of long bone fractures
 - G. Estimating the trauma score
 - H. Determination of the peripheral pulse deficit
 - I. Control of the patients air way
22. Which one of the following physical finding best differentiates septic arthritis from sympathetic effusion of a joint following osteomyelitis of the adjacent metaphysial part of a bone?
- A) The extent of joint swelling
 - B) The degree of movement of the involved joint
 - C) The position of the joint
 - D) None

23. A diagnosis of splenic flexure carcinoma was made in a 50-year old woman based on clinical evidence and barium enema. Ultrasound examination revealed multiple nodular lesions that appear to be metastatic. Which of the following decisions would you accept as appropriate for this woman?

F. Explore her, and do hemicolectomy with an end-to-end anastomosis

G. Explore her, and do hemicolectomy with a permanent end colostomy

H. Explore her, take a biopsy, and put the woman on radiotherapy as well as chemotherapy post operatively

I. Exploration of this woman is unwise as the tumor is far advanced

24. Closed loop intestinal obstruction is **LEAST** likely to occur in

F. sigmoid volvulus

G. colonic carcinoma

H. small bowel obstruction

I. ileoileal intussusceptions true

25. Which of the following polyps is commonly considered premalignant?

A. Juvenile polyp

B. Pseudo polyps

C. Villous adenoma

D. Peutz-Jeghers syndrome

E. All of the above

26. In cases of idiopathic pelviureteric (PUJ) obstruction,

F. Fibrous ring is a possible etiology

G. Adults present with classical clinical findings

H. The condition is usually bilateral

I. Hematuria is a very important clinical presentation

J. All of the above are true

27. Which of the following is **false** about pyomyositis?

A. Commonest cause is staph. aureus

B. Fluctuation is the earliest sign

C. Pus is always present

D. Surgical drainage is essential for treatment

E. Trauma and injections may be predisposing factors

28. Which of the following is **false** about peptic ulcer perforation?

A. previous history of ulcer may not be present

B. A rigid, board like abdomen is a common finding

C. Chest X-ray is preferred to plain abdominal film

D. Simple closure is preferred in the majority of case

E. None of the above

29. A patient was brought to Emergency OPD due to continuous pain of the right forearm 6 hours after application of long arm circular cast for right radio-ulnar fracture. The immediate measure which has to be taken is:
- a) Elevation of the right forearm
 - b) Split the cast up to the elbow
 - c) Split the whole length of the cast only
 - d) **Split the whole length of the cast including the inner pad until the skin is clearly visible**
33. In most cases, varicosities of the legs is caused by one of the following.
- A. Incompetence of valves of the saphenous veins.
 - B. Incompetence of valves of communicating veins**
 - C. Deep vein thrombosis
 - D. A - V fistulas
 - E. Venous stasis in the pelvis.
38. Which of the following technique is **NOT effective** for the management of complete stag horn calculi?
- F. ESWL Monotherapy**
 - G. Open Nephrolithotomy
 - H. Percutaneous Nephrolithotomy
 - I. Extended Pyelolithotomy
 - J. None of the above.
39. One of the following is **not** a clinical feature of raised intracranial pressure
- F. Headache
 - G. Vomiting
 - H. Epileptic fits**
 - I. Visual disturbances
40. A flail chest segment in an injured patient
- F. Demands that frequent blood gas analysis is undertaken**
 - G. Does not usually require mechanical ventilation
 - H. **Should be treated by skeletal fixation**
 - I. Is infrequently complicated by myocardial or pulmonary contusion.
41. A high index of suspicion of abdominal injury should be maintained in:
- F. Poly trauma
 - G. Lower rib fractures
 - H. Unexplained hypotension
 - I. Unconscious patient
 - J. All of the above**

42. A 70-year old man is referred for treatment recommendations after diagnosis of carcinoma of the prostate gland metastatic to bone. Treatment for this patient would include all of the **EXCEPT**
- A. Orchidectomy
 - B. Leutinizing hormone-releasing hormone (LH-RH) analogue
 - C. Estrogen
 - D. **Androgen**
 - E. Ketoconazole
44. One of the following is **true** about deformities.
- a) Can be congenital or acquired causes.
 - b) Some congenital deformities aren't compatible with life.
 - c) A deformity can greatly affect function of an individual
 - d) **All of the above**
45. The diagnosis of esophageal achalasia may be made by all of the following **EXCEPT**
- F. Esophageal biopsy is answer
 - G. Barium swallow x-ray examination
 - H. Esophagoscopy
 - I. Esophageal motility study
48. The current treatment for Duke C colonic cancer is
- E. Operation only
 - F. **Operation and** post operative radiotherapy
 - G. Operation and single chemotherapy like 5-FU
 - H. Operation and combined chemotherapy like Levamisole and 5-FU
 - I. None of the above
50. Empyema
- F. Often break through the chest wall
 - G. Is a major problem in Africa because of the injudicious use of antibiotics
 - H. **Commonly follows pneumonia, tuberculosis or trauma**
 - I. Always fills the entire pleural cavity
52. In a patient where mechanical cleansing has adequately cleared the bowel, prophylactic antibiotic is given to prevent
- E. Anastomotic leak
 - F. Postoperative pneumonia
 - G. **Postoperative wound infection**
 - H. Urinary tract infection
 - I. All of the above
53. All the following are features of neonatal intestinal obstruction **EXCEPT**
- F) Bilious vomiting
 - G) Abdominal distension

- H) Visible peristaltic waves
- I) **Blood in meconium**
- J) Failure to pass meconium

54. Which of the following causes of intestinal obstruction in the neonate can be treated definitively by non-surgical means?

