

**END OF ROTATION CAT- 16.10.2012**

**TIME: 1 ½ HRS**

1. The following is a differential for cellulitis
  - a) Acute osteomyelitis
  - b) Necrotizing fasciitis
  - c) Pyoderma
  - d) Localized abscess
  - e) Dry gangrene
2. The following is NOT an important consideration in the pre-operative management of patients with obstructive jaundice
  - a) Bowel preparation
  - b) Rehydration
  - c) Antibiotic prophylaxis
  - d) INR measurements
  - e) Plasma protein levels
3. The following complication in thyroid surgery can be completely avoided with proper pre-operative management
  - a) Hoarseness of voice
  - b) Hypocalcemia
  - c) Hypoparathyroidism
  - d) Thyroid storm
  - e) Tracheomalacia
4. The following consideration is important in the pre-operative period
  - a) Informed consent
  - b) Type of surgery
  - c) Residence of the patient
  - d) Type of anaesthesia
  - e) Existing co-morbidities
5. In considering admission for patients with head injury, the following is not important.
  - a) Age of patient
  - b) History of vomiting
  - c) History of convulsions
  - d) The occupation of the patient
  - e) History of alcohol intake
6. A patient complains of painful defecation associated with fresh per rectal blood. Possible diagnosis to consider
  - a) Hidradenitis suppurativa
  - b) Dermoid cyst
  - c) Pilonidal sinus
  - d) Anal fissure
  - e) Pruritus ani
7. Which of the following is not a feature of intestinal obstruction?
  - a) Abdominal pain
  - b) Abdominal distention
  - c) Vomiting
  - d) Obstipation
  - e) Loss of appetite
8. Rectal juvenile polyps
  - a) Almost invariably undergo malignant change
  - b) Occasionally persist into adult life

- c) Are premalignant
  - d) Are not associated with pain
  - e) Are not associated with rectal bleeding.
9. The most common post-operative complication following appendectomy is
- a) Intra abdominal abscess
  - b) Ileus
  - c) Deep Vein Thrombosis
  - d) Pneumonia
  - e) Wound infection
10. Charcot's triad consists of:
- a) Fever, nausea and vomiting
  - b) Pain, nausea and jaundice
  - c) Pain, nausea and vomiting
  - d) Pain, jaundice and fever
  - e) Jaundice, fever and nausea
11. Which is the first line imaging investigation for suspected gallstones?
- a) MRCP
  - b) ERCP
  - c) PTC
  - d) Ultrasound
  - e) CT scan
12. Miesche disease is:
- a) A familial form of lymphedema praecox
  - b) Not a familial disease
  - c) Caused by filarial worms
  - d) Secondary lymphedema
  - e) Post-axillary surgery lymphedema of the upper limb
13. Gangrene is:
- a) A common complication of acute prostatitis
  - b) Caused by *C.perfringens*
  - c) A complication of gastritis
  - d) Preceded by circulatory collapse
  - e) Caused by *B.anthraxis*
14. Which statement with regards to breast CA is TRUE?
- a) The commonest site of metastases is the contralateral breast
  - b) Local spread to the chest wall occurs earlier in male than female patients
  - c) Klinefelter's syndrome is a predisposing factor
  - d) Breast sparing surgery always results in local disease recurrence
  - e) There is no role for neo-adjuvant chemotherapy
15. The following signs & symptoms are consistent with acute pancreatitis:
- a) The patient was writhing in pain and vomiting
  - b) Pain initially peri-umbilical then moves to right iliac fossa
  - c) Rovsing's sign positive
  - d) Rectal temperature 38.1°
  - e) Tenderness over McBurney's point
16. ... presents with recent onset of hoarseness of voice, examination reveals a ....in her left thyroid lobe and mobile enlarged cervical node on the ..... The best test to confirm malignancy is:
- a) FNA cytology
  - b) Core needle biopsy

c) Radioactive iodine scan

d) Bone scan

e) .....

