

EMK



UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

19
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UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2015/2016

NJOKI

LEVEL IV EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE
AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY

HSU 400 : SURGERY

DATE: JUNE 29, 2016

TIME: 2.00 P.M. - 4.00 P.M.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. The examination consists of 100 Multiple Choice Questions.
2. Answer ALL questions in the answer sheet provided.
3. Write ONLY your admission number on the answer sheet provided.

1. Which of the following is the most common source of bleeding in epistaxis;

- A. Oropharynx
- B. Caecum
- C. Little's area
- D. Nasopharynx
- E. The tongue

Ant. Ethmoidal sphenoparietal sup. labial. Kiesselbach's plexus / little area.
Giant pituitary

2. The following is true in a patient with thyroglossal cyst:

- A. Mostly occurs in paramedian position
- B. Contains blood & thyroid tissue, mucus & fluid.
- C. Moves sideways with swallowing
- D. Is pre-malignant
- E. Lies along the hypoglossal tract

3. The following statements about testicular torsion are correct except:

- A. Pain is the primary symptom
- B. Scrotal swelling develops
- C. The testis become exquisitely tender
- D. Surgical correction is seldom necessary
- E. Testicular infarction may occur

4. The triad of abdominal pain, vomiting and light fever should be considered as indicative of the following until proven otherwise:

- A. Peptic ulcer
- B. Strangulated hernia
- C. Acute viral enteritis
- D. Acute appendicitis
- E. Intussusception

5. Congenital megacolon (Hirschsprung's disease) is not associated with:

- A. Hypertrophy of the pelvic colon
- B. Chronically inflamed, ulcerated mucosa
- C. Absent parasympathetic ganglion mucosa
- D. Absent sympathetic ganglion cells
- E. Familial tendency

6. Carcinoma of the colon may cause which of the following?

- A. Diarrhoea
- B. Constipation
- C. Melaena
- D. Obaltpation
- E. All of the above

7. The anatomical division between the anus and the rectum is called the:

- A. Lateral haemorrhoidal groove
- B. Anal verge - end of anal canal.
- C. Pectinate line
- D. Inter haemorrhoidal groove
- E. Anorectal ring - can be felt digitally

8. A ganglion is a common swelling on the dorsal aspect of the wrist. Which is the best method of treating this condition:

- A. Injection of hypertonic saline
- B. Sclerotherapy
- C. Arthroscopic dissection
- D. Aspiration with a hypodermic needle
- E. Surgical excision

9. The following constitute the clinical feature of intestinal obstruction except:

- A. Vomiting
- B. Dysphagia
- C. Abdominal distension
- D. Constipation
- E. Dehydration

10. All the following are major risk factors for breast cancer except:

- A. Female sex
- B. Family history (mother, sisters)
- C. Non-invasive carcinoma (ductal or lobular carcinoma in situ)
- D. Giant fibroadenoma
- E. Fibroadenoma

11. A 25-year-old man presents with painless fresh rectal bleeding. He has no change in bowel habits and has normal appetite. The most likely diagnosis is:

- A. Colorectal cancer
- B. Haemorrhoids - no loss of a
- C. Fissure in ano - very painful
- D. Ischiorectal abscess
- E. Fistula in ano

12. In an assessment of severity of damage in a head injury patient, these parameters are considered except:

- A. Level of consciousness
- B. Pupillary reaction to light
- C. Brainstem reflexes
- D. Motor examination
- E. Cremasteric reflex

13. In congenital talipes equinovarus:

- A. The foot is in eversion ✗
- B. The foot is swollen and shiny ✗
- C. The navicular is displaced laterally relative to the talus ✗
- D. The foot is in inversion ✓
- E. The fifth toe touches the shin on eversion of the foot ✗

14. Compartment syndrome is likely to occur in:

- A. Fractures of the humerus ✗
- B. Fractures of the femur ✗
- C. Fractures of the tibia ✓
- D. Ruptured Achilles tendon ✗
- E. Fractures of the patella ✗

15. Which of the following is a stress fracture?

- A. Fracture of the neck of femur ✗
- B. Fracture of the distal radius ✗
- C. Fracture of the second metatarsal ✓
- D. Fracture of thoracic vertebrae ✗
- E. Fracture clavicle ✗

*16. The following statements about osteomyelitis are true except:

