

adults 10-20%

~~Home Practice~~  
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Anticipated management in paediatric trauma patient is particularly difficult because:-

- a) The accepted range of normal blood pressures vary with age. ~~Children can maintain normal blood pressure until they lose over 25% of their blood volume.~~
- c. The systemic blood pressure in a child is 40mm Hg plus three times the age in years.
- d. Base deficit estimation provide valuable help to guide in resuscitation.
- e. The urine output up to 2 years of age should be 2mls/hour.

6. The basis for management of head injury in trauma centres is on which parameters?
- a. Pre-hospital management of the patient.
  - b. Airway management and resuscitation.
  - c. Intra-cranial pressure cerebral perfusion and pressure monitoring.
  - d. Surgical treatment of intra-cranial hypertension.
  - e. Prophylactic anti convulsants.

7. The most common injuries involving the chest are hemothorax and pneumothorax. The basic steps that should be followed are:-
- a. Airways management.
  - b. Evacuation of the hemo or pneumothorax.
  - c. If more than 10% of the patients blood volume is drained via the chest tubes monitoring is not indicated.
  - d. Thoracotomy is indicated if more than 1ml/Kg/hr of blood is draining from the chest tube.
  - e. Emergency room thoracotomy is indicated with documented loss of vital signs.
  - f. Emergency room thoracotomy is indicated with no documented vital signs at emergency room.

8. The following tests may be necessary in acute testicular pain.
- a. White blood cell count and differential
  - b. Doppler ultrasound
  - c. Fine Needle aspiration.
  - d. Lymphangiography.
  - e. Trial therapy.

9. Malignant melanoma is commonly seen on
- a. Foot
  - b. Head
  - c. Trunk
  - d. Scrotum
  - e. None of the above

A serosiny -  
 Border - irregular  
 Colour - Red, white  
 Diameter - 7mm  
 Elevated - Surface erosions. Bleeding, ulcers.

10. Which of the following statements is true about cancer of the breast.
- a. Disease is commonest between 20-35 years of age.
  - b. After menopause the treatment is mainly hormonal.
  - c. The disease does not respond to chemotherapy.
  - d. There is some genetic factor involved.
  - e. None of the above.

11. The presentation of orbital haemorrhage does not include the following.
- a. Proptosis
  - b. Optic disc congestion
  - c. Retinal detachment.
  - d. Restricted ocular motility.
  - e. Subconjunctival ecchymosis.

12. Which of the following statements is true.
- a. A bimanually palpable abdominal mass may arise from a kidney.
  - b. Smooth enlargement of the liver is suggestive of liver metastasis.
  - c. Mc Burney's point lies half way along a line between the umbilicus and the right-anterior superior iliac spine.
  - d. Rebound tenderness is suggestive of peritonitis.
  - e. The abdomen is usually inspected from the side of the bed.

13. Congenital tracheo-esophageal atresia:-
- a. Presents prenatally with polyhydramnios.
  - b. Excessive salivation at birth is a common presentation.
  - c. Oesophageal strictures is a common complication post operatively.
  - d. Neonates with birth weights of less than 2000 gms have better prognosis when operated upon.
  - e. A nasogastric tube has no role whatever in the management of these patients.

14. Indications for colostomy include the following:-
- a. Duodenal stenosis
  - b. Rectal prolapse
  - c. Imperforate anus
  - d. Sigmoid volvulus
  - e. Carcinoma of the rectum

15. The following may complicate blood transfusion.
- a. Cholera
  - b. Malaria
  - c. Anaemia
  - d. Abnormal bleeding
  - e. Hepatitis

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