

5. Which of the following statements regarding clinical features of gastric cancer are true?

- a) They may be non-specific in the late stages. ✓
- b) Anaemia can be a presenting symptom ✓
- c) Troiser's sign refers to a palpable 'Virchow's node' in the right supraclavicular fossa. (Abdominal malignancies) (Gastrointestinal malignancy) ✓
- d) This is a rare cause of GOO. ✓
- e) Trousseau's sign is diagnostic ✓

6. Adequate minimum ^{hypocalcaemia} urine output during resuscitation is

- a) 0.5-1 ml/kg/hr
 - b) 20 ml/kg/hr
 - c) 50 ml/kg/hr
 - d) 45 ml/hr
 - e) 60 ml/hr
- 1.0 - 1.5 ml/kg/hr.

-HHS - Hypoglycaemia - MI - Nephropathy. Macrovascular complications. Microvascular complications.

7. A 78 year old diabetic male resident of an old peoples' home is brought to A&E with a two weeks history of episodes of somnolence and confusion. He is reported to have fallen in the bathroom and hit his head two months ago. The most likely diagnosis is

- a) Alzheimer's disease (DDC) ✓
- b) Chronic subdural haematoma = dementia ✓
- d) Viral encephalitis
- e) Epidural haematoma

Subacute - 3-7 days.

8. Regarding myelomeningocele the following are true except:

- a) It is part of a complex of diseases known as spinal dysraphism ✓
- b) It is a disorder of secondary neurulation ✓
- c) Myelomeningocele surgery aims at preventing further neurological injury and infection ✓
- d) It is commonly associated with Chiari II Malformation ✓
- e) Caeserian delivery is preferred where an intrauterine diagnosis of a myelomeningocele has been made ✓

Spinal cord Meningocele

Chiari + Meningocele.

9. You are the Paediatrics intern on call. You are called to casualty to review a 3 month old baby brought by the mother with a history of progressive head enlargement, poor feeding, persistent crying and vomiting after feeds. Which of the following is true regarding the condition the baby is presenting with?

- a) An occipito-frontal circumference is not needed in this baby. ✓ Needed
- b) An examination of the back is not needed. ✓ Needed
- c) A cranial ultrasound is indicated if the anterior fontanelle is open. ✓ 18 months
- d) MRI brain is the imaging modality of choice

don't think so

10. A 57 year old male patient presents to casualty with a history of persistently worsening headache over 3 months, vomiting, blurring of vision and gait ataxia. He reports the headache is now not relieved by paracetamol. Which of the following statements regarding his condition is false?

- a) A thorough history and examination are the most important part of his management ✓
- b) A CT scan brain pre and post contrast are the imaging modality of choice ✓
- c) An MRI brain is the imaging modality of choice ✓
- d) Urgent neurosurgical review is needed. ✓
- e) A fundoscopy is an important part of the management of this patient ✓

ICP

11. Regarding congenital malformations of the spine in children, the following is true:
- * a) The cranial 1/3 of the neural tube forms the brain ✓
 - b) The central nervous system is an endodermal structure *ectodermal*
 - ~~c) The neural tube forms after closure of the cranial and caudal neuropores by day 28~~
 - d) Secondary neurulation is responsible for formation of the spine from L1 to the coccyx
 - e) Folic acid supplementation is not needed in all women of child bearing age ✓

- ndal 2/3 = Spinal Cord*
12. Which of the following represents the correct flow of CSF from production to reabsorption? - *Communicating and non-communicating hydrocephalus.*
- a) Choroid plexus-Foramen of Monro-Lateral ventricle-Aqueduct of Sylvius-Third ventricle-Foramina of Luschka and Magendie-Fourth ventricle-Arachnoid villi
 - b) Lateral ventricle-Choroid plexus- Foramen of Monro-Third ventricle-Aqueduct of Sylvius-Fourth Ventricle- Foramina of Luschka and Magendie-Arachnoid villi
 - ~~c) Choroid plexus- Lateral ventricle-Foramen of Monro-Third ventricle-Aqueduct of Sylvius-Fourth Ventricle- Foramina of Luschka and Magendie- Arachnoid villi~~
 - d) Arachnoid villi-Lateral ventricles- Foramen of Monro- Third ventricle- Aqueduct of Sylvius-Fourth ventricle- Foramina of Luschka and Magendie- Choroid plexus
 - e) Choroid plexus-Foramina of Luschka and Magendie-Lateral ventricle-Aqueduct of Sylvius-Third ventricle- Foramen of Monro-Fourth ventricle-Arachnoid villi

13. You are called to the new born unit to review a baby. On arriving there you find a newborn boy with a midline swelling in the lumbosacral region. Clear fluid is seen coming from the swelling. The head circumference is normal with no lower limb movement noted. What would be your initial management of this baby?