- A. Infection starts in the diaphysis most of the time ✓
- B. Commonly affects children ✓
- C. The acute form is mainly treated with medication ✗
- D. Easily spreads to the joints in infants ✗ (blood vessels communicate)
- E. Chronic osteomyelitis often require surgical intervention ✓

17. Which of the following is not a cause of non-union of fractures:

- A. Infection ✓
- B. Minor movements ✓
- C. Interposition ✓
- D. Poor blood supply ✓
- E. Large gap between fragments ✓

*18. A patient with the following injuries is classified as having multiple injuries:

- A. Skull fracture and subdural haematoma ✗
- B. Femoral fracture and haemopneumothorax ✓
- C. Rib fractures and haemothorax ✗
- D. Fractures of the femur, tibia and humerus ✗
- E. None of the above ✗

*19. One of the following is not a classification of peripheral nerve injuries:

- A. Neuropraxia ✓
- B. Axonotmesis ✓
- C. Neurotmesis ✓
- D. Wallerian degeneration ✗
- E. None of the above ✗

Physiological nerve block

loss of some type of sensation & muscle palsies
loss of conduction but repair in continuity & neural tube are intact
① Axial nerve compression
② Neuropraxia

20. The most commonly injured organ in blunt abdominal trauma is?

- A. The liver ✗
- B. The kidney ✗
- C. The spleen ✓
- D. The intestines ✗
- E. The pancreas ✗

21. The following is not an indication for colostomy:

- A. Rectal atresia ✓
- B. Rectal prolapse ✓
- C. Imperforate anus ✓
- D. Sigmoid volvulus ✓
- E. Carcinoma of the rectum ✓

*22. Which of the following is considered a clean contaminated wound?

- A. Open cholecystectomy for cholelithiasis ✓
- B. Herniorrhaphy with mesh repair ✗
- C. Breast lumpectomy with axillary node dissection ✗
- D. Appendectomy with a walled off abscess ✗
- E. Gunshot wound to the abdomen with injuries to the small bowel and sigmoid colon ✗

- clean
- clean contaminated elective procedure
- contaminated

23. One of the following is true about green stick fractures:

- A. It always communicates with the exterior ✗
- B. It only involves the forearm bones ✗
- C. It is incomplete ✓
- D. Manipulation under anaesthesia is always necessary ✗
- E. The best treatment is by open reduction and internal fixation ✗

24. The following is not a complication of burns:

- A. Parotitis ✓
- B. Acalculous cholecystitis ✓
- C. Curling's ulcer ✓
- D. Aphthous ulcer (mouth) ✓
- E. Marjolin's ulcer ✓

↑ ↓ plasma vol = ischaemia / ppl nerves

Intraspinal - Radio Reduction Air
liquid 120M

25. Features of splenomegaly on abdominal palpation include all the following except:

- A. Bimanually palpable ✓
- B. Ballotable in the presence of ascites ✓
- C. Inferomedial direction of enlargement ✓
- D. Presence of medial border notch ✓
- E. Cannot go above it ✓

26. In treating anorectal conditions, the following is considered an emergency:

- A. Pilonidal sinus
- B. Anal warts ✗
- C. 3rd degree haemorrhoids ✗
- D. Fistula in ano
- E. Ischiorectal abscess

27. A fistula is defined as:

- A. A blind ended tract opening onto the surface ✗
- B. A communication between a tubular structure and the skin
- C. An abnormal communication between two epithelial lined surfaces ✓
- D. An abnormal communication an epithelial lined surface and a columnar lined surface
- E. None of the above

28. In history taking:

- A. The age of the patient is not important ✗
- B. The occupation of the patient adds no value ✗
- C. Past medical and surgical history is very useful ✓
- D. Systemic enquiry may be skipped especially if the queue is long ✗
- E. Presence of a chaperone is mandatory ✗

29. In the postoperative period the following is not important

- A. Analgesics imp
- B. Management for thromboembolism imp
- C. Fluid and electrolyte management imp
- D. Confirming the person responsible for settling the bills
- E. Prevention of postoperative infection imp

30. The following are important in the preoperative management except:

- A. Appropriate diagnosis ✓
- B. Informed consent ✓
- C. Preoperative medication ✓
- D. A full stomach to ensure adequate energy to withstand the surgery ✗
- E. Preoperative investigations including the haemoglobin levels ✓