- F. Intestinal atresia
- G. Malrotation of the midgut
- H. **Meconium ileus**
- I. Hirschsprung's disease
- J. Anorectal agenesis

55. Any of the following can be associated with the double bubble sign on abdominal x-ray film of the abdomen in a neonate **EXCEPT**

- E. **Pyloric stenosis**
- F. Duodenal atresia
- G. Duodenal stenosis
- H. Annular pancreas
- I. Duodenal web

57. One of the following is **not** a cause of acquired deformity

- A) Trauma
- B) Infection
- C) Rickets
- D) **Clubfoot**

58. **Commonly** used incision to operate on the heart & mediastinum.

- F. Posterolateral thoracic incision
- G. Anterolateral thoracic incision
- H. **Median sternotomy**
- I. Mediastinotomy

59. The cancer which **most commonly** metastasize to bone is

- F) Colonic Carcinoma
- G) **Osteogenic Sarcoma**
- H) Prostatic Carcinoma
- I) Cervical Carcinoma

60. The amount of blood loss in a closed femoral shaft fracture is

- F) 1/2 a liter
- G) 75% of total circulating blood volume
- H) 1.5 liters
- I) **3 liters**

67. Which of the following adrenal neoplasm is most likely to be malignant?
- F. **Phaeochromocytoma**
 - G. Adrenocortical tumor causing Cushing syndrome
 - H. Adrenocortical tumor causing virilisation
 - I. Adrenal tumor with no endocrine clinical features.
68. Which part of urethra is usually involved in **post-gonococcal stricture**?
- a. **Bulbous urethra true**
 - b. Penoscrotal junction urethra
 - c. Penile urethra
 - d. Membranous urethra
 - e. Prostatic urethra
69. Which of the following is **false** about infantile hypertrophic pyloric stenosis?
- A. A transverse lying right hypochondrial mass may be felt
 - B. Ultrasound is useful and sensitive for the diagnosis
 - C. Vomiting is likely to be bilious**
 - D. Surgery is the only hope for cure
 - A. None of the above
71. A blue-green discharge from an ulcer indicates infection with:
- A, **Pseudomonas**
 - B. Streptococcus viridians
 - C. Candida albicans
 - D. Staphylococcus aureus
 - E. E.coli
72. Post operative complications in a nutritionally depleted patient includes all **except**:
- F. Wound dehiscence
 - G. Wound infection
 - H. Pulmonary infection
 - I. Prolonged paralytic ileus
 - J. None of the above**
- 73.** Which of the following is **not** a means to assess nutritional status in a surgical patient?
- F. History
 - G. Anthropometric measurements
 - H. Biochemical measurements
 - I. Immunologic measurements
 - J. None of the above**

76. The fluid in burn edema is similar to:-

- A. Plasma
- B. Blood
- C. Ringer's lactate
- D. Normal saline
- E. None of the above

77. An up-going plantar response on neurological examination is

- A. Lower motor neuron lesion
- B. Upper motor neuron lesion
- C. CNS tumors
- D. Peripheral nerve lesion

78. Skin cancer of the squamous cell type

- F. Prefers the upper lip
- G. Is more radio-sensitive than basal cell type
- H. Usually metastasizes by blood stream
- I. Is most frequent in areas exposed to actinic rays
- J. Is commonest in dark haired persons

79. Hydatid cyst of the liver (True or False)

- ___ true yes ___ Is frequently asymptomatic
- ___ true, yes ___ Are more common than that of the lung
- ___ false, need albendazole ___ Require surgical removal
- ___ true ___ May produce jaundice and fever

80. Which of the following sites is **LEAST** likely to show keloid formation after trauma?

- F. Anterior chest
- G. Deltoid region
- H. Ear lobe
- I. Eyelid
- J. Peri-umbilical region

81. The **most common** cyst of the jaw is

- F. Odontogenic cyst
- G. Dentigerous cyst
- H. Radicular cyst
- I. Follicular cyst
- J. None of the above

82. Malignant tumors of the esophagus

- F. Are most commonly Adenocarcinomas
- G. Occur most commonly in males is true

- H. Are most commonly situated in its upper third
- I. Commonly spread hematogenously

83. Adenocarcinoma of the bronchus

- F. Is equally common in both sexes
- G. Is closely associated with pipe smoking
- H. Has often spread into the pulmonary veins by the time of diagnosis
- I. Accounts for 25 percent of bronchogenic carcinomas

84. Regarding pleural drainage, all of the following are true **EXCEPT**

- F. It is intended to remove fluid and air from the pleural cavity and so encourage prompt lung-expansion
- G. It should be instituted in all intrathoracic operations
- H. It should be connected to an underwater seal
- I. It should be removed on the 4th postoperative day

85. One of the following statements is **NOT** true about overwhelming post splenectomy sepsis?

- E. The risk is higher in children as compared to adults.
- F. The risk reduces as the post operative duration increases.
- G. Pneumo-coccal vaccine minimizes its risk
- H. There is no risk after 10 years lapse
- I. All the above are not correct

87. Regarding inguinal hernia (True or False)

- t They are more common in male than in females
- f The facial defect in a direct hernia lies lateral to the inferior epigastric artery
- t The direct type is more symptomatic than indirect one
- t Herniorrhaphy is usually required in all patients
- t Femoral hernias are more common in females

88. The aim of renal stone treatment is:

- F. To remove stones
- G. To relieve infection
- H. To preserve renal function
- I. To prevent recurrence
- J. All of the above.