17. A 70 year old diabetic male resident of an old people's home is brought to A&E with a two weeks history of episodes of somnolence and confusion. He is reported to have fallen in the bathroom and hit his head 2 months ago. The most likely diagnosis is:
- a) Alzheimer's disease
  - b) Acute subdural hematoma
  - c) Chronic subdural hematoma
  - d) Viral encephalitis
  - e) Epidural hematoma
18. Kaposi's Sarcoma:
- a) Is an X-linked recessive disease
  - b) Can be treated with radiotherapy
  - c) Does not respond to chemotherapy
  - d) Only affects people with AIDS
  - e) Mainly affects the CNS
19. Initial fluid resuscitation of a patient with ..... and hypovolemic shock should be:
- a) Blood transfusion
  - b) Hypertonic saline
  - c) Fresh frozen plasma
  - d) Ringer's lactate
  - e) Albumin
20. The following test may be necessary in acute testicular pain:
- a) WBC count and differential
  - b) Abdominal CT scan
  - c) Fine Needle Aspiration
  - d) Lymphangiography
  - e) Trial therapy
21. Regarding medical ethics:
- a) A doctor should ensure a chaperone is present when performing gynaecological examinations
  - b) Counselling plays little importance in office procedures
  - c) History taking is much more important than documentation of the history and record keeping
  - d) Confidentiality is not important
  - e) Substance abuse by doctors is tolerated occasionally
22. A 40 year old man undergoes a laparotomy for small bowel obstruction due to adhesions. During the release of the adhesions, an enterotomy is made in the obstructed but viable gut resulting in spillage of fecal material into the abdomen. This converts the wound to:
- a) Clean contaminated
  - b) Secondary
  - c) Infected
  - d) Contaminated
  - e) Clean
23. An 11 year old boy presents with a sudden onset of severe lower right quadrant pain and ...tenderness accompanied by nausea and vomiting. Which is the likely diagnosis that qualifies as a surgical emergency?
- a) Acute prostatitis
  - b) Acute epididymorchitis
  - c) Testicular torsion
  - d) Acute appendicitis

- e) gastroenteritis
24. A workman fell on a bar which hit his perineum and presents with haematoma and per urethral bleeding. Which is TRUE?
- a) Catheterise
  - b) Surgery to repair urethra
  - c) Suprapubic catheterization if patient can pass urine
  - d) Scrotal exploration indicated
  - e) Immediate explorative laparotomy
25. Which statement with regards to burns is TRUE?
- a) The commonest cause of death is overwhelming infection
  - b) In electrical burns, the extent of surface injury is a good reflection of underlying injury
  - c) Flame burns are worse than scalds.
  - d) Partial thickness burns are sensate
  - e) Inhalational injury has no bearing on prognosis
26. Complications of cholelithiasis include the following except:
- a) Cholangitis
  - b) Pancreatitis
  - c) Jaundice
  - d) Gastroenteritis
  - e) Biliary strictures
27. In a patient with jaundice, the investigation would be
- a) ERCP
  - b) LFTs and abdominal ultrasound
  - c) Abdominal CT scan
  - d) Laparoscopy
  - e) MRCP
28. Patients with Wilms' tumor most frequently present with:
- a) Bilateral metachronous lesions
  - b) Bilateral synchronous lesions
  - c) An extrarenal primary
  - d) A multicentric primary lesion
  - e) A unifocal unilateral lesion.
29. Which of the following is the most common liver tumor of childhood?
- a) Hemangioma and hemangioendothelioma
  - b) Hepatoblastoma
  - c) Hepatocellular carcinoma
  - d) Mesenchymal hamartoma
  - e) Hepatoma
30. You are asked to recommend therapy for an asymptomatic 2 year old who swallowed a small alkaline watch battery 4 hours ago. A plain film shows the intact battery in the intestine beyond the stomach. The best course of therapy is:
- a) Immediate laparotomy, enterotomy and removal of the battery
  - b) Cathartics and a follow up plain film if 48 hours if the child remains asymptomatic
  - c) Enteroscopy with extraction
  - d) Laparoscopy with ultrasound localization and extraction
  - e) Colonoscopic exam
31. The treatment of choice for neonates with uncomplicated meconium ileus is:
- a) Observation
  - b) Emergency laparotomy, bowel resection and Bishop-Koop enterectomy