31. The following principle is not important when making surgical incision:

- A. Blood supply to the area imp
- B. The nerve supply imp
- C. Cosmesis imp
- D. Ensuring as much muscle as possible is cut ✗
- E. Allowing adequate access to the surgical site imp

32. When examining ulcers, the following features are important except:

- A. The edges ✓
- B. The floor
- C. The base ✓
- D. The origin of the patient
- E. The duration of the ulcer ✓

33. The following are major principles of medical ethics except:

- A. Beneficence ✓
- B. Non maleficence ✓
- C. Justice ✓
- D. Patient autonomy ✓
- E. Religious background ✗

34. The sensory supply of the external ear is derived from the following EXCEPT

- A. The Auricular branch of vagus ✓
- B. The lesser occipital nerve ✓
- C. The Lesser auricular nerve *Greater* ✓
- D. The posterior auricular branch of the facial nerve ✗
- E. The auricular branch of the glossopharyngeal nerve ✓

35. The Rinne's test

- A. Compare bone conduction to nerve conduction
- B. Compares bone conduction between the two ears ✗
- C. Can give the level of hearing loss in conductive hearing loss ✗
- D. Compares air conduction and bone conduction in the same ear
- E. Requires complicated equipment and is therefore impractical in the field ✗

36. Which of the following drugs is not ototoxic?

- A. Gentamicin ls
- B. Cisplatin
- C. Penicillin
- D. Furosemide ls
- E. Quinine ls

37. The following are symptoms commonly associated with allergic rhinitis EXCEPT

- A. Sneezing ✓
- B. Lacrimation ✓
- C. Rhinorrhea ✓
- D. Cough
- E. Nasal blockage ✓

38. Common allergens in allergic rhinitis include the following EXCEPT

- A. Pollen ✓
- B. Cat and dogs ✓
- C. Nuts ✓
- D. Plastic
- E. Dust mites ✓

39. Nasal foreign bodies

- A. Inorganic foreign bodies disintegrate over time and can be allowed to do so if attempts to remove them are unsuccessful ✗
- B. May present with foul smelling nasal discharge ✗
- C. Are more common in elderly patients ✗
- D. May get infected and result in subdural and epidural empyema
- E. May be safely pushed into the nasopharynx in children who are uncooperative to have them manoeuvred out through the nasal aperture ✗

40. Rectal Juvenile polyps:

- A. Almost invariably undergo malignant change ✗
- B. Occasionally persist into adult life ✓
- C. Are pre-malignant ✗
- D. Are not associated with pain
- E. Are not associated with rectal bleeding

41. The most common postoperative complication following appendicectomy is:

- A. Intra-abdominal abscess
- B. Ileus
- C. Deep vein thrombosis
- D. Pneumonia
- E. Wound infection ✓

42. Charcot's triad consists of:

- A. Fever, nausea and vomiting
- B. Pain, nausea and jaundice
- C. Pain, nausea and vomiting
- D. Pain, jaundice and fever ✓
- E. Jaundice, fever and nausea

CENTRE CRITERIA - STRICT

Temp >38° - 1
Absence of cough
Swollen tender Ant. cervical node

Tonsillar swelling or exudate

Age 3-15 - 1

15-45 - 0

>45 - 1

4-5 - (consider strep test)

2-3 - (consider culture)

Anti

43. Which is the first-line imaging investigation for suspected gallstones?

- A. MRCP
- B. ERCP
- C. PTC
- D. Ultrasound scan ✓
- E. CT scan

44. Meige's disease is:

- A. The familial form of lymphoedema praecox
- B. Not a familial disease
- C. Caused by filarial worms
- D. Secondary lymphoedema
- E. Post-axillary surgery lymphoedema of the upper limb

45. Gas gangrene is:

- A. A common complication of acute prostatitis
- B. Caused by Clostridium perfringens ✓
- C. A complication of gastritis
- D. Preceded by circulatory collapse
- E. Caused by Bacillus anthracis

46. Which statement with regards to breast cancer is TRUE?

- A. The commonest site of metastases is the contralateral breast ✗
- B. Local spread to the chest wall occurs earlier in male patients than female patients ✓
- C. Klinefelter's syndrome is a predisposing factor ✗
- D. Breast sparing surgery always results in local disease recurrence ✗
- E. There is no role for neo-adjuvant chemotherapy ✗