89. One of the following statements is **NOT** true:

- E. Isolated Crohn's colitis is a rare entity, answer
- F. It is sometimes difficult to differentiate ileo-caecal tuberculosis from caecal carcinoma on clinical grounds alone
- G. Ulcerative colitis is a disease of younger individuals true

- H. The risk of developing colonic cancer is more for ulcerative colitis than it is for Crohn's.
- I. Surgery is not the initial treatment for ulcerative colitis

*Approximately 20 percent have disease limited to the colon
US 20-40YRS, CD 25-49YRS*

90. A Brown-Sequard syndrome in spinal cord injury is
- A. Ipsilateral motor paralysis
 - B. Ipsilateral sensory paralysis
 - C. Contralateral pain and temperature loss
 - D. all of the above
91. Which of the following conditions will **always** require surgical intervention in a child?
- F) Intussusception
 - G) Acute appendicitis
 - H) Appendiceal mass
 - D) Incarcerated inguinal hernia
 - J) Mesenteric lymphadenitis
92. The **best modality** in the exact diagnosis in pleural effusions is
- A. Thoracentesis
 - B. Pleural fluid cytology
 - C. Pleural fluid analysis
 - D. Pleural biopsy
 - E. Bacteriology of exudates
94. The **most common** pathology necessitating pneumonectomy in Africa is:
- E. Bronchogenic carcinoma
 - F. Hydatid disease of the lung
 - G. Empyema thoracis
 - H. Post tuberculosis pleuropulmonary pathology
 - I. Secondary lung carcinomas
97. Surgical management of peptic oesophagitis
- F. Is indicated in the majority of patients
 - G. Is based on the prevention of reflux
 - H. Is best restricted to repeated bougienage when peptic stricture is present
 - I. Should include vagotomy
98. Wound contraction is caused by which of the following mechanism?
- F. Collagen formation
 - G. Myofibroblasts TRUE
 - H. Elastic fibers
 - I. Ground substance

- J. Granulation tissue
1. An obese 45 years old woman develops fever 24 hours after an elective Cholecystectomy. The fever is **most likely** due to:
 - A. A urinary tract infection secondary to catheterization
 - B. Wound infection
 - C. **Atelectasis**
 - D. Intravenous catheter-related sepsis
 - E. A normal post operative finding.
 2. A 55 year old woman went into shock 12 hours after abdominal surgery for chronic cholecystitis. The **most likely** cause for the shock is:
 - A. Endotoxic Shock
 - B. **Hemoperitoneum**
 - C. Acute myocardial infarction
 - D. Pulmonary embolus
 - E. Sepsis
 3. Third space fluid loss is most **commonly** associated with:
 - A. **Generalized peritonitis**
 - B. Severe vomiting
 - C. Severe diarrhea
 - D. Acute appendicitis
 - E. Acute cholecystitis
 4. Which one of the following is **least** likely to interfere with normal wound healing?
 - A. Hemoglobin of 8gm/dl
 - B. Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus
 - C. Corticosteroids
 - D. **Zinc deficiency**
 - E. Malnutrition
 5. Which components or qualities of stored whole blood tend to **increase** over time?
 - A. Red blood cell viability
 - B. **Potassium concentration**
 - C. PH
 - D. Platelet activity
 - E. Oxygen – carrying capacity
 6. **False** about **necrotizing fasciitis** or its treatment:
 - A. Surgical debridement is essential
 - B. High dose of antibiotics are required for treatment

- C. Adequate tetanus immunization prevents this infection
 - D. The skin overlying the infection site often appears normal
 - E. The organisms likely to be involved are staphylococci, microaerophilic streptococci, and gram negative anaerobes.
7. Surgical anesthesia may be achieved by:
- a. Intravenous anesthetic agents
 - b. Inhalation anesthetic agents
 - c. Regional anesthesia
 - d. All of the above
 - e. A&B only
8. Which one of the following drug is **not** used during Regional anesthesia?
- a. Lidocaine
 - b. Bupivacaine
 - c. Tetracaine
 - d. Succinylcholine
 - e. None of the above
9. Which one of the following is **not true** about Lidocaine?
- a. The maximum dose of plain lidocaine is 3 mg/kg
 - b. Is free of systemic complications
 - c. Is commonly used for regional blocks
 - d. B & C
 - e. None of the above
10. The finding of a “**Cork-Screw**” appearance in a barium swallow is a sign of:
- a. Achalasia Cardia.
 - b. Diffuse esophageal spasm T
 - c. Esophageal carcinoma.
 - d. Esophageal Varices.
 - e. Esophageal perforation.
11. A 45-year-old nonsmoker is found to have a 2-cm mass in the left lung by a routine CXR. Which of the following is the **most appropriate** next step?
- a. Perform a CT guided biopsy of the mass
 - b. Obtain a sputum sample
 - c. Start treatment with Anti-tuberculosis drugs
 - d. Repeat the CXR after 6 months
 - e. Admit him for IV antibiotic therapy
12. Which one of the following is an **anterior mediastinal tumor**?
- a. Thymoma
 - b. Pericardial cysts.
 - c. Neurogenic tumors.
 - d. Aortic aneurysm.

