

12. In a patient with carotid artery disease

- A. A bruit is a reliable sign of the degree of stenosis
- B. Atheroma is most commonly seen in the external carotid artery
- C. An embolic event often results in ipsilateral hemiplegia
- D. Prophylactic aspirin reduces the risk of a stroke
- E. Surgery is of proven benefit in those with asymptomatic stenosis

13. Which of the following is not an absorbable suture?

- A. Polyglactin (vicryl)
- B. Polyglyconate (maxon)
- C. Catgut
- D. Polyamide (Nylon)
- E. Polydioxanone (PDS)

14. Solitary thyroid nodules

- A. Are always malignant
- B. Are more prevalent in males
- C. Are more prevalent in females
- D. "<sup>cold</sup> hot" nodules are always malignant
- E. Should be surgically removed in all patients

15. Regarding the management of major trauma

- A. Deaths follow a trimodal distribution X
- B. X-rays after the primary survey should be of AP Cervical spine, lateral PA chest and pelvis
- C. Cardiac tamponade is characterised by raised BP, low JVP and muffled heart sounds
- D. Assessment of uncomplicated limb fractures should occur during the primary survey
- E. Deterioration of the casualty during the primary survey should lead to the secondary survey

16. Regarding appendicitis

- A. The risk of developing the illness is greatest in middle age
- B. Mortality increases with age and is greatest in the young adult
- C. 90% of appendices are extra peritoneal in a retrocaecal position
- D. Faecoliths are present in 75-80% of resected specimens
- E. Appendicitis is impossible to diagnosis in the absence of abdominal tenderness