47. The following signs & symptoms are consistent with acute pancreatitis:

- A. patient writhing in pain and vomiting
- B. pain initially peri-umbilical, then moves to right iliac fossa ✗
- C. Rovsing's sign positive ✗
- D. Rectal temperature 38.1°C ✗
- E. Tenderness over McBurney's point ✗

Meige Syndrome

Involuntary & repetitive contractions of jaw & tongue

Involuntary triad of benign occipital tumours with

ASCT & pleural effusion

fever, jaundice, pain

48. A 45-year old primary school teacher presents with recent onset hoarseness of voice; examination reveals a hard nodule in her left thyroid lobe and mobile enlarged cervical nodes on the same side. The best test to confirm malignancy is:

- A**
- A. FNA cytology
 - B. Core needle biopsy
 - C. Perform left lobectomy and subject specimen for histopathology x
 - D. Radioactive iodine scan x
 - E. Bone scan x

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

- C**
- A. Alzheimer's disease x
 - B. Acute subdural haematoma
 - C. Chronic subdural haematoma ✓
 - D. Viral encephalitis x
 - E. Epidural haematoma x

50. Kaposi's sarcoma:

- B**
- A. Is an X-linked recessive disease x
 - B. Can be treated with radiotherapy ✓
 - C. Does not respond to chemotherapy x
 - D. Only affects people with AIDS x
 - E. Mainly affects the central nervous system x

51. Blood transfusion

- C**
- A. BLOOD lost during surgery should in most cases be replaced by transfusion x
 - B. Massive transfusion refers to transfusion of more than the equivalent of the patients blood volume in one week x
 - C. Blood stored in citrate may result in low 2,3 DPG and hence increased affinity for oxygen by the RBCs ✓
 - D. Delays wound healing x
 - E. Stored blood is usually low in potassium x ↑ due to lysis

52. In haemothorax

- B**
- A. The breath sounds will be increased on the affected side x
 - B. The affected side will be dull on percussion ✓
 - C. Both the breath sounds and vocal resonance will be increased on the affected side x
 - D. Tracheal shift can always be demonstrated x
 - E. Bradycardia is an early sign

53. Which one of the following is true:

- D**
- A. Peritonitis is likely if a patient is found 'rolling around' in pain on his bed x
 - B. Patients with renal colic lie still in bed x
 - C. Digital rectal examinations are usually carried out in the right lateral position x
 - D. Digital rectal exams may be carried out in lithotomy position ✓
 - E. 'Tenderness anteriorly' is an insignificant finding in digital rectal exam. x

*54. Dysphagia

- C**
- A. Is defined as painful swallowing ^{difficulty} (odynophagia) x
 - B. Is usually experienced for several years before presentation in patients with cancer of the oesophagus x
 - C. A pharyngeal pouch is not a cause ✓
 - D. Endoscopy is done mainly to grade the dysphagia x
 - E. Cancer of the stomach can be a cause

55. In examination of the abdomen;

- A**
- A. A bimanually palpable mass may arise from a kidney ✓
 - B. Smooth enlargement of the liver suggests liver metastasis x
 - C. McBurney's point lies half way along a line between the umbilicus and the anterior superior iliac spine x
 - D. The gall bladder is usually palpable in gallstone disease x
 - E. Bowel sounds are usually diminished in early mechanical intestinal obstruction. x

56. In a patient with multiple injuries;

- D**
- A. The highest priority is to ensure that the patient does not die from hypovolaemia x
 - B. Do not try to secure an airway before stabilizing a spinal injury x
 - C. Head injuries are often more 'life threatening' than chest injuries x
 - D. Securing the airway is the highest priority ✓
 - E. Checking for 'breathing' is the same thing as 'securing the airway' x

57. Post operative vital signs

- B**
- A. Should be taken hourly immediately after surgery
 - B. Should be taken every 15 minutes immediately after surgery x → 30min, stable
 - C. Are not usually expected to return to preoperative values x
 - D. Fever in the first 24 hours after surgery is most likely due to infection x
 - E. Tachycardia after surgery is rarely due to pain x

58. Concerning traumatic non surgical wounds;

- A**
- A. All patients require tetanus toxoid injections ✓
 - B. Wounds seen after 24 hours should be closed primarily x
 - C. Generally wounds seen after 8 to 12 hours should not be closed primarily x
 - D. 'tidy' wounds require surgical excision x
 - E. Open sucking chest wounds should be debrided and left open x