- c) IV hydration and Gastrografin enema
  - d) Emergency laparotomy, bowel resection and anastomosis
  - e) Sweat, Chloride and pancreatic enzyme therapy
32. Polyhydramnios is frequently observed in all the following except?
- a) Oesophageal atresia
  - b) Duodenal atresia
  - c) Pyloric atresia
  - d) Hirschprung's disease
  - e) Congenital diaphragmatic hernia
33. Which of the following is correct in thyroid cancer
- a) Anaplastic carcinoma has a good prognosis if treated promptly
  - b) Follicular carcinoma spreads via the lymphatic system
  - c) Medullary carcinoma is associated with calcitonin
  - d) Papillary carcinoma is associated with men
  - e) The majority of follicular carcinomas
34. Which of the following is NOT an ultrasound finding in acute cholecystitis?
- a) Absence of gallstones
  - b) Gall bladder wall thickness more than 6mm
  - c) Pericholecystic fluid
  - d) Gall bladder wall thickness more than 4mm
  - e) Sonographic Murphy sign.
35. The following is true with regards to carcinoid tumors
- a) Most commonly affects the colon
  - b) Symptoms of carcinoid syndrome often arise after metastases have arisen
  - c) Carcinoid syndrome occurs once lung metastases have occurred
  - d) Urinary 5-HIAA is elevated in patients with carcinoid syndrome
  - e) Surgery is deemed inappropriate once the tumor has metastasized.
36. Fissure in ano:
- a) Is premalignant
  - b) Responds rarely to topical glyceroltrinitrate (GTN)
  - c) Are mainly laterally located
  - d) Usually require surgical intervention
  - e) Can be created using botulinum toxin
37. Aetiological factors for...include:
- a) Chronic constipation
  - b) Low fibre diet
  - c) Colon cancer
  - d) Warfarin
  - e) Previous left hemicolectomy
38. A patient with Duke's C ascending colon cancer
- a) Will have a poorer prognosis than a patient with Duke's disease
  - b) Can expect survival benefit of adjuvant chemotherapy
  - c) Is more likely to develop metastatic disease in the right kidney
  - d) May have any T stage using the TNM staging system
  - e) Must be offered post-operative radiotherapy
39. Colonoscopy:
- a) Does not require formal mechanical bowel preparation
  - b) Carries 1% perforation rate
  - c) Is more sensitive than Barium enema at detecting colon polyps