- a) Proceed to aspirate fluid from the swelling and send it to the laboratory
- b) First get an ultrasound of the swelling
- ~~c) Dress the area with wet sterile gauze and nurse the baby prone~~
- d) Suture the leak point of the swelling

Prab

14. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- a) Haemospermia usually results from malignancy of the prostate *↑ biopsy*
- ~~b) Pneumaturia is most frequently due to gas-forming organisms in diabetic patients with high concentrations of urinary sugar ✓~~
- ~~c) A thick, purulent, profuse urethral discharge is usually seen in non-gonococcal urethritis ×~~
- ~~d) Cloudy urine most commonly results from phosphate crystals precipitating in alkaline urine ×~~
- e) Spontaneous emission of semen from the urethra is abnormal ×

15. Which of the following statements about scrotal and testicular problems is true?

- a) Torsion of the testis is most common between 20-30 years of age. *(12-18yr)*
- b) Hydrocele is diagnosed by transillumination, if any part transilluminates then malignancy is excluded ✓
- c) A right sided varicocele is slightly less common than a left sided one ✓
- ~~d) A left sided varicocele could be indicative of left wilms' tumour Nephroblastoma.~~
- e) Epididymal cysts always occur in the tail of the epididymis ×

head of epididymis

16. Jose is a 62-year-old man who has just been diagnosed with pancreatic cancer. You run into his brother in the corridor and he asks you not to tell Jose because the knowledge will kill him faster. A family conference to discuss the prognosis is scheduled for that same afternoon. What is the best way for you as the doctor to handle the situation?

- a) Honour the request of the family member who is protecting his brother from the bad news
- b) Tell his brother that withholding information is not permitted under any circumstance
- c) Tell his brother to withhold the information as he wishes
- d) Give the brother a dress down for suggesting such an option
- e) Ask Jose how he would wish to handle the information in front of the rest of the family and allow the family some time to discuss the matter

17. A 28-year-old man presents to casualty with testicular torsion and in extreme pain. He is scheduled for emergency surgery and the consultant urologist tells you he is on his way and will be there in the next one hour. He asks you not to give any pain medication so that "consent can be obtained" on his arrival. Are the surgeon's concerns about informed consent valid?

- a) Yes. To obtain informed consent the patient must be free of pain medication and pain medication can invalidate the consent
- b) Yes. Because hospital policy requires informed consent from a lucid person before surgery
- c) It's an emergency you do not need informed consent in this case
- d) Because of severe pain, the surgeon's concerns are not valid as it can impair a patient's ability to listen and understand in the informed consent process
- e) None of the above

18. Which of the following statements regarding management of the acute wound are incorrect?

- a) A bleeding wound should be elevated and a pressure pad applied
- b) Clamps may sometimes need to be put on bleeding vessels blindly
- c) Anaesthesia is usually required in the assessment of wounds
- d) A thorough debridement is essential
- e) Repair of all damaged structures may be attempted in a tidy wound

19. A 21-year-old woman presents with an asymptomatic breast mass. Which of the following is true concerning her diagnosis and treatment?

- a) Mammography will play an important role in diagnosing the lesion
- b) Ultrasonography is often useful in the differential diagnosis of this lesion
- c) The mass should always be excised
- d) The lesion should be considered pre-malignant
- e) The mass will definitely disappear after the first pregnancy

USE THE FOLLOWING CHOICES TO ANSWER QUESTIONS 20-22. SELECT THE MOST APPROPRIATE CHOICE FOR EACH STATEMENT CONCERNING MALIGNANT MELANOMA.

- A. Nodular type
- B. Acral lentiginous type
- C. Mucosal lentiginous type
- D. Lentigo maligna melanoma
- E. Superficial spreading type. 70%
Head, neck and trunk, extremities

- 20. Carries the worst prognosis **A** *Nodular type*
- 21. Usually occurs on the face **D** *D lentigo maligna melanoma*
- 22. Locally aggressive disease **A** *(Nodular and superficial spread)*
- 23. A careful history is necessary in all patients being considered for inguinal hernia repair. Symptoms which deserve investigation and appropriate treatment prior to proceeding with inguinal hernia repair include all the following **except**:
 - a) Chronic cough
 - b) Urinary hesitancy and straining
 - c) Chronic constipation
 - d) A specific episode of muscular straining with associated discomfort
 - e) History of long-standing heavy smoking

- 24. Carcinoma of the urinary bladder:
 - a) Is primarily of squamous cell origin *transitional*
 - b) Is preferentially treated by radiation *chemotherapy*
 - c) May be successfully treated using only intravesical agents even if it invades the bladder muscle.
 - d) May mimic an acute UTI with irritability and haematuria.
 - e) Is preferentially treated by partial cystectomy.

- 25. In a diabetic patient scheduled for elective surgery
 - a) Fasting blood sugar of 16 mmol/l on the day of surgery is optimal
 - b) An intravenous infusion of 5% dextrose should be started on the morning of surgery
 - c) Insulin requirements may increase after major surgery
 - d) Half the morning dose of insulin should be given on the day of surgery
 - e) Prophylactic antibiotics are not necessary

- 26. In a T1, N0, M0 breast tumour *T1 = 2cm T2 (2-5) T2 7.2 but = 5cm T3 7.5cm T4 adjacent organs*
 - a) The tumour size is between 2-5cm *(T2)*
 - b) Breast conservative surgery may be a management option
 - c) There is no role for radiotherapy in the management
 - d) There is a definite role for chemotherapy
 - e) This is TIS disease

USE THE FOLLOWING CHOICES TO ANSWER QUESTIONS 27-31. CHOOSE THE MOST APPROPRIATE CHOICE FOR EACH STEM.