59. When taking a history from a patient;

- A. The history of the presenting complaints need not be in the patients words \times
- B. The presenting complaint should be converted into medical language \times
- C. You will find that patients often have more than 4 presenting complaints \times
- D. List the longest standing presenting complaint last \times
- E. The presenting complaint should be in the patients words \checkmark

60. When examining a patient;

- A. Finish examining a system before you examine another \checkmark
- B. Palpate every system before you auscultate any system \times
- C. The patient should be fully stripped naked \times
- D. Inspect the abdomen from the right side of the patient \times
- E. You may need to ask the patient to stand up in some situations \checkmark

61. Patients in shock

- A. Elderly patients may not have tachycardia \times
- B. The pulse must always be thready \times
- C. You must give twice as much crystalloid solution as the volume of blood lost \times 3:1
- D. Irreversible shock can be made reversible if resuscitation is commenced early \checkmark
- E. All degrees of shock require intravenous fluid resuscitation \checkmark

62. In Cushing's response;

- A. There is tachycardia \times
- B. There is arrhythmia \times
- C. There is bradycardia \checkmark
- D. There is tachypnoea \times
- E. Glasgow coma scale is less than 8/15 \times

bradycardia
HTN
irregular breathing

63. Raised intracranial pressure is characterized by;

- A. Headache, diarrhea, vomiting and neck stiffness \times
- B. Headache, blurred vision and vomiting \checkmark
- C. Opisthotonus, convulsion and vomiting \times
- D. Headache, neck stiffness, fever, vomiting \times
- E. Headache, depressed level of consciousness, convulsion, apnoeic attacks \times

headache
vomiting
blurred vision

64. A 65-year-old farmer was found outside his house, confused with right-sided weakness and aphasia. The most likely diagnosis is:

- A. Acute left subdural haematoma \checkmark
- B. Acute right extradural haematoma \times
- C. Chronic left sided subdural haematoma \times
- D. Alcoholic intoxication \times
- E. Diabetic ketoacidosis \times

Left lesion.

65. A 34-year-old lady presents with history of headache and progressive loss of vision in the left eye. She has not had monthly periods also for the last 3 months. The most likely diagnosis is:

- A. Hypertension in pregnancy \times
- B. Craniopharyngioma \times
- C. Pituitary microadenoma \times - ASJM
- D. Pituitary macroadenoma \checkmark
- E. Suprasellar meningioma \times

pituitary

66. A 12-year-old boy from Wajir presents with a one-year history of back pain, night sweats and weight loss. At the time of presentation to hospital he was unable to walk, control his urine and stool. The most likely diagnosis is:

- A. Spinal injury after a fall from a camel \times
- B. Tuberculosis of thoracic spine \checkmark - Potts dx
- C. Metastatic disease of the spine from bronchogenic carcinoma \times
- D. Congenital scoliosis \times
- E. Tethered cord syndrome \times

67. A 30 year old man is admitted to hospital after a road traffic accident; He is found to have low blood pressure, low-volume rapid pulse, neck veins are prominent, and the heart sounds are distant and muffled; The most likely diagnosis is;

- A. Hypovolaemic shock \times
- B. Massive haemothorax \times
- C. Cardiac tamponade \checkmark
- D. Tension pneumothorax \times
- E. Flail chest \times

68. A 65-year-old male presents with a 5-month history of painless haematuria. He admits to being a heavy smoker for the last 40 years. The following investigation would be the most informative:

- a) A full haemogram \times
- b) Urea, electrolytes and creatinine levels \times
- c) Cystoscopy \checkmark ? bladder ca.
- d) Urinalysis K \times
- e) A pelvic X-ray \times

69. A 40-year-old man presents with a two-month history of yellowness of the eyes. There is associated itching, dark urine and pale stools. In his pre-operative preparation the following is important:

- a) Vitamin K \checkmark
- b) Fresh blood transfusion \times
- c) Antipruritic agents \times
- d) Strong analgesics \times
- e) High protein diet \times

obstructive
jaundice

70. A 30-year-old farmer presents with a 3-day history of painful left foot and leg swelling. Prior to the onset a thorn had pricked him. He also complains of associated fever. On examination, the limb is swollen, shiny tender. The most likely diagnosis here is:

- a) Cellulitis
- b) Gangrene of the leg α
- c) Necrosis α
- d) Deep venous thrombosis
- e) Tetanus

