

5TH YEAR LIST

IBD	Neck masses	Low back pain	Psychopathology
Sigmoid volvulus	Goiter	Gangrene	Schizophrenia
Abd injury	Toxic goiter prep for theatre	Diabetic foot	Substance related psych
Peritonitis	Ca thyroid	Osteomyelitis acute	Mood disorders
Peritoneal adhesions	Cystic hygroma	Osteomyelitis chronic	Anxiety disorders
Hemorrhoids	CARDIOTHORACIC	Septic arthritis	Personality disorders
Anal fissures	Chest injury	TB bone and joints	Somatoform disorders
Anorectal abscess	Pneumoth/ collapsed lung	Surg mycoses	Dissociative disorders
Fournier's gangrene	Empyema thorasis	OA	Childhood disorders
Fistula in ano	Ca lung	Osteonecrosis	Emergency psych
UGT	Thoracic outlet obs	Osteoporosis	Sleep disorders
Ca bladder	Peripheral vasc dx	Amputation	ECT
Ca prostate	Varicose veins	Approach to bone tumors	Pharmacotherapy
BPH	Aortic aneurysm	Osteosarcoma	Psychotherapy
Scrotal mass	Arterial dissection	Myositis ossificans	Behavior therapy
Urethral stricture	DVT	TRAUMA	Family and sex therapy
Urolithiasis	PLASTIC	Principles of management	Therapy for the dying
Ca testicular	Burns	• Tibiofibular	Pregnancy & psych
UGI trauma	Wounds & healing	• Femur neck	Other psych conditions
Cryptorchidism	Skin grafts	• Femur intertroch	
Testicular torsion	Skin ECC & SCC	• Femur shaft	
PEDIATRIC	Malignant melanoma	• Pelvis	
Anorectal malformations	DM ulcer/ foot ulcers	• Acetabulum	
Cleft lip & palate	Pressure ulcers	• Supracondylar humerus	
Spina bifida	Skin infections	• Supracondylar femur	
Hirschsprungs dx	MISC	• Spine	
Tracheoesophageal Fistula	Nutritional support	• Humerus	
Post. Urethral valves	Post-op care	• Radioulnar	
Abd wall defects	Pre-op preparation	• Wrist	
Cong. Pyloric stenosis	Snake bites	• Ankle	
Inst obstruction in peds	ORTHOPAEDIC SURGERY	• Epiphysis	
HEAD AND NECK	GENERAL	Hip dislocation	
Hydrocephalus	SUFE	Shoulder dislocation	<i>KUSHA-505</i>
CSF production & flow	Perthe's	MISC	
Head injury	CTEV	Limb radiology	
Subdural hematoma	DDH	Exam of hip	
Epidural hematoma	Rh. Arthritis	Exam of knee	
Spinal injury/compression	Sciatica	Exam of spine	
Brain tumors		Exam of shoulder	
Craniopharyngioma		Exam of elbow	
Contents of neck triangles		PSYCHIATRY	
		Delirium	
		Dementia	

5TH YEAR LIST

INTERNAL MEDICINE

CVS

Angina
ACS
MI
A. Fib
Arrhythmias
CCF
HTN
HTN Encephalopathy
HTN Emergencies
A. Rh. Fever
Mitral valve dx
Aortic valve dx
Heart valve dx
Cardiomyopathy
Pericarditis
Cardiac tamponade
DVT (well score)

IE

RESI

Pneumonia
TB
Fungal lung disease
Asthma chronic
Asthma emergency
COPD
Lung tumours
ARDS
Pulmonary edema
P HTN & Cor pulmo

GIT

Liver failure
Cirrhosis
Liver ca
IBD
IBS
Ca pancreas
Pancreatitis
Cholecystitis
PUD

GERD
Upper GI bleeding
Dysphagia
NV
Hepatic encephal
Dyspepsia
Diarrhea
Constipation
Jaundice
Ascites

CNS

Stroke
Epilepsy
MS
GBS
TIA
Transverse myelitis
Bact meningitis
Crypto meningitis
Vit B12 deficiency

Headache
Seizures
Migraines
Syncope
Dizziness/ Vertigo
HIV & CNS

INFX DX

PUO
Malaria
HIV
Salmonellosis
Cholera
GE
Dysentery
Syphilis
Trypanosomiasis
Leishmaniasis
Helminths
Pseudomonas
Brucella
Staph

Strep
KS
Schistosomiasis

ENDOCR

DM
DKA & HHS
DM neuropathy
DM nephropathy
DM vasculopathy
Diabetic foot
Hyperthyroidism
Hypothyroidism
Hyperparathyroidism
Hypoparathyroidism

MEN

Cushings synd
Addisons dx
Diabetes insipidus

HAEM/ONC

Anemia
SCD
Iron def. anemia
ALL
AML
CLL
CML
NHL
HD/HL
Pancytopenia
Hypersplenism
Splenomegaly
Bleeding disorders
Thrombophilia
Multiple myeloma

UGT

UTI
Nephrolithiasis
GN
Nephrotic syndrome
Nephritic syndrome
ARF

CRF

Renal tumours

RHEUM

Back pain
Rh. Arthritis
Gout
SLE
Vasculitis
GENERAL
CVS exam
RESP exam
CNS exam
ABD exam
ADR of major drugs