- e. All can occur in the anterior mediastinum.
13. A patient is brought to Zewditu Hospital emergency after a road traffic accident. He is hypotensive, complains of shortness of breath, and is found to have absent breath sound on the right side of the chest. The **first step** of the management is:
- Urgent Chest X/ray
 - Urgent right sided thoracotomy
 - Needle thoracocentesis of the right chest
 - Intubation and mechanical ventilation
 - Start-up two IV lines for rapid fluid administration.
14. **Incorrect** concerning chest tubes:
- Should be removed at the third post insertion day
 - Inserted at the 5th intercostal space to drain empyema.
 - Can be a cause or treatment of pleural empyema.
 - Clamping of the chest tube is not always necessary
 - Is required after most thoracic operations.
15. Concerning carcinoma of the esophagus, the **true** statement is:
- Adenocarcinoma of the mid-esophagus is the commonest type.
 - Surgery is the only viable option of cure T
 - Chemotherapy and surgery have the same benefit and outcome.
 - Barret's esophagus is a risk for distal squamous cell carcinoma.
 - It is a very rare disease in Ethiopia
16. Which of the following is the **most common** cause of esophageal perforation?
- Penetrating trauma to the neck
 - Iatrogenic during endoscopy T
 - Boerhaave's syndrome
 - Advanced esophageal carcinoma
 - Caustic injury
17. **The best** treatment option for flail chest is:
- Bilateral chest tube insertion and Chest physiotherapy
 - Operative rib fixation
 - Controlled positive pressure ventilation
 - Thoracotomy and resection of the involved lung
 - None of the above
18. **Incorrect** about lung suppurations:
- The most frequent cause of empyema thoracis is post pneumonia.
 - Lung abscess requires surgery in few of the cases.
 - CT scan is the gold standard in the diagnosis of bronchiectasis.
 - Hemoptysis secondary to tuberculosis always requires surgery
 - All are correct.

19. Appropriate management of severe vomiting associated with gastric outlet obstruction from peptic ulcer disease includes all of the following **except**:
- A. Naso-gastric suction
 - B. Intravenous fluid hydration
 - C. Electrolyte replacement
 - D. Intravenous H₂ antagonist
 - E. **Oral anti-acid therapy**
20. In patients with bleeding duodenal ulcers, the endoscopic finding associated with the **highest** incidence of re-bleeding is:
- a. **Visible bleeding vessel**
 - b. Cherry red spot
 - c. Clean ulcer bed
 - d. Duodenitis
 - e. Shallow, 3 mm ulcer
21. Which of the following situations is **most likely** to respond to nonsurgical management?
- a. A 72- year-old male with small intestinal Volvulus
 - b. A 55-year-old female with small intestinal ileus due to gallstone ileus
 - c. **A 45-year-old women who has small bowel obstruction after cholecystectomy 20 days previously**
 - d. A 2 day old male infant who has jejuna atresia
 - e. A 32-year-old male with complete large bowel obstruction due to colonic cancer.
22. All of the following contribute to ulcer disease of the stomach **except**:
- a. Cigarette smoking
 - b. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
 - c. Helicobacter pylori
 - d. Gastrinoma
 - e. **Spicy foods**
23. **First line** management for non-complicated peptic duodenal ulcer disease is:
- a. Vagotomy and antrectomy
 - b. Upper endoscopy and biopsy to rule out tumor
 - c. **Eradication of *Helicobacter pylori***
 - d. Serum gastrin determination
 - e. Cream or milk-based “Sippy” diet
24. When gallstone ileus occurs, the site of obstruction is usually at :
- a. **The duodenum**
 - b. The jejunum
 - c. The pylorus

- d. The sigmoid colon
 - e. The terminal ileum
25. The **most important pathophysiology** of acute cholecystitis is:
- a. Cystic duct obstruction
 - b. Gall bladder volvulus
 - c. Gall bladder carcinoma
 - d. Multiple gallstone
 - e. *Salmonella* infection and carrier state
26. A 25 years old man sustained stab wound to his abdomen. His skin is cool, and is diaphoretic. His blood pressure is 70/40. His abdomen is distended and tender. Which of the following management possibilities is **most appropriate**?
- a. Abdominal CT scan
 - b. Immediate laparoscopy
 - c. Local wound exploration
 - d. Abdominal ultrasound examination
 - e. Immediate laparotomy
27. Which of the following statement is **not true**?
- a. The commonest site of adenocarcinoma of the small bowel is the duodenum it is the ileum 50%
 - b. The most common benign tumor of the small intestine is leiomyoma
 - c. Vigorous bleeding from a small bowel lesion is likely caused leiomyoma
 - d. The stomach is the most common site GI Lymphoma
 - e. Post operative chemo-radiotherapy is shown to have improved the outcome of gastric carcinoma treatment.
28. Which of the following conditions **is not** necessarily a cause of Gastric outlet obstruction?
- a. Chronic duodenal ulcer
 - b. Tuberculosis
 - c. Gastric carcinoma
 - d. Periapillary tumor
 - e. Adult type hyperthrophic pyloric stenosis **T**
29. Patients with established, complete, simple, distal small bowel obstruction usually have the following findings on plain and upright abdominal radiographs **Except**:
- a. Distended small bowel identifiable by the valvulae conniventes
 - b. Multiple air-fluid levels.
 - c. Peripheral, rather than central, distribution of gas.
 - d. Prominent haustral markings of the distended bowel