- d) Is safest when performed under general anesthesia
  - e) Unlike ultrasound is not user-dependent
40. Anorectal (perianal) abscesses:
- a) Can cause pain on defecation
  - b) May discharge spontaneously into rectum
  - c) Should be treated initially with high dose IV antibiotics
  - d) Are not associated with systemic disorders
  - e) Are more likely to recur if a skin-derived organism is cultured
41. Regarding stomas:
- a) Ileostomies are mainly sited in the right lower quadrant
  - b) Colostomies should have a spout to protect the surrounding skin
  - c) Loop transverse colostomy is associated with fewer complications than ileostomy
  - d) Defunctioning stomas must be reversed within 6 months
  - e) Peristomal hernias usually result from ischemia
42. While strolling in the neighbourhood in the morning, a 30-year-old man develops sudden excruciating pain in the right flank and back pain, which radiates to the right groin. Which is the most likely diagnosis?
- a) Acute mesenteric ischemia
  - b) Muscle spasm
  - c) Ureteric colic
  - d) Prolapsed intervertebral disc
  - e) Ruptured abdominal aortic aneurysm
43. A 50-year-old man presents with ... distention and vomiting. Which abdominal x-ray feature will point towards intestinal obstruction?
- a) Free air under diaphragm
  - b) Dilated bowel with haustrae
  - c) Peripheral position of distended loops
  - d) Presence of air in the rectum
  - e) Presence of valvulae conniventes in the distended loops
44. TRUE regarding the breast:
- a) Derives its arterial supply from the internal thoracic artery only
  - b) Lymphatic drainage is to the axillary lymph nodes and the lymph nodes along the internal thoracic vessels
  - c) The axilla contains 5 to 10 lymph nodes
  - d) The pectoralis major divides the axillary lymph nodes to 3 levels
  - e) The sentinel lymph node is the last node draining the tumor-bearing area of the breast
45. Regarding investigations of the breast:
- a) Triple assessment is a reliable way for diagnosing breast cancer
  - b) Mammography involves exposure to high radiation dose
  - c) Mammographic interpretation is easier in young women
  - d) Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology (FNAC) is always reliable
  - e) Ultrasound is an effective screening tool.
46. Breast abscesses:
- a) Occur only in lactating women
  - b) The most common causative organism is *Streptococcus spp.*
  - c) Must always be incised
  - d) May indicate an underlying carcinoma
  - e) Requires breastfeeding to stop
47. Clinical examination of the breast:
- a) The most common sign and symptom of breast disease is a mass
  - b) Clinical assessment of axillary lymph nodes is very accurate

- c) A bloody nipple discharge rules out malignancy
  - d) Ulceration of the skin is an early finding in breast cancer
  - e) Examination of the abdomen is an accurate method for picking up metastases
48. In examining the thyroid gland:
- a) Palpation of the gland is performed from behind the patient
  - b) The neck should be extended during palpation
  - c) The ears must be examined
  - d) If no mass is felt in the gland, there is no need to examine the neck lymph nodes
  - e) A stethoscope is not required
49. Enlargement of the left supraclavicular lymph nodes is NOT associated with:
- a) Breast adenocarcinoma
  - b) Gastric adenocarcinoma
  - c) Parotid pleimorphic adenoma
  - d) Ovarian serous carcinoma
  - e) Hepatocellular carcinoma
50. Incisional hernias
- a) Are increased by postoperative wound infection
  - b) Can be prevented by use of a corset
  - c) Always require surgical correction
  - d) Are more common in thin patients
  - e) Can be avoided by using laparoscopic surgery
51. A strangulated hernia
- a) Can be treated by reducing the hernia
  - b) May be reducible
  - c) Is usually painless
  - d) Should be managed with early surgery
  - e) Is more commonly observed in ingunal than femoral hernia
52. Complications of hernia surgery include:
- a) Loss of sensation to the ipsilateral side of the penis
  - b) Loss of sensation to the skin of the lower abdomen
  - c) Impotence
  - d) Recurrence of the hernia
  - e) Hydronephrosis
53. When managing post-operative fluid requirements:
- a) Hypotension may worsen acute renal failure
  - b) Fluid restriction is always needed in liver failure
  - c) A central venous pressure of 4mmHg usually indicates hypovolemia
  - d) Excessive GI losses can be adequately replaced by 4% dextrose, 0.18% saline solution (dextrose saline)
  - e) Urine output is not a good indicator of organ perfusion in the post-operative surgical patients.
54. ....
- a) Sodium is retained
  - b) Potassium is retained
  - c) Metabolic rate is decreased
  - d) Urinary nitrogen levels fall
  - e) ADH secretion is reduced
55. During the first one hour of untreated acute blood loss of 15% of blood volume,
- a) Peripheral vascular resistance decreases
  - b) Fluid shifts from the interstitial space to the intravascular space
  - c) Oliguria is mainly due to ADH secretion