SURGERY

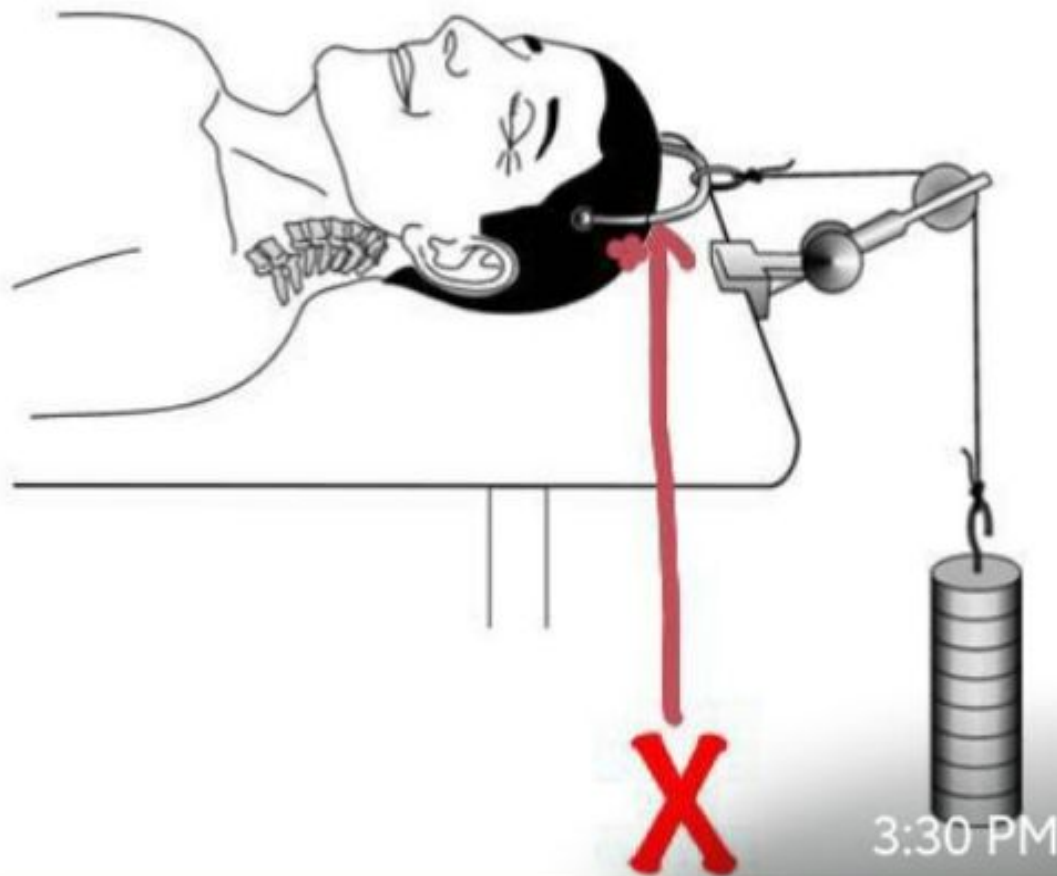
BREAST

Examining a lump
Ca breast
Fibroadenoma
Duct ectasia
ANDI
Pagets dx breast

GIT

Ca esophagus
Dysphagia (incl classific)
Ca stomach
Upper GI bleeding
PUD
Cholecystitis
Cholelithiasis
Surgical jaundice
Splenic injury
Ca pancreas
Pancreatitis
Acute abdomen
Stomas
Hernias
Fistulas
Appendicitis
Ca colon

This is a non-interactive station. 3:29 PM



1) Name part marked X (2 marks) 3:30 PM

2) What is the indication for the above procedure (2 marks) 3:31 PM

3) Explain the procedure involved in application of part marked X (8 marks) 3:33 PM

(8 marks) 3:33 PM

4) How are weights attached to above apparatus calculated? (4 marks) 3:34 PM

5) List 2 contraindications and 2 complications to above procedure (4 marks) 3:35 PM



OSCE

1. SURGERY

Interactive station 11:38 AM

Teren 11:43 AM ✓✓

You had attended to a 51yr old male in the outpatient department with symptoms of frequency, urgency, weak stream, nocturia and dribbling. You had requested for some investigations which he has brought: PSA 1560ng, transrectal prostatic U/S shows prostate is enlarged with volume of 150CC, nodular with thickened capsule and is irregular. Prostatic core biopsy histology shows adenocarcinoma of prostate with Gleason score of 5+3=8

11:46 AM

1) Break the news to the patient (8marks)

11:47 AM

2) What further investigations would you want to request for (2marks)

11:48 AM

3) Explain to the patient the available treatment modalities available (10marks)

11:50 AM



11:51 AM

a) Study the radiograph above and identify the disease process. Support your answer (5marks)

11:53 AM

b) What symptoms would the above patient most likely present with? (5marks)

11:54 AM

c) Apart from a plain radiograph, name 2 radiological and 2 lab investigations you would order to confirm your diagnosis. State the expected results for each. (8marks)

11:58 AM

d) Name two possible complications (2marks)

11:59 AM



Question 2: Gen Surg

3:36 PM



1) Study the radiograph above and identify the condition depicted (2marks)

3:38 PM

2) List 5 main symptoms the patient may present with in this condition (5marks)

3:39 PM

3) What relevant lab investigations would you request for this patient. Justify your answer (3marks)

3:41 PM



A 42year old female presents with epistaxis for the last 6hrs. She also complains of dizziness, palpitations and a throbbing headache. She is a known hypertensive on follow up at MOPC on Enalapril 10mg OD and reports good compliance to medication

12:12 PM

a) Which is the most common site where nosebleeds arise from in the anterior nose? (1mark)

12:14 PM

b) Name 4 arteries that anastomose in this region (4marks)

12:15 PM

c)How would you investigate this patient? (2marks)

12:16 PM

d) Name causes of epistaxis (8marks)

12:19 PM

e)What supportive management would you give to this patient?

12:19 PM

f)Name two nasal packing techniques you know (2marks)

12:21 PM