e. C and D

30. **Incorrect** statement regarding typhoid perforation:
- The jejunum is the usual site (cecum and rectosigmoid)
 - The mortality rate is about 10 percent
 - It often presents 2-3 weeks after an acute febrile illness
 - It occurs in about 2 percent of typhoid enteritis
 - Is not uncommon in Ethiopia
31. Which of the following is **not** a complication of Meckel's diverticulum
- Intestinal obstruction
 - Bleeding
 - Peptic ulceration
 - Inflammation
 - Malignant degeneration**
32. Which of the following is **not** a cause for failure of conservative treatment of enterocutaneous fistulas?
- Intra abdominal infection
 - Obstruction distal to the site of the fistula
 - Malignancy as cause of the fistula
 - Foreign body near the fistula
 - None of the above**
33. Which of the following complications of duodenal ulcer is an absolute **indication** for emergency surgery?
- Penetration
 - Bleeding
 - Perforation
 - Intractability
 - All of the above.**
34. A 39-year-old female underwent appendectomy for a gangrenous and perforated appendicitis. Following the surgery, he has persistent fever and abdominal pain despite the administration of IV ceftriaxone and metronidazole. His ultrasound examination showed a 10 x 10cm. fluid collection in the pelvis. Which of the following should be the **most appropriate** next step?
- Add vancomycin to the regimen
 - Administer low dose heparin to dissolve the pelvic fluid
 - Drain the pelvic fluid percutaneously or operatively**
 - Continue with the regimen and repeat the ultrasound after 2 days
 - Call for a gynecologic consult to treat the pelvic fluid
35. In intestinal obstruction, strangulation should be suspected if:
- Vomiting becomes frequent

- b. Absolute constipation develops
 - c. The pain becomes dull and steady
 - d. Distention increases
 - e. The patient has shallow breathing
36. **True** concerning fissure in ano (anal fissure):
- A. Is common in males than females
 - B. Pain on defecation can be taken as a definitive diagnostic symptom
 - C. Lateral internal sphincterotomy is one of the treatment options.
 - D. Commonly found in the midline posteriorly
 - E. All of the above
37. The **definitive** Treatment of choice for 4⁰ internal hemorrhoids
- A. Band ligation
 - B. Photocoagulation
 - C. Hemorrhoidectomy
 - D. Sclerotherapy
 - E. Cryotherapy
38. The manifestation of vascular injuries include:
- a. Massive bleeding from the injury site.
 - b. Pseudo-aneurysm.
 - c. A-V fistula
 - d. Signs of limb ischemia.
 - e. All of the above
39. The **commonest** cause of varicose veins of the lower limb is:
- a. Incompetence at the sapheno-femoral junction
 - b. Incompetence at the sapheno-popliteal junction.
 - c. Deep venous thrombosis.
 - d. Significant trauma to the lower leg
 - e. Pregnancy
40. Which hormone is **most sensitive** to establish the thyroid function status?
- a. Total T3
 - b. Total T4
 - c. Free T3
 - d. TSH
 - e. All
41. Which one of the following is **true** about primary thyrotoxicosis?
- a. It is due to over activity of inter-nodal tissue of the thyroid gland.
 - b. It is infrequently associated with eye signs

- c. **The thyroid enlargement is due to abnormal thyroid stimulating antibodies**
- d. It is also known as Graham's disease.
- e. Surgery is the only option of cure
42. The **commonest** cause of post thyroidectomy airway obstruction is:
- Tracheomalacia
 - Bilateral recurrent laryngeal nerve injury
 - Tension haematoma around the operation site**
 - Laryngeal oedema secondary to anaesthetic intubation and surgical manipulation.
 - Severe tracheal injury during surgery
43. A 40-year-old female presents with a single thyroid nodule. Which of the following situations would be associated with the **highest** risk of malignancy?
- A prior history of neck irradiation**
 - Hyper functioning of the nodule
 - History of Grave's disease
 - Previous history of neck surgery**
 - Hypo functioning of the nodule
44. **False** statement concerning acute mastitis include the following except:
- Staphylococcus aureus is the most common causative organism
 - It is a very painful breast condition
 - It occurs most often in breast-feeding women
 - It is more common in hot weather**
 - Incision and drainage is not frequently required for its treatment
45. A **65-year**-old lady with a 2-cm mobile right sided breast mass and a single 2-cm mobile node in the axilla has stage _____ cancer
- I
 - II A**
 - III
 - IV
 - None of the above
46. **Which** of the following etiologies of nipple discharge **increases** the risk of **cancer**?
- Fibrocystic changes**
 - Atypical hyperplasia
 - Nipple eczema
 - Fibro adenoma
 - Galactocele

