

H31/2502/02

In evaluating a mass

- T a. Change in size is used to evaluate progression
- F b. Increasing tension of the abdominal wall muscles does not make an abdominal wall mass more prominent
- F c. An expansile lesion is not an aneurysm
- T d. A bladder mass may/could result from long period of cigarette smoking
- F e. Warmth always indicates inflammation

8. In the abdomen

- T a. Splenectomy may be done for some types of anaemia
- T b. Pipestem liver fibrosis could cause haematemesis
- T c. Splenorenal shunt may be done for complicated schistosomiasis
- F d. Ascaris lumbricoides is the commonest cause of intestinal obstruction
- T e. A palpable gall bladder is a common finding in biliary cholelithiasis

Intest. obstr.
Common cause
Colon is neoplasm
St. adhesions
coarctation

9. In cancer of the breast

- T a. It most commonly involves the lateral upper quadrant of the breast
- F b. Hormonal treatment is of no value
- F c. Presence of oestrogen markers does not influence prognosis
- T d. Both adjuvant and non-adjuvant treatments are used
- F e. Toilect mastectomy is not done for a fungating lesion

10. Hematuria

- T a. If terminal could be due to bladder stone
- F b. May not occur in avulsion kidney injuries
- F c. If microscope often has no specific cause
- F d. Haematuria is the commonest cause
- T e. After abdominal trauma is not always due to kidney injury

Common causes
Vasculitis
Tumour

11. A patient with tunnel vision and gynecomastia

- T a. Needs MRI brain with coronal views
- F b. Prolactin levels are normal
- T c. Likely to have infertility
- T d. May benefit from transphenoidal surgery
- T e. May have deranged thyroid function tests

Vertebral anomalies
Anorectal malformations
Cardiac anomalies
T2/T3 Prolata
E-TE Prolata
R-Renal anomalies
L-renal deformities

12. The following features are seen in hydrocephalus

- T a. Aqueductal stenosis
- T b. Blurred vision
- F c. Sunrise eyes
- T d. Sunset eyes
- T e. If with spina bifida may have club foot

Sunset eyes

H31/2502/01
2/1/11
3

13. Patient with CSF rhinorrhoea

- T a. May benefit from CSF transferrin test
- T b. Likely to have fracture base of skull
- T c. May benefit from endoscopic ENT surgery
- T d. After a few weeks without antibiotics neck stiffness and Kernings sign may be positive
- F e. Syringomyelia is a presentation

Meningitis

14. TBSA in burns

- F a. Means Total Burnt Surface Area
- T b. Means Total Body Surface Area
- T c. 20% TBSA in an adult is a major burn
- F d. 10% TBSA in an adult may require admission
- T e. 15% TBSA or less in an adult is a minor burn

15. In spina bifida cystica

- T a. Folate play a role
- F b. Glutamate plays a role
- T c. Club foot is common
- T d. Ventriculoperitoneal shunt is used in hydrocephalus patients
- F e. Patients with power in lower limbs do not need surgery

16. Meningiomas of the brain

- T a. Enhances with contrast avidly
- F b. Middle cerebral artery in sphenoid meningiomas likely to be injured in surgery
- F c. Convulsions rarely occurs
- T d. Kennedy Foster syndrome occurs in olfactory groove meningiomas
- F e. Grows rapidly in pregnant women

17. The following conditions may cause biliary vomiting in the newborn

- T a. Duodenal atresia
- F b. Infantile hypertrophic pyloric stenosis
- T c. Annular pancreas
- F d. Biliary atresia
- T e. Hirschsprung's disease

Obstruction is distal to 2nd part of duodenum

18. In Hirschsprung's disease

- T a. Diarrhoea may occur
- F b. It is an acquired disorder
- T c. Vomiting is common
- T d. Abdominal distension is a feature
- T e. Delayed passage of meconium may be a feature

complications
Int. obstruction
Perforation
Peritonitis
Enterocolitis
Growth retardation

Constipation
may also occur
Stool are grape-pellet like

associated
i.e. Down's syndrome
Differential diagnosis
- hypothyroidism
- Meconium plug synd
- Intestinal pseudoobst
Diarrhoea may occur if there is intestinal obstruction as a complication which results in perforation + septicemia and severe diarrhoea