71. A 50-year-old male from Kilifi presents with a history of a non-reducible left scrotal swelling. On examination, the swelling is non tender, is transilluminable and you can get above it. The most likely diagnosis is:

- a) A femoral hernia
- b) An obstructed left inguinal hernia
- c) A hydrocele
- d) A testicular tumour
- e) A scrotal haematoma

hydrocele chylocele

72. Which of the following is FALSE about a toxic goiter

- a) The resting pulse rate is elevated \top
- b) Palpitations may occur \top
- c) Sweaty palms is never a feature α
- d) Exophthalmos may be a presenting feature \top
- e) Tremors may occur \top

73. According to the Wallace rule of nines in estimating the surface area of burns

- a) Head and neck is 18% α
- b) Each upper limb is 9% \checkmark
- c) Posterior trunk is 36% α
- d) Both lower limbs is 18% α
- e) Each lower limb is 9% α

*74. In Achalasia cardia

- a) It is unusual for symptoms to be experienced for several years before the patient presents
- b) Diagnosis can only be made on endoscopy α F
- c) Gross weight loss with dysphagia is the usual presentation
- d) "Birds beak" appearance may be seen on Barium swallow
- e) Occurs only in young adults and middle age

dysphagia
regurgitate
undigested food
chest pain
weight loss

75. The following may cause intestinal obstruction in children except:

- a) Intestinal atresia \checkmark
- b) Midgut malrotation \checkmark
- c) Anorectal malformation \checkmark
- d) Intestinal ascariasis \checkmark
- e) Congenital biliary atresia

*76. Which of the following is true

- a) The vomitus in hypertrophic pyloric stenosis is bilious α
- b) In biliary atresia the stool is acholic \top
- c) Patient with anorectal malformation do not have associated urinary abnormality \top
- d) Phimosis is usually managed by circumcision \top
- e) Carcinoma head of pancreas is a cause of obstructive jaundice in children α

*77. A 12-year-old girl present with a 2-day history of lower abdominal pain, mainly in the right iliac fossa region. She also reports history of nausea and a slight fever. The most likely diagnosis is:

- a) Salpingitis
- b) Pelvic inflammatory disease \checkmark
- c) Right sided pyelonephritis α
- d) Acute appendicitis α
- e) Tubo-ovarian mass α

78. A 35-year-old lady presents with a history of painful defecation for the last 3 months. She also reports a history of frequent constipation and has noticed streaks of blood on the stool and on the tissue paper. The most likely diagnosis here is:

- a) Fissure in ano
- b) Haemorrhoids \checkmark
- c) Bacillary dysentery
- d) Colorectal cancer
- e) Amoebiasis

79. During preoperative preparation for John, a 32 year old man, he was informed that he will be "nil by mouth" from midnight, the day before surgery. In the morning before surgery he had an intravenous line fixed. The following is the main reason for keeping him nil by mouth

- a. To help see the tissue planes during surgery α
- b. To avoid secretions during surgery α
- c. To avoid possible aspiration during anaesthesia \checkmark
- d. To help with intravenous fluids α
- e. To help the electrolytes settle α

80. All are complications of cholelithiasis except

- A. Cholangitis ✓
- B. Pancreatitis ✓
- C. Gall bladder abscess ✓
- D. Duodenal ulcers ✓
- E. Recurrent cholecystitis ✓

(D)

81. The following is not a cause of surgical jaundice

- A. Haemolysis ✓
- B. Parasites ✓
- C. Biliary strictures ✓
- D. Cholangiocarcinoma ✓
- E. Cholelithiasis ✓

(A)

82. The epidural space contains:

- A. CSF ✗
- B. Blood vessels ✓
- C. Unsheathed spinal roots ✗
- D. Cartilage tissue ✓
- E. Bone ✗

(B)

middle meningeal, fat, the dura, spinal nerves & connective tissue

83. All are criteria for admitting patients with head injury except

- A. Extremes of age ✓
- B. History of alcohol use ✓
- C. History of convulsions ✓
- D. Good medical insurance ✓
- E. Lateralizing signs ✓

(D)

84. Which of the following is used in the management of thyroid malignancy?

- A. Iodine 131 ✓
- B. Iodine 125 ✓
- C. Technetium 99 ✓
- D. Phosphorus 32 ✓
- E. Strontium ✓

(A)

85. All of the following are early life threatening complications of thyroid operation except?

- A. tracheomalacia and collapse of larynx ✓
- B. wound hematoma with compression of the trachea ✓
- C. hypocalcemia ✓
- D. thyroid storm ✓
- E. Wound infection ✓

(D)

86. Optimal front-line treatment of squamous cell carcinoma of the anus is:

- A. Abdominal perineal resection.
- B. Low anterior resection when technically feasible. ✓
- C. Radiation therapy.
- D. Chemotherapy.
- E. Combined radiation and chemotherapy.