47. All are **Correct** statements concerning fibroadenoma **except**:
- A single 2-cm lesion fibroadenoma in a 20-year-old woman can be observed
 - A large juvenile fibroadenoma may be clinically indistinguishable from a benign phylloides tumor
 - The cut surface of the typical fibroadenoma retracts along the line of the cut
 - A fibroadenoma is likely to be painful and tender during pregnancy
 - May require FNAC for diagnosis
48. One is **wrong** about struvite stones
- It is formed on the background of urinary infection
 - Patients usually have acidic urine (PH<7.4)
 - It accounts for most stag-horn stone
 - Calcium is usually found as an element of its composition
 - Struvite stones accounts about 15% of all renal stones
49. The **initial** treatment of urethral catheter-associated urinary tract infection should be:
- Insertion of supra-pubic catheter + antibiotics
 - Initiation of combination of strong antibiotics
 - Removal of the urethral catheter + antibiotics
 - Continuous irrigation of the bladder through the catheter + antibiotics
 - None
50. **Not true** about Hypernephroma(adenocarcinoma):
- It is more common in males than females.
 - Is the commonest renal malignancy in adults
 - It carries a poor prognosis.
 - Chemotherapy is as effective as surgery and radiotherapy
 - Cigarette smoking is implicated as a cause of the disease
51. A 56-year old female patient presented with painless hematuria, flank pain, fatigue and occasional fever. Which of the following investigations is of **least** value?
- Urine culture and sensitivity
 - Renal ultrasound
 - Cystoscopy
 - PT, PTT and INR
 - IVP

52. Which one of the following statements is **not true** about urolithiasis?
- Uric acid stones are considered to be radio lucent on plain x/ray.
 - Open surgery is the treatment option for most renal stones**
 - Some renal stones do not need active treatment
 - BPH might contribute to renal stone formation
 - Renal stones can result in silent renal atrophy.
53. A 55-year old woman is admitted to the emergency department complaining of upper abdominal pain. An ultrasound of the abdomen revealed a thin-walled gall bladder filled with fluid and a solid left renal mass. What should be the **best** subsequent management of the patient?
- HIDA scan of the gall bladder
 - Intra Venous Pyelography (IVP)
 - CT scan of the abdomen**
 - Repeat the ultrasound after 3 months
 - Barium swallow and meal
54. A 22-year old male patient was hit by a taxi in Nazareth. Upon arrival to Zewditu Hospital 4 hours later, he had frank bleeding at the tip of his penis and there was a tender supra pubic mass. Which of the following **should not** be performed by the intern in the OPD?
- Call for the resident on duty immediately
 - Urethral catheterization with a foley catheter**
 - Immediate resuscitation with IV fluids
 - Ordering of an immediate ultrasound exam of the abdomen
 - Administration of prophylactic antibiotics
55. The supra pubic mass in the above patient represents:
- Huge pelvic hematoma
 - Distended bladder**
 - Ruptured bladder filled with hematoma
 - Intra-abdominal collection of blood
 - None of the above
56. The **most important** mechanism of injury in posterior urethral injury is:
- Torsion of the membranous urethra
 - Closed urethral injury and contusion
 - Disruption of pubo-prostatic ligament** prostatomembranous disruption
 - Extensive retro-pubic hematoma
 - None of the above
57. **Seminomas** are characterized by one of the following.
- The most frequently occurring testicular tumor
 - Early metastasis to deep inguinal lymph nodes.
 - LDH is positive in more than 90% of cases.

- d. Very limited response to chemo-radiotherapy **T**
e. None of the above
58. Which one of the following is **true** about bladder tumors?
a. Advanced bladder carcinoma responds well to radiotherapy
b. 90% of early transitional cell carcinoma recurs after local treatment.
c. The superficial bladder tumor cannot be treated by local chemotherapy.
d. Spread of tumor is limited to lymphatic and vascular.
e. Squamous cell carcinoma might result from a long standing stone disease **TRUE**
59. **Not** an indication for renal exploration in patients with renal injury:
a. Derangement of the vital signs
b. Severe hematuria at presentation
c. Palpable mass in the flanks
d. Dropping hematocrit
e. Grade IV renal injuries
60. The PR examination of an 80-year old male patient revealed a big prostate, hard in consistency with two nodules on its surface. The **next step** should be:
a. Transvesical prostatectomy
b. Determination of serum PSA level
c. Trans-urethral prostatectomy
d. Trans rectal prostatic biopsy
e. B and D are correct
61. Which one is the **best** treatment for localized prostatic carcinoma?
a. Transvesical prostatectomy
b. Chemotherapy
c. Hormonal treatment
d. Orchidectomy
e. Radiotherapy
62. Indication for surgery in BPH includes all **except**:
a. Hematuria
b. Severe lower urinary tract symptoms
c. Huge prostate on rectal examination
d. Associated bladder stone
e. Recurrent urinary tract infection
63. Which is **true** concerning urethral strictures?
a. Cysto-urethroscopy is first line of investigation.
b. Commonest cause of bulbar urethral stricture is post trauma.
c. Bouginage (dilation) is the treatment of choice for posterior urethral stricture. **T**
d. Urethroplasty is the best option of treatment of all types of strictures
e. The incidence of post-gonococcus stricture is decreasing

