

Primary varicose veins is commoner compared to 2°
But secondary varicose veins are usually associated
with syndrome of chronic venous insufficiency.

21. In venous disease of lower extremity:
- A. Hyperpigmentation is usually found in secondary varicose veins.
 - B. Lipodermatosclerosis is a feature of chronic venous insufficiency.
 - C. Ulcers are best treated by keeping the limb in dependent position.
 - D. Varicose veins rarely occurs after one episode old deep venous thrombosis.
 - E. Surgery is preferred treatment in majority of cases. depends on severity

22. Dysphagia:
- A. Is pain on swallowing. odynophagia
 - B. Cancer of the esophagus is the second commonest cause in adult Kenyans.
 - C. Endoscopy is the best investigation when cancer is suspected. Barium swallow
 - D. Ingestion of corrosives is the commonest cause of strictures of the esophagus.
 - E. Is almost unknown in newborn babies. X TEF

23. Which of the following is not true of superficial burns:
- A. They are painful.
 - B. Characterized by blisters. Involve epidermis only
 - C. Heal in 7 days. superficial partial thickness
 - D. Red in colour.
 - E. Involve epidermis only.

24. Which of the following is not an advantage of colloids when used in fluid resuscitation in a burn patient:
- A. Less volume is required.
 - B. Maintains high urinary output.
 - C. Supports cardiac output.
 - D. Minimizes fluid loss into respiratory and gastrointestinal tracts.
 - E. They are relatively cheap. Are expensive

25. Which of the following does not influence site of respiratory tract burn injury (Inhalation injury):
- A. Concentration of chemicals in smoke.
 - B. Solubility of smoke components.
 - C. Nutritional status.
 - D. Effectiveness of defences.
 - E. Breathholding.

26. Which of the following is not a complication of high-energy feeding in burned patients:
- A. Obesity.
 - B. Thrombophlebitis.
 - C. Central line sepsis.
 - D. Diarrhoea.
 - E. Vomiting.