

67. The following are components of standard neuro-observation in head injury except

- A. Glasgow coma scale ✓
- B. Pupillary size ✓
- C. Pulse rate ✓
- D. Grade of power in the limb ✗
- E. Intracranial pressure monitoring ✓

68. The following are differential diagnosis of anterior midline neck mass

- ~~A. Branchial fistula ✗~~
- D. Bronchogenic carcinoma ✓
- C. Cystic hygroma ✓
- D. Thyroglossal duct cyst ✓
- E. Cavernous haemangioma ✓

69. The following favours papillary tumour over follicular carcinoma

- A. Affect slightly more <sup>Female</sup> males ✗
- B. Has about 29% recurrence rate compared to 19% of follicular carcinoma ✗
- C. Has 20% local recurrence compared to 12% of follicular
- D. Has more distant metastasis than follicular carcinoma ✗
- E. Metastasis is through blood & LH

70. With regard to MEN2B

- ~~A. Medullary carcinoma occur 100% of time virtually all cases.~~
- B. Pheochromocytoma occurs in up to <sup>50%</sup> 40% of time ✓
- C. Hyperparathyroidism occur in 25% of times ✗ <sup>50%</sup> doesn't occur.
- D. Pheochromocytoma occurs in 10-20% of cases ✗
- E. Is an autosomal <sup>recessive</sup> disorder associated with an activating germ line mutation of the RET proto-oncogene ✗

71. In a T1, N0, M0 breast tumour

- A. The tumour size is between 2-5cm ✗ <sup>< 2cm</sup>
- B. Breast <sup>< 5cm</sup> conservative surgery may be an option in a lady who is not pregnant. ✓
- C. There is no role for radiotherapy in the management
- D. There is a definite role for chemotherapy
- E. This is T1S disease ✗