64. **Not** a clinical sign of basal skull fracture:
- C.S.F through nostrils and ears
 - Dark discoloration around the eyes
 - Bluish discoloration of the mastoid area
 - Hemotympanium
 - None of the above
65. Concussion is **best** characterized by:
- Glasgow coma scale of 7/15
 - Hemi-body weakness
 - Disturbance of memory
 - Aphasia
 - Dilated pupil of one eye
66. Acute extradural hematoma is often the result of:
- Cortical veins tear
 - Major dural sinuses tear
 - Brain tissue laceration
 - Middle meningeal arteries branch tear
 - Bleeding from the brain substance
67. Which of the following **is not** an indication of elevation of a depressed skull fracture?
- Associated dilated pupil and facial nerve paralysis
 - Low Glasgow coma scale
 - Compound depressed skull fracture
 - Hemi-paresis
 - None of the above
68. All are true **except**
- Primary peritonitis is usually caused by polymicrobs
 - S.Pneumoniae & H.influenza are among the commonly incriminated pathogens in overwhelming post splenectomy sepsis
 - Ascending cholangitis is the commonest route for the development of pyogenic liver abscess
 - Penicillin is drug of choice for treatment for erysepellas
 - S. aureus is the usual pathogens for acute mastitis
69. Which one of the followings **is true** about burn-shock?
- It is proportional to the extent of burn-depth
 - It is always caused by loss of blood from the burn wound
 - It is proportional to the extent of total body surface area burnt
 - Treatment should be initiated if only the vital signs deteriorate
 - None of the above

70. Which one of the followings is **Not** included among causes of jaw swellings
- Burkitt's lymphoma
 - Thyroglossal cyst
 - Ameloblastoma
 - Dentigenous cyst
 - None of the above
71. Which of the following is **true** concerning overwhelming post splenectomy sepsis?
- It can be prevented by appropriate vaccinations.
 - It occurs more commonly in adults than children, in children
 - The most commonly isolated organism is Staph. Aureus, strep
 - The mortality in children is more than 90 %
 - All of the above is true
72. One of the following is **not true** about jaw fractures
- The air way may easily be compromised
 - Nasopharyngeal bleeding is one of the clinical pictures
 - The commonest site for mandibular fracture is the coronoid process
 - Fracture line is craniofacial in Le-Fort III fracture
 - All of the above
73. The **commonest** organism isolated in orthopedic bone infection is:
- Streptococcus pyogenus
 - Staph aureus
 - Salmonella typhi
 - E. coli
 - Fungus
74. Which one is a **wrong** statement?
- Hematogenous route is the commonest way of acquiring Osteomyelitis true
 - Usually bone infection starts from metaphysis true
 - The dead bone is called involucrum sequester
 - All are true
 - None
76. The **most commonly** affected joint in septic arthritis of infancy is:
- Knee
 - Hip
 - Ankle
 - Elbow
 - Wrist
77. Which of the following is the **most severe** type of nerve injury?
- Neurapraxia

- B. Neurotemesis
 - C. Axonotemesis
 - D. Intra-neuronal hematoma
 - E. All of the above
78. All of the following groups of bone tumors cause cystic lesions in the metaphysis of a long bone **except**:
- A. Aneurismal bone cyst
 - B. Simple bone cyst
 - C. **Fibrous dysplasia**
 - D. Osteoid osteoma
 - E. Encondroma
79. **Commonest** soft tissue sarcoma in children is:
- A. **Rhabdomyosarcoma**
 - B. Fibrosarcoma
 - C. Synovial sarcoma
 - D. Liposarcoma
 - E. Melanoma
80. Giant cell tumor is a lytic lesion in the:
- A. end of a long bone
 - B. flat bones
 - C. The diaphysis of long bones
 - D. The **metaphysical region of long bones** **TRUE**
 - E. All bones, irrespective of site and size
81. Osteosarcoma occur **most commonly**
- A. **Around the knee joint** **T**
 - B. Diaphysis of long bones, particularly the femur
 - C. Elbow joint
 - D. Pelvic bones
 - E. Spine
82. **Most common** primary malignant bone tumor in adults:
- A. Osteosarcoma
 - B. Ewing's sarcoma
 - C. Multiple myeloma
 - D. **Metastatic carcinoma**
 - E. Giant cell tumor
83. The **safest** site of skeletal pin insertion for femoral shaft fracture is
- A. Distal femur
 - B. **Proximal tibia**

- C. Calcaneus
 D. Distal tibia
 E. All of the above
84. The reason why POP is **not recommended** for the treatment of compound fractures is:
- A. Poor patient preference and compliance
 B. Risk of compartment syndrome
 C. High risk of bone deformity
 D. High risk of deep venous thrombosis
 E. **Poor wound care access**
85. The **earliest** symptom of an impending compartment syndrome is:
- A. **Pain on passive stretching of the involved compartment**
 B. Paraesthesia and sensory deficit in the distribution
 C. Pallor
 D. Pulselessness
 E. Paralysis
86. The **best method** of immobilization for compound fracture of tibia is:
- A. Plate and screw
 B. Intra-medullary nail
 C. **External Fixation**
 D. POP
 E. Wiring and skin graft
87. The following are indication for open reduction and internal fixation
- a. Displaced articular fracture
 b. Avulsion fracture
 c. Multiple fractures
 d. Non union
 e. **All** of the above
88. One of the following is **not true** about ano-rectal malformation.
- A. Their incidence is approximately 1:5000 births
 B. They occur more commonly in boys
 C. They always occur in association with other anomalies
 D. **Low** anomalies are more common than high anomalies.
 E. **Colostomy is not always needed as part of their management.**
89. About Hirshprung's disease, one is **not true**
- A. It often presents as distal intestinal obstruction in newborns
 B. Sepsis can be one of its presenting features.
 C. Commonly affects the sigmoid or the rectum of infants.
 D. Can involve the entire large bowel occasionally
 E. **There is no relation between hirshprung's disease and trisomy 21**
90. **Not true** about esophageal atresia and tracheo-esophageal fistulas (TEF):