- d) Capillary permeability is reduced
  - e) Reticulocyte count increases
56. Consequences of Total Parenteral Nutrition (TPN) include:
- a) Pancreatitis
  - b) Altered gut flora
  - c) Reduced mortality after surgery
  - d) Reduced gut permeability
  - e) Hypoglycemia
57. Chronic ankle ulcers:
- a) Are usually due to arterial disease
  - b) Should always be treated with compression banding
  - c) Should be biopsied if not healing
  - d) Are more common below the medial malleolus
  - e) Should be treated with topical antibiotics
58. Urethral catheterization :
- a) Acute urinary retention is an uncommon urological indication
  - b) Foley catheters are retained in the bladder by a coiling device
  - c) Is performed using a clean technique
  - d) Urethral tincture is a recognized complication
  - e) Suprapubic catheters are used instead of urethral catheters in patients presenting with frank haematuria and clot retention.
59. The following statement about Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia is false:
- a) Arises from the peripheral zone of the prostate
  - b) Is generally a disease of elderly men
  - c) Transurethral resection of the prostate (TURP) is the most common surgical treatment
  - d) Is commonly treated with alpha-blockers
  - e) Can lead to renal failure
60. Obstructive urinary symptom include:
- a) Frequency
  - b) Haematuria
  - c) Hesitancy
  - d) Urgency
  - e) Nocturia
61. Testicular torsion:
- a) Occurs most frequently between the ages 2-10 years
  - b) The underlying cause is known as the 'ball-and-chain' abnormality
  - c) Is commonly associated with dysuria
  - d) Classically presents as a painful, high-riding testicular with a horizontal...
  - e) Can be treated expectantly to see if they untwist.
62. Suprapubic catheter:
- a) Should be inserted when the bladder is supply
  - b) Are inserted 2cm below the umbilicus
  - c) Is the first choice of catheter for patients in acute urinary retention.
  - d) Complications include bowel perforation
  - e) Should always be inserted in theatre under aseptic conditions
63. Routine investigation for
- a) Urea and electrolytes
  - b) Ultrasound scan of the kidneys, ureters and bladder (KUB)
  - c) Full blood count



- d) Angiogram
  - e) Flexible cystoscopy
64. ....
- a) Isphagia husk (e.g. Fybogel) is abulk forming agent
  - b) Lactulose is a glucose polymer
  - c) Lactulose is hydrolysed by bacteria in the small intestine
  - d) Senna is a GI stimulant that acts within 30 minutes
  - e) Laxative abuse can lead to hypercalcemia and colonic atony
65. Regarding bladder tumors, all are true except:
- a) 90% are squamous carcinoma
  - b) Painless haematuria is the commonest presentation
  - c) Cigarette smoking is an important aetiological factor
  - d) 80% of the tumors are superficial (i.e. no muscle invasion)
  - e) Superficial tumors are often well controlled by transurethral resection
66. Which of the following is the commonest symptom of ...disease
- a) Regurgitation
  - b) Water brash
  - c) Hoarseness
  - d) Globus sensation
  - e) Odynophagia
67. Type II gastric ulcers:
- a) Occur only in the lesser curvature of the stomach
  - b) Antrum of the stomach
  - c) Both in duodenum and the body of the stomach
  - d) Both in the lesser curvature and the duodenum
  - e) Does not depend on hypersecretory state for its occurrence.
68. Diagnostic peritoneal lavage is positive when all the following are present except:
- a) RBC > 100 000/ mm<sup>3</sup>
  - b) WBC > 500/mm<sup>3</sup>
  - c) Amylase > 200 IU/L
  - d) Alkaline phophatase > 1IU/L
  - e) Any bile material
69. The following are systemic complications of peritonitis except:
- a) Bone marrow suppression
  - b) Renal failure
  - c) Respiratory failure
  - d) Liver abscess
  - e) Endotoxic shock
70. A 15 year old lady comes to the A&E with a history of migratory right iliac fossa pain, no anorexia, no vomiting. On examination, she has tenderness in the right inguinal fossa with no rebound. She has leucocytosis. The temperature is normal. What is the appropriate action?
- a) Appendectomy
  - b) Ultrasound
  - c) Repeat the complete blood count
  - d) The patient should be sent back home with a pain killer
  - e) Patient should be re-examined with a senior person
71. Regarding nipple retractions:
- a) Is never congenital
  - b) Is always premalignant