- A. Leriche's syndrome *distal*
- B. Chronic ankle ulcers
- C. Claudication *aorto-iliac occlusive dx - lumbosacral*
- D. Angina pectoris
- E. Flank bruit

- 27. Aorto-iliac arteriosclerosis **A**
- 28. Renal artery stenosis **E** *flank bruit*
- 29. Suprarenal aortic dissection **A** *Angina pectoris (D)*
- 30. Venous insufficiency **B** *Chronic ankle ulcers*
- 31. Erectile dysfunction **A**

-AICD
 Leriche's syndrome: Pain in leg
 -erectile dysfunction

USE THE FOLLOWING CHOICES TO ANSWER QUESTIONS 32-35. CHOOSE THE MOST APPROPRIATE CHOICE FOR EACH STEM.

- A. Wet gangrene (Infection)
- B. Necrotizing fasciitis
- C. Toxic epidermal necrosis
- D. Dry gangrene (arteriosclerosis, ↑ cholesterol, dm, smoker)
- E. Gas gangrene

- 32. Meleney's synergistic gangrene *Bacterizing fasciitis* ^{x diabetes, alcoholism, immunocompromised}
- 33. Clostridium species *Gas gangrene*
- 34. Fournier's gangrene *Necrotizing fasciitis*
- 35. Demarcation is very clear *Dry gangrene*

36. The following statement about peritonitis are all true EXCEPT:

- a) Peritonitis is defined as inflammation of the peritoneum ✓
- b) Primary peritonitis has no documented source of contamination and is more common in adults than in children and in men than in women.
- c) Peritonitis can present as intestinal obstruction ^{3° - surgery} ^{2° - Virus perforated}

37. All of the following statements about the embryology of Meckel's diverticulum are true EXCEPT:

- a) Meckel's diverticulum usually arises from the ileum within 60 cm. of the ileocecal valve. ✓
- b) Meckel's diverticulum results from the failure of the vitelline duct to obliterate. ✓
- c) The incidence of Meckel's diverticulum in the general population is 5%. ^{2%}
- d) Meckel's diverticulum is a true diverticulum possessing all layers of the intestinal wall. ✓
- e) Gastric mucosa is the most common ectopic tissue found within a Meckel's diverticulum. ✓ ^{60% gastric 60%} ^{pancreatic 60%} ^{other}

38. The following are forms of primary lymphoedema except

- a) Milroy's disease ✓ *Congenital lymphoedema*
- b) Meige's disease ✓ *lymphoedema praecox*
- c) Primary lymphatic malignancy (lymphoma)
- d) Tarda ✓ *lymphoedema tarda*
- e) Sporadic praecox lymphoedema ✓

39. The following are symptoms of anal fissure EXCEPT

- a) Pain on defecation
- b) Copious bright red bleeding. *Anal ca, haemorrhoids*
- c) Mucus discharge *anal cancer*
- d) Constipation *anal cancer*
- e) Tenderness on rectal examination *anal cancer*

40. Regarding the management of major trauma
- a) Deaths follow a trimodal distribution
 - b) X-rays after the primary survey should be of AP Cervical spine, 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
- Beck's triad: hypotension ↓ BP, ↑ JVP, muffled heart.*
- Handwritten notes:*
- ↓ BP
- ↓ Breath sounds
- Calcification in X-ray
- DM
- Ankle ↑ pulse ↓ Spent for 1/2 hr

41. Which of the following is true 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 (74%)
 - d) Faecoliths are present in 75-80% of resected specimens
 - e) Appendicitis is impossible to diagnosis in the absence of abdominal tenderness
- D*

42. All of the following are findings of bladder exstrophy by screening ultrasound except:
- a) Lower abdominal bulge
 - b) Low set umbilicus
 - c) Nonvisualization of the bladder
 - d) Hydronephrosis
 - e) Small penis
- Pud*

43. Regarding patients with rigid abdomen and free air in plain film, which of the following statements is true?
- a) No further radiologic work up is required
 - b) CT scanning with contrast enhancement is required to confirm the diagnosis
 - c) Bedside sonographic imaging is preferred over CT imaging to confirm the diagnosis of the free air.
 - d) Narcotic are contradicted in patients with an acute abdomen
 - e) Preoperative prophylactic are indicated in patients with free air
- A*

44. Suppurative cervical lymphadenitis in a 3-year-old child is commonly related to which of the following organisms?
- a) Staphylococcus aureus
 - b) Atypical mycobacterial organisms
 - c) Streptococcal organisms
 - d) a and c
 - e) Lymphoma with secondary pyogenic organisms

45. Which of the following is the indicated treatment for a noncommunicating hydrocele in a 2-month-old infant?
- a) Observation
 - b) Needle aspiration
 - c) Hydrocelectomy through a groin incision
 - d) Hydrocelectomy through a scrotal incision
 - e) Repair of the hernia and hydrocelectomy
- A*