- A. “H” type TEF is the commonest type
- B. Are commonly associated with other anomalies
- C. Can present pre-natally by polyhydramnios
- D. Commonly presents with drooling of saliva
- E. Diagnosis can be made by CXR after insertion of an NG tube
91. One is **not true** about undescended testis.
- A. In about 80% of patients, it is unilateral
- B. Descent into the scrotum can occur within the first year of life. First month
- C. Has increased risk of developing testicular tumor
- D. Predisposes to infertility
- E. Commonest site of undescended testis is in the abdomen
92. All of the following are **true** about acute appendicitis in children **except**:
- A. Acute appendicitis is very easy to diagnose
- B. Intussusception is one of its differential diagnoses
- C. Appendectomy is the definitive Rx
- D. Closed loop obstruction of the appendix is responsible for its pathogenesis
- E. Ultrasound is not always important for its diagnosis.
93. Which of the following findings is **consistent** with acute cholecystitis?
- a. Fever, intermittent RUQ pain and jaundice
- b. Persistent abdominal pain, RUQ tenderness and leukocytosis
- c. Intermittent abdominal pain and minimal tenderness at RUQ
- d. Epigastric and back pain
- e. All of the above
95. A 28-year-old female patient undergoing an obstetric ultrasound during her second trimester ANC follow-up was diagnosed to have cholelithiasis. She claims to have some indigestion and belching during her pregnancy. Which of the following is the most appropriate treatment?
- a. A low-fat diet during the pregnancy and elective cholecystectomy after delivery
- b. Elective laparoscopic cholecystectomy during the second trimester.
- c. A low-fat diet during pregnancy and follow-up, then repeat evaluation after delivery
- d. Elective open cholecystectomy during the second trimester.
- e. ERCP during the second trimester.
96. False concerning left-sided colon cancers:
- A. May present with large bowel obstructive symptoms
- B. More common than right colon cancer
- C. Usually seen in elderly patients

- D. Usually present with features of anemia of unknown origin
- E. All of the following are true
97. Rectal cancer:
- Digital rectal examination plays important role for clinical diagnosis
 - It can presents with symptoms of chronic large intestinal obstruction
 - It is sensitive to radiotherapy
 - All of the above
 - A & C only
98. A 60-year old farmer from Ambo presented with lower abdominal cramp, distention and failure to pass feaces and flatus of three days duration. His pulse rate was 110/m and blood pressure was 100/60mmHg. He had a distended and mildly tender abdomen. The most likely clinical diagnosis would be
- Small bowel Volvulus
 - Simple sigmoid Volvulus
 - Strangulated sigmoid Volvulus
 - Recto-sigmoid cancer with dehydration
 - Mesenteric thrombosis
99. In the above patient all of the following measures are acceptable **except**
- Plain film of the abdomen
 - Intravenous crystalloid resuscitation
 - Exploratory laparotomy
 - Rectal tube deflation
 - Intravenous antibiotics
100. A 42-year-old male man with alcoholism has chronic pancreatitis and presents with a palpable abdominal mass and slightly elevated serum amylase level. Which of the following is the **most likely** diagnosis?
- Pancreatic cancer
 - Pancreatic abscess
 - Pancreatic hematoma
 - Pancreatic pseudocyst
 - Pancreatic empyema

For the first 0 to 10 kg	Give 100 mL/kg per day
For the next 10 to 20 kg	Give an additional 50 mL/kg per day

For weight >20 kg	Give an additional 20 mL/kg per day
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The diagnosis and treatment of lesions spanning from the lips and oral cavity to the larynx and hypopharynx requires a similar methodic approach.

tobacco and alcohol are the most common preventable risk factors associated with the development of head and neck cancers

Patients diagnosed with a head and neck cancer are predisposed to the development of a second tumor within the aerodigestive tract. The overall rate of second primary tumors is approximately 14%.

Patients with a primary malignancy of the oral cavity or pharynx are most likely to develop a second lesion within the cervical esophagus, whereas patients with a carcinoma of the larynx are at risk for developing a neoplasm in the lung

Cancer of the lip is most commonly seen in **white men** from the **ages of 50 to 70 years**, but can be seen in younger patients, particularly those with fair complexions. Risk factors include prolonged **exposure to sunlight, fair complexion, immunosuppression, and tobacco use.**

The majority of lip malignancies present on the **lower lip (88 to 98%),**

The histology of lip cancers is predominantly **squamous cell carcinoma surgical excision** with histologic confirmation of tumor-free margins **is the preferred treatment modality. Lymph node metastasis occurs in fewer than 10%** of patients with lip cancer (Fig. 18-22). The primary echelon of nodes at risk is in the **submandibular and submental regions.** In the presence of clinically evident **neck metastasis, neck dissection is indicated.**

The overall **5-year cure rate** of lip cancer approximates **90%** and drops to **50% in the presence of neck metastases.**⁴⁴ **Postoperative radiation** is administered *to the primary site and neck for patients with close or positive margins, lymph node metastases, or perineural invasion*