- c) Always requires intervention
  - d) A slit-like retraction may be due to duct... or chronic periductal mastitis
  - e) Circumferential retraction has no significance
72. In an endemic goitrous area, the commonest thyroid cancer is:
- a) Papillary thyroid cancer
  - b) Medullary thyroid cancer
  - c) Lymphoma
  - d) Anaplastic thyroid carcinoma
  - e) Follicular thyroid carcinoma
73. Which of the following does not occur in laparoscopic surgery
- a) Smaller scars
  - b) Reduced post-operative pain
  - c) Shorter hospital stay
  - d) Faster return to normal function
  - e) No lifting heavy weights after operation
74. ....
- a) .....
  - b) Anterior resection
  - c) Abdomino-perineal resection
  - d) Lateral sphincterectomy
  - e) Rectal resection and “pull through”
75. Regarding phimosis the following are correct EXCEPT:
- a) Sometimes associated with Diabetes mellitus
  - b) Occurs only in children
  - c) Balantiasis xerotica obliterana is a cause
  - d) Can cause urinary obstruction
  - e) Treatment is circumcision
76. Cause of urethral strictures except:
- a) Congenital
  - b) Traumatic
  - c) Instrumentation
  - d) Reiter’s disease
  - e) Indwelling catheter
77. Which of the following is not part of routine management of cellulitis of the leg?
- a) Antibiotic
  - b) Elevation of the limb
  - c) Analgesics
  - d) Surgical toilet
  - e) antipyretics
78. The most common topical dressing for thermal burns is:
- a) 1% silver sulphadiazine
  - b) 1% silver nitrate solution
  - c) Mafonide acetate cream
  - d) Bactigras
  - e) 0.5% silver nitrate
79. A 15 year old boy weighing 25kg comes in with 15%burns that occurred one hour ago.what is the likely amount of fluid to be administered over 24 hours?
- a) 900ml
  - b) 1500ml

- c) 3100ml
  - d) 2500ml
  - e) 22500ml
80. Which of the following items of the patient's history and exam would suggest you do not have a high risk of inhalational injury?
- a) Sulphuric acid splashed by a jealous wife
  - b) Dragged from a burning hut
  - c) Carbonaceous sputum
  - d) Hoarse voice in a patient
  - e) Singed facial hair
81. The following are important when taking a history concerning pain except:
- a) Site
  - b) Onset
  - c) History of surgery
  - d) Surface
  - e) Timing
82. A 45 year old man with a history of involvement in a road traffic accident presents with a history of loss of consciousness, opening eyes only to pain, flexes upper limb but extends lower limb in pain and makes inaudible noises on pain. The right pupil is dilated. What is the Glasgow Coma Scale score?
- a) 9
  - b) 8
  - c) 7
  - d) 6
  - e) 10
83. ....  
filled loops indicating some form of intestinal obstruction. Which is the most unlikely diagnosis?
- a) Ileal atresia
  - b) Meconium ileus- obstruction of the distal small intestine by thick undigested meconium
  - c) Meconium plug syndrome- obstruction of colon by a plug of meconium
  - d) Duodenal atresia
  - e) Hirschsprung's disease- congenital aganglionosis of colon starting with the rectum
84. Which one of the following represents serious sequel of peripheral vascular disease?
- a) Intermittent claudication
  - b) Rest pain
  - c) Ulceration
  - d) Gangrene
  - e) Numbness
85. Which of the following modalities is NOT used to treat varicose veins?
- a) Compression stockings
  - b) Sclerotherapy
  - c) Laser therapy
  - d) Stripping of the varicose veins
  - e) Embolectomy
86. Which of the following areas is not covered in the focused assessment sonogram for trauma?
- a) Pelvis
  - b) Pericardium
  - c) Left hypochondrium
  - d) Right iliac fossa
  - e) Right hypochondrium