(E)

87. The following are differential diagnosis of anterior midline neck mass

- A. Branchial fistula ✓
- B. Goitre ✓
- C. Cystic hygroma ✓
- D. Thyroglossal duct cyst ✓
- E. Cavernous haemangioma ✓

(D)

Lat Lat Midline: thyroid nodule
 v. Branchial cleft anomaly
 v. Lymphangioma
 v. Dermoid cyst
 Thyroglossal duct
 Thyroglandular
 Plunging ranula

88. The following are causes of adynamic intestinal obstruction except

- A. Paralytic ileus ✓
- B. Pseudo-obstruction ✓
- C. Mesenteric vascular occlusion ✓
- D. Uraemia ✓
- E. Bezoar ✓

(E)

89. The following are symptoms of anal fissure except:

- A. Pain on defecation ✓
- B. Bright red bleeding ✓
- C. Mucus discharge ✓
- D. Constipation ✓
- E. Tenderness on rectal examination ✓

(C)

itching skin tag
 straining, diarrhoea, cramps, IBS, dribbling

90. Regarding colonic polyps

- A. Metaplastic polyps are pre-malignant
- B. Adenomatous polyps are pre-malignant ✓
- C. Villous adenomas are more common than tubular adenomas
- D. Genetic mutations can result in epithelial metaplasia
- E. Most carcinomas are not associated with polyps

(B)

91. Regarding colorectal carcinomas

- A. About 40% present as surgical emergencies - 20%
- B. Right sided tumours often present with a change in bowel habits ✓
- C. 10% of the tumours can be reached with a flexible sigmoidoscope
- D. Duke's B tumour has lymph node metastases ✓
- E. Duke's B tumour has liver metastases ✓

(B)

Duke A - Mucosa
 B - Muscularis
 C - Serosa
 D - Distal met

92. Which of the following is not an absorbable suture?

- A. Polyglactin (vicryl)
- B. Polyglyconate (maxon)
- C. Catgut
- D. Polyamide (Nylon)
- E. Polydibxanone (PDS)

93. Solitary thyroid nodules

- A. Are always malignant
- B. Are more prevalent in males
- C. Are more prevalent in females
- D. "Hot" nodules are always malignant
- E. Should be surgically removed in all patients

94. 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

95. 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
- D. Faecoliths are present in 75-80% of resected specimens
- E. Appendicitis is impossible to diagnosis in the absence of abdominal tenderness

96. Regarding benign breast disease

- A. Cyclical mastalgia is not the commonest reason for referral to the breast clinic
- B. Fibroadenomas are derived from the breast lobule
- C. Lactational breast abscesses are usually due to *Enterobacteriaceae*
- D. Duct ectasia is least common in smokers
- E. Atypical lobular hyperplasia is associated with an increased risk of breast cancer

97. A 62 year man presents with gross painless haematuria for the last two months, the following are differential diagnosis except

- A. Kidney stones
- B. Cystitis
- C. Urological trauma
- D. Glomerular disease
- E. Hydrocele

98. Regarding varicocele

- A. Most are noticed in childhood
- B. The left is affected in 95% of cases
- C. In many cases the dilated veins are pampiniform and not cremasteric
- D. Usually decompress in supine position
- E. Rarely caused by obstruction of left testicular vein by renal tumour

99. A 25 year old man is admitted with a history of sudden onset of severe midepigastic abdominal pain. Upright chest radiograph shows free intraperitoneal air. What is the next step in management of this patient?

- A. Upper GI endoscopy
- B. Barium swallow
- C. Gastrografen swallow
- D. Observation
- E. Laparotomy

100. The most likely diagnosis in a patient with hypertension, hypokalemia and a 7-cm supra-renal mass is:-

- A. Hypernephroma
- B. Cushing's disease
- C. Adrenocortical carcinoma
- D. Pheochromocytoma
- E. Carcinoid

excess aldosterone