87. Which of the following is a cause of serous nipple discharge from more than one duct?
- Duct ectasia
  - Paget's disease
  - Eczema
  - Psoriasis
  - Lactation
88. A 25 year old man presents with high fever, severe abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting one week after surgery for strangulated inguinal hernia. His abdomen has generalized tenderness. The most likely diagnosis is:
- Acute intestinal obstruction
  - Acute Cholangitis
  - Acute Reflux oesophagitis
  - Acute Pancreatitis
  - Acute Bacterial peritonitis
89. A 21 year old 2<sup>nd</sup> year university student is brought to ER after being hit on the head during a rugby match. His colleagues report that he lost consciousness for about 10 minutes immediately after the trauma, then regained it only to slip into unconsciousness while they were driving him to hospital. What was the most likely diagnosis?
- Acute subdural haematoma
  - Epidural haematoma
  - Intracerebral haematoma
  - Fracture base of skull
  - pneumocephalus
90. The following is NOT a feature of Raynaud's pentad as seen in association with cholelithiasis
- Upper quadrant abdominal pain
  - Fever
  - Jaundice
  - Vomiting
  - Hypotension
91. Which one of the following conditions is...
- Stress gastritis
  - Menetride's disease
  - Gastric ulcers due to head injuries
  - Alcohol related gastritis
  - Gastritis.....
92. The most common cause of haematuria is:
- Carcinoma of the urinary bladder
  - Enlarged prostate gland
  - Urinary tract infections
  - Trauma
  - Testicular torsion
93. Which of the following is an indication for thyroidectomy?
- Short neck
  - "cold nodule"
  - Lingual thyroid
  - Thyroglossal cyst
  - Pressure symptoms
94. The following are methods of sterilization of surgical equipment:
- Glutaraldehyde 2%
  - Formaldehyde gas at airtight cabinet at 50°C
  - Low temperature steam at 73°C for 20 minutes at sub-atmospheric pressure

- d) Water at 100°C for 5 minutes
  - e) Ethylene oxide
95. Which of the following is the most common cause of acute pancreatitis?
- a) Gallstone
  - b) Alcoholism
  - c) Autoimmune
  - d) Scorpion bite
  - e) hyperparathyroidism
96. The following are markers for non-accidental injuries EXCEPT:
- a) Repeated hospital visits for minor injuries
  - b) Multiple visits to different hospitals
  - c) Multiple fractures of different ages
  - d) Seat belt mark
  - e) History does not collate with injury
97. Urodynamically proven causes of bladder outlet obstruction except:
- a) Urethral stricture
  - b) Bladder neck stenosis
  - c) Prostate cancer
  - d) Benign prostatic hypertrophy
  - e) Urinary tract infections.
98. The complication of prostatectomy include:
- a) Anterograde ejaculation
  - b) Erectile dysfunction
  - c) Dysuria
  - d) Blood transfusion
  - e) Increased hospital stay
99. Treatment of clostridial myonecrosis (gas gangrene) includes the following:
- a) Administration of antifungal agent
  - b) Administration of antitoxin
  - c) Wide debridement
  - d) Administration of hypertonic oxygen
  - e) Early closure of tissue defects
100. Indications for splenectomy include the following except:
- a) Splenic injury from accident or surgical procedures
  - b) Splenic abscess
  - c) Removal en bloc as part of radical gastrectomy
  - d) Reduce anemia in spherocytosis
  - e) As part